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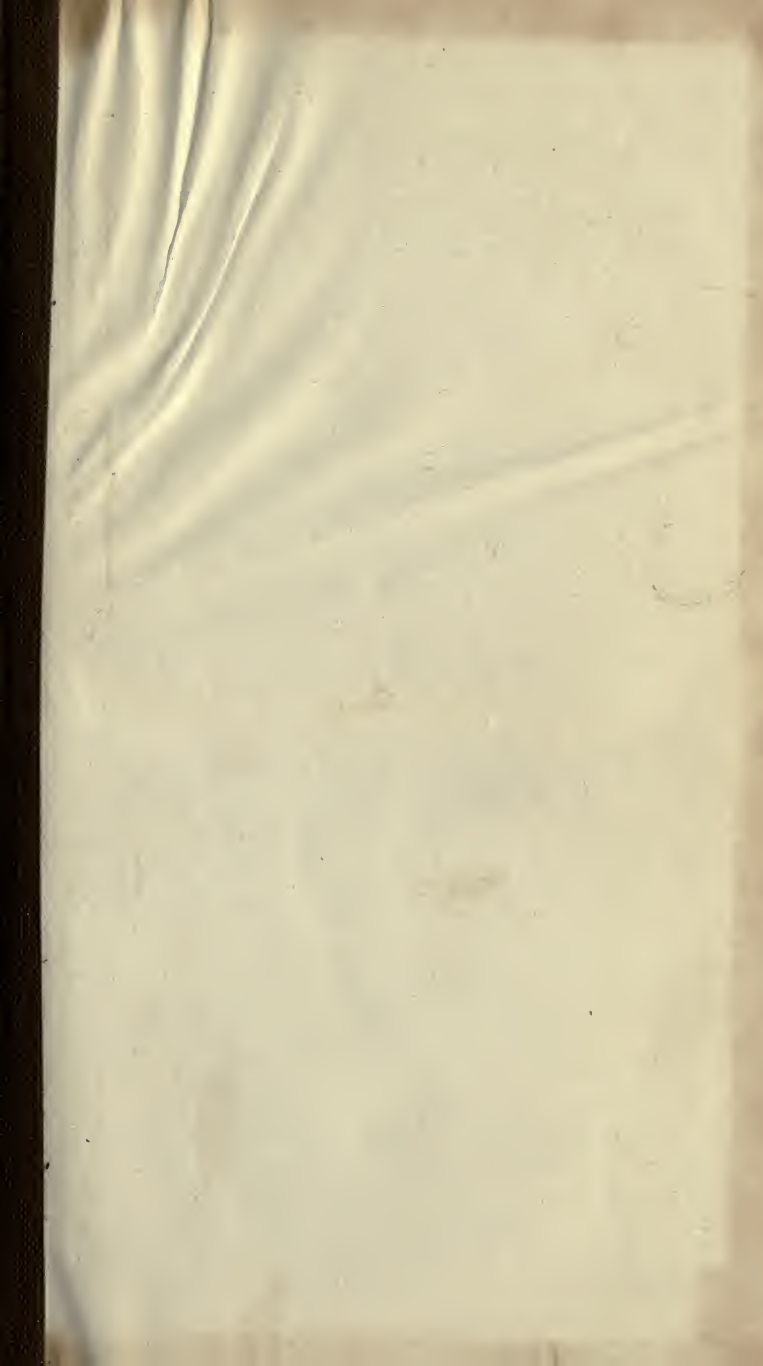
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THE
INSTITUTE
OF
ENGLISH GRAMMAR,

METHODICALLY ARRANGED;

WITH

EXAMPLES FOR PARSING, QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION, FALSE
SYNTAX FOR CORRECTION, EXERCISES FOR WRITING,
OBSERVATIONS FOR THE ADVANCED STUDENT,

AND

A KEY TO THE ORAL EXERCISES:

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

FOUR APPENDIXES.

DESIGNED FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES, AND PRIVATE
LEARNERS.

BY GOOLD BROWN,

PRINCIPAL OF AN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL ACADEMY, NEW YORK.

Ne quis igitur tanquam parva fastidiat Grammatices elementa.—QUINTILIAN.

STEREOTYPE EDITION,

REVISED BY THE AUTHOR.

NEW YORK:
SAMUEL S. & WILLIAM WOOD,
261 PEARL STREET.

1855.

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PREFACE.

Neque enim aut aliena vituperare, aut nostra jactantius prædicare, animus est."

1. LANGUAGE is the principal vehicle of thought; and so numerous and important are the ends to which it is subservient, that it is difficult to conceive in what manner the affairs of human society could be conducted without it. Its utility, therefore, will ever entitle it to a considerable share of attention in civilized communities, and to an important place in all systems of education. For, whatever we may think in relation to its origin—whether we consider it a special gift from Heaven, or an acquisition of industry—a natural endowment, or an artificial invention,—certain it is, that, in the present state of things, our knowledge of it depends, in a great measure, if not entirely, on the voluntary exercise of our faculties, and on the helps and opportunities afforded us. One may indeed acquire, by mere imitation, such a knowledge of words, as to enjoy the ordinary advantages of speech; and he who is satisfied with the dialect he has so obtained, will find no occasion for treatises on grammar; but he who is desirous either of relishing the beauties of literary composition, or of expressing his sentiments with propriety and ease, must make the principles of language his study.

2. It is not the business of the grammarian *to give law* to language, but *to teach it* agreeably to the best usage. The ultimate principle by which he must be governed, and with which his instructions must always accord, is that species of custom which critics denominate *GOOD USE*; that is, present, reputable, general use. This principle, which is equally opposed to fantastic innovation, and to a pertinacious adherence to the quaint peculiarities of ancient usage, is the only proper standard of grammatical purity. Those rules and modes of speech, which are established by this authority may be called the *Institutes of Grammar*.

3. To embody, in a convenient form, the true principles of the English Language; to express them in a simple and perspicuous style, adapted to the capacity of youth; to illustrate them by appropriate examples and exercises; and to give to the whole all possible advantage from method in the arrangement; are the objects of the following work. The author has not deviated much from the principles adopted in the most approved grammars already in use; nor has he acted the part of a servile copyist. It was not his design to introduce novelties, but to form a practical digest of established rules. He has not laboured to subvert the general system of grammar, received from time immemorial; but to improve upon it, in its present application to our tongue.

4. That which is excellent, may not be perfect; and amendment may be desirable, where subversion would be ruinous. Believing that no theory can better explain the principles of our language, and no contrivance afford greater facilities to the student, the writer has in general adopted those doctrines which are already best known; and has contented himself with attempting little more than an improved method of inculcating them. The scope of his labours has been, to define, dispose, and exemplify those doctrines anew; and, with a scrupulous regard to the best usage, to offer, on that authority, some further contributions to the stock of grammatical knowledge. The errors of former grammarians he has been more studious to avoid than to expose; and of their deficiencies the reader may judge, when he sees in what manner they are here supplied.

5. This treatise being intended for general use, and adapted to all classes of learners, was designed to embrace in a small compass a complete course of English Grammar, disencumbered of every thing not calculated to convey direct information on the subject. Little regard has therefore been paid to gainsayers. Grammarians have ever differed, and often with more acrimony than discretion. Those who have dealt most in philological controversy, have well illustrated the couplet of Denham:

"The tree of knowledge, blasted by disputes,
Produces sapless leaves in stead of fruits."

6. They who set aside the authority of custom, and judge every thing to be ungrammatical which appears to them to be unphilosophical, render the whole ground forever disputable, and weary themselves in beating the air. So various have been the notions of this sort of critics, that it would be difficult to mention an opinion not found in some of their books. Amidst this rage for speculation on a subject purely practical, various attempts have been made, to overthrow that system of instruction, which long use has rendered venerable, and long experience proved to be useful. But it is manifestly much easier to raise even plausible objections against this system, than to invent an other less objectionable. Such attempts have generally met the reception they deserved. Their history will give no encouragement to future innovators.

7. While some have thus wasted their energies in eccentric flights, vainly supposing that the learning of ages would give place to their whimsical theories; others, with more success, not better deserved, have multiplied grammars almost innumerable, by abridging or modifying the books they had used in childhood. So that they who are at all acquainted with the origin and character of the various compends thus introduced into our schools, cannot but desire a work which shall deserve a more extensive and more permanent patronage, based upon better claims. For, as Lord Bacon observes, the number of ill-written books is not to be diminished by ceasing to write, but by writing others which, like Aaron's serpent, shall swallow up the spurious.

8. The nature of the subject almost entirely precludes invention. The author has, however, aimed at that kind and degree of originality, which are to be commended in works of this sort; and has borrowed no more from others than did the most learned and popular of his predecessors. And, though he has taken the liberty to think and write for himself, he trusts it will be evident that few have excelled him in diligence of research, or have followed more implicitly the dictates of that authority which gives law to language.

9. All science is laid in the nature of things; and he only who seeks it there, can rightly guide others in the paths of knowledge. He alone can know whether his predecessors went right or wrong, who is capable of a judgement independent of theirs. But with what shameful servility have many false or faulty definitions and rules been copied and copied from one grammar to another, as if authority had canonized their errors, or none had eyes to see them! Whatsoever is dignified and fair, is also modest and reasonable; but modesty does not consist in having no opinion of one's own, nor reason in following with blind partiality the footsteps of others. Grammar unsupported by authority, is indeed mere fiction. But what apology is this, for that authorship which has produced so many grammars without originality? Shall he who cannot write for himself, improve upon him who can? It is not deference to merit, but impudent pretence, practising on the credulity of ignorance! Commonness alone exempts it from scrutiny, and the success it has, is but the wages of its own worthlessness! To read and be informed, is to make a proper use of books for the advancement of learning; but to assume to be an author by editing mere commonplaces and stolen criticisms, is equally beneath the ambition of a scholar and the honesty of a man.

10. Grammar being a practical art, with the principles of which every intelligent person is more or less acquainted, it might be expected that a book written professedly on the subject, should exhibit some evidence of its author's skill. But it would seem, that a multitude of bad or indifferent writers have judged themselves qualified to teach the art of speaking and writing well; so that correctness of language and neatness of style are as rarely to be found in grammars as in other books. There have been, however, several excellent scholars, who have thought it an object not unworthy of their talents, to prescribe and elucidate the principles of English Grammar. But these, for an obvious reason, have executed their designs with various degrees of success; and even the most meritorious have left ample room for improvement, though some have evinced an ability which does honour to themselves, while it gives cause to regret their lack of an inducement to further labour. The mere grammarian can neither aspire to praise, nor stipulate for a reward; and to those who were best qualified to write, the subject could offer no adequate motive for diligence.

11. Having devoted many years to studies of this nature, and being conversant with most of the grammatical treatises already published, the author conceived that the objects above enumerated, might, perhaps, be better effected than they had been in any work within his knowledge. And he persuades himself that the improvements here offered, are neither few nor inconsiderable. He does not mean, however, to depreciate the labours, or to detract from the merits of those who have gone before him and taught with acknowledged skill. He has studiously endeavoured to avail himself of all the light they have thrown upon the subject. For his own information, he has carefully perused more than fifty English grammars, and has glanced over many others that were not worth reading. With this publication in view, he has also resorted to the original sources of grammatical knowledge, and has not only critically considered what he has seen and heard of our vernacular tongue, but has sought with some diligence the analogies of speech in the structure of several other languages.

12. His progress in compiling this work has been slow, and not unattended with labour and difficulty. Amidst the contrarieties of opinion, that appear in the various treatises already before the public, and the perplexities inseparable from so complicated a subject, he has after deliberate consideration, adopted those views and explana-

tions which appeared to him the least liable to objection, and the most compatible with his ultimate object—the production of a practical school grammar.

13. Ambitious of making not a large but an acceptable book, he has compressed into this volume the most essential parts of a mass of materials from which he could as easily have formed a folio. Whether the toil be compensated or not, is a matter of little consequence; he has neither written for bread, nor built castles in the air. He is too well versed in the history of his theme, too well aware of the precarious fortune of authors, to indulge any confident anticipations of success; yet he will not deny that his hopes are large, being conscious of having cherished them with a liberality of feeling which cannot fear disappointment. In this temper he would invite the reader to a thorough perusal of the following pages. A grammar should speak for itself. In a work of this nature, every word or title which does not recommend the performance to the understanding and taste of the skilful, is, so far as it goes, a certificate against it. Yet if some small errors have escaped detection, let it be recollected that it is almost impossible to print with perfect accuracy a work of this size, in which so many little things should be observed, remembered, and made exactly to correspond. There is no human vigilance which multiplicity may not sometimes baffle, and minuteness sometimes elude. To most persons grammar seems a dry and difficult subject; but there is a disposition of mind, to which what is arduous, is for that very reason alluring. The difficulties encountered in boyhood from the use of a miserable epitome, and the deep impression of a few mortifying blunders made in public, first gave the author a fondness for grammar; circumstances having since favoured this turn of his genius, he has voluntarily pursued the study, with an assiduity which no man will ever imitate for the sake of pecuniary recompense.

14. This work contains a full series of exercises adapted to its several parts, with notices of the manner in which they are to be used, according to the place assigned them. The examples of false syntax placed under the rules, are to be corrected orally; the four chapters of exercises adapted to the four parts of the subject, are to be written out by the learner. In selecting examples for these exercises, the author has been studious to economize the learner's and the teacher's time, by admitting those only which were very short. He has, in general, reduced each example to a single line. And, in this manner, he has been able to present, in this small volume, a series of exercises, more various than are given in any other grammar, and nearly equal in number to all that are contained in Murray's two octavoes. It is believed that a grammatical treatise at once so comprehensive and concise, has not before been offered to the public.

15. The only successful method of teaching grammar, is, to cause the principal definitions and rules to be committed thoroughly to memory, that they may ever afterwards be readily applied. Oral instruction may smoothe the way, and facilitate the labour of the learner; but the notion of communicating a competent knowledge of grammar without imposing this task, is disproved by universal experience. Nor will it avail any thing for the student to rehearse definitions and rules of which he makes no practical application. In etymology and syntax, he should be alternately exercised in learning small portions of his book, and then applying them in parsing, till the whole is rendered familiar. To a good reader, the achievement will be neither great nor difficult; and the exercise is well calculated to improve the memory, and strengthen all the faculties of the mind.

16. The mode of instruction here recommended is the result of long and successful experience. There is nothing in it, which any person of common abilities will find it difficult to understand or adopt. It is the plain didactic method of definition and example, rule and praxis; which no man who means to teach grammar well, will ever desert, with the hope of finding an other more rational or more easy. The book itself will make any one a grammarian, who will take the trouble to observe and practise what it teaches; and even if some instructors should not adopt the readiest and most efficient method of making their pupils familiar with its contents, they will not fail to instruct by it as effectually as they can by any other. Whoever is acquainted with the grammar of our language, so as to have some tolerable skill in teaching it, will here find almost every thing that is true in his own instructions, clearly embraced under its proper head, so as to be easy of reference. And perhaps there are few, however learned, who, on a perusal of the volume, would not be furnished with some important rules and facts which had not before occurred to their own observation.

17. The greatest peculiarity of the method is, that it requires the pupil to speak or write a great deal, and the teacher very little. But both should constantly remember that grammar is the art of speaking and writing well; an art which can no more be acquired without practise than that of dancing or swimming. And each should be careful to perform his part handsomely—without drawing, omitting, stopping, hesitating, faltering, miscalling, reiterating, stuttering, hurrying, slurring, mousing, misquoting, mispronouncing, or any of the thousand faults which render utterance disagreeable and inelegant. It is the learner's diction that is to be improved; and the system will be found well calculated to effect that object; because it demands of him, not only to answer questions on grammar, but also to make a prompt and practical application of what he has just learned. If the class be tolerable readers, it will not be necessary for the teacher to say much; and, in general, he ought not to take up the time by so doing. He should, however, carefully superintend their rehearsals; give

the word to the next, when any one errs; and order the exercise in such a manner that either his own voice, or the example of his best scholars, may gradually correct the ill habits of the awkward, till all learn to recite with clearness, understanding well what they say, and making it intelligible to others.

18. The exercise of parsing commences immediately after the first lesson of etymology, and is carried on progressively till it embraces all the doctrines that are applicable to it. If it be performed according to the order prescribed, it will soon make the student perfectly familiar with all the primary definitions and rules of grammar. It requires just enough of thought to keep the mind attentive to what the lips are uttering; while it advances by such easy gradations and constant repetitions as leave the pupil utterly without excuse, if he does not know what to say. Being neither wholly extemporaneous nor wholly rehearsed by rote, it has more dignity than a schoolboy's conversation, and more ease than a formal recitation; and is therefore an exercise well calculated to induce a habit of uniting correctness with fluency in ordinary speech—a species of elocution as valuable as any other.

19. The best instruction is that which ultimately gives the greatest facility and skill in practice; and grammar is best taught by that process which brings its doctrines most directly home to the habits as well as to the thoughts of the pupil—which the most effectually conquers inattention, and leaves the deepest impress of shame upon blundering ignorance. In the whole range of school exercises, there is none of greater importance than that of parsing; and yet perhaps there is none which is, in general, more defectively conducted. Scarcely less useful, as a means of instruction, is the practice of correcting false syntax orally, by regular and logical forms of argument; nor does this appear to have been more ably directed towards the purposes of discipline. There is so much to be done, in order to effect what is desirable in the management of these things; and so little prospect that education will ever be generally raised to a just appreciation of that study which, more than all others, forms the mind to habits of correct thinking; that, in reflecting upon the state of the science at the present time, and upon the means of its improvement, the author cannot but sympathize, in some degree, with the sadness of the learned Sanctius; who tells us that he had “always lamented, and often with tears, that while other branches of learning were excellently taught, grammar, which is the foundation of all others, lay so much neglected, and that for this neglect there seemed to be no adequate remedy.”—*Pref. to Minerva*. The grammatical use of language is in sweet alliance with the moral; and a similar regret seems to have prompted the following exclamation of the Christian poet:

“Sacred Interpreter of human thought,
How few respect or use thee as they ought!”—*Cowper*.

20. No directions, either oral or written, can ever enable the heedless and the unthinking to speak or write well. That must indeed be an admirable book, which can attract levity to sober reflection, teach thoughtlessness the true meaning of words, raise vulgarity from its fondness for low examples, awaken the spirit which attains to excellency of speech, and cause grammatical exercises to be skilfully managed, where teachers themselves are so often lamentably deficient in them. Yet something may be effected by means of a better book, if a better can be introduced. And what withstands?—Whatever there is of ignorance or error in relation to the premises. And is it arrogant to say there is much? Alas! in regard to this, as well as to many a weightier matter, one may too truly affirm, *Multa non sunt sicut multis videntur*—Many things are not as they seem to many. Common errors are apt to conceal themselves from the common mind; and the appeal to reason and just authority is often frustrated, because a wrong head defies both. But, apart from this, there are difficulties: multiplicity perplexes choice; inconvenience attends change; improvement requires effort; conflicting theories demand examination; the principles of the science are unprofitably disputed; the end is often divorced from the means; and much that belies the title, has been published under the name.

21. It is certain, that the printed formularies most commonly furnished for the important exercises of parsing and correcting, are either so awkwardly written, or so negligently followed, as to make grammar, in the mouths of our juvenile orators, little else than a crude and faltering jargon. Murray evidently intended that his book of exercises should be constantly used with his grammar; but he made the examples in the former so dull and prolix, that few learners, if any, have ever gone through the series agreeably to his direction. The publishing of them in a separate volume, has probably given rise to the absurd practice of endeavouring to teach his grammar without them. The forms of parsing and correcting which this author furnishes, are also misplaced; and when found by the learner, are of little use. They are so verbose, awkward, irregular, and deficient, that the pupil must be a dull boy, or utterly ignorant of grammar, if he cannot express the facts extemporaneously in better English. When we consider how exceedingly important it is, that the business of a school should proceed without loss of time, and that, in the oral exercises here spoken of, each pupil should go through his part promptly, clearly, correctly, and fully, we cannot think it a light objection that these forms, so often to be repeated, are badly written. Nor does the objection lie against this writer only: *Ab uno disce omnes*. But the reader may demand some illustrations.

22. First—from his etymological parsing: “O Virtue! how amiable thou art!” Here his form for the word *Virtue* is—“*Virtue* is a common substantive, of the neuter gender, of the third person, in the singular number, and the nominative case.” It should have been—“*Virtue* is a common noun, personified *proper*, of the second person, singular number, feminine gender, and nominative case.” And, then the definitions of all these things should have followed in regular numerical order. He gives the class of this noun wrong, for virtue addressed becomes an individual; he gives the gender wrong, and in direct contradiction to what he says of the word, in his section on gender; he gives the person wrong, as may be seen by the pronoun *thou*; he repeats the definite article three times unnecessarily, and inserts two needless prepositions, making them different where the relation is precisely the same; and all this, in a sentence of two lines, to tell the properties of the noun *Virtue*!—But, in etymological parsing, the definitions explaining the properties of the parts of speech, ought to be regularly and rapidly rehearsed by the pupil, till all of them are perfectly familiar, and till he can discern, with the quickness of thought, what is true or false in the description of any word in any intelligible sentence. All these the author omits; and, on account of this omission, his whole method of etymological parsing is miserably deficient.

23. Secondly—from his syntactical parsing: “*Vice* degrades us.” Here his form for the word *Vice* is—“*Vice* is a common substantive, of the third person, in the singular number, and the nominative case.” Now, when the learner is told that this is the syntactical parsing of a noun, and the other the etymological, he will of course conclude, that to advance from the etymology to the syntax of this part of speech, is merely to omit the gender—this being the only difference between the two forms. But even this difference had no other origin than the compiler's carelessness in preparing his octavo book of exercises—the gender being inserted in the duodecimo. And what then? Is the syntactical parsing of a noun to be precisely the same as the etymological? Never. But Murray, and all who admire, and follow his work, are content to parse many words by halves—making a distinction, and yet often omitting. In both parts of the exercise, every thing which constitutes the difference. He should here have said—“*Vice* is a common noun, of the third person, singular number, neuter gender, and nominative case: and is the subject of *degrades*; according to the rule which says, ‘A noun or a pronoun which is the subject of a verb, must be in the nominative case.’ Because the meaning is—*vice* degrades.” This is the whole description of the word, with its construction; and to say less, is to leave the matter unfinished.

24. Thirdly—from his “mode of verbally correcting erroneous sentences: ‘The man is prudent which speaks little.’ This sentence is incorrect; because *which* is a pronoun of the neuter gender, and does not agree in gender with its antecedent man, which is masculine. But a pronoun should agree with its antecedent in gender, &c. according to the fifth rule of syntax. *Which* should therefore be *who*, a relative pronoun, agreeing with its antecedent man; and the sentence should stand thus: ‘The man is prudent *who* speaks little.’” Again: “‘After I visited Europe, I returned to America.’ *This sentence is not correct*; because the verb *visited* is in the imperfect tense, and yet used here to express an action, not only past, but prior to the time referred to by the verb *returned*, to which it relates. By the thirteenth rule of syntax, when verbs are used that, in point of time, relate to each other, the order of time should be observed. The imperfect tense *visited* should therefore have been *had visited*, in the pluperfect tense, representing the action of *visiting*, not only as past, but also as prior to the time of *returning*. The sentence corrected would stand thus: ‘After I *had visited* Europe, I returned to America.’” These are the first two examples of Murray's verbal corrections, and the only ones retained by Alger, in his *improved, recopy-righted* edition of Murray's Exercises. Yet, in each of them, is the argumentation palpably false! In the former, truly, *which* should be *who*; but not because *which* is of the neuter gender; but because the application of that relative to *persons*, is now nearly obsolete. Can any grammarian forget that, in speaking of brute animals, male or female, we commonly use *which*, and never *who*? But if *which* must needs be neuter, the world is wrong in this.—As for the latter example, it is right as it stands; and the correction is, in some sort, tautological. The conjunctive adverb *after* makes one of the actions subsequent to the other, and gives to the *visiting* all the priority that is signified by the pluperfect tense. “*After I visited* Europe,” is equivalent to “*When I had visited* Europe.” The whole argument is therefore void.

25. These few brief illustrations, out of thousands that might be adduced in proof of the faultiness of the common manuals, the author has reluctantly introduced, to show that, even in the most popular books, the grammar of our language has not been treated with that care and ability which its importance demands. It is hardly to be supposed that men unused to a teacher's duties, can be qualified to compose such books as will most facilitate his labours. Practice is a better pilot than theory. And while, in respect to grammar, the evidences of failure are constantly inducing changes from one system to an other, and almost daily giving birth to new expedients as constantly to end in the same disappointment; perhaps the practical instructions of an experienced teacher, long and assiduously devoted to the study, may approve themselves to many, as seasonably supplying the aid and guidance which they require.

26. From the doctrines of grammar, novelty is rigidly excluded. They consist of details to which taste can lend no charm, and genius no embellishment. A writer may express them with neatness and perspicuity—their importance alone can commend

them to notice. Yet, in drawing his illustrations from the stores of literature, the grammarian may select some gems of thought, which will fasten on the memory a worthy sentiment, or relieve the dulness of minute instruction. Such examples have been taken from various authors, and interspersed through the following pages.

27. The moral effect of early lessons being a point of the utmost importance, it is especially incumbent on all those who are endeavouring to confer the benefits of intellectual culture, to guard against the admission or the inculcation of any principle which may have an improper tendency, and be ultimately prejudicial to those whom they instruct. In preparing this treatise for publication, the author has been solicitous to avoid every thing that could be offensive to the most delicate and scrupulous reader; and, of the several thousands of quotations given, he trusts that the greater part will be considered valuable on account of the sentiments they contain.

28. He has not thought it needful, in a work of this kind, to encumber his pages with a useless parade of names and references, or to distinguish very minutely what is copied and what is original. All strict definitions of the same thing are necessarily similar. The doctrines of the work are, for the most part, expressed in his own language, and illustrated by that of others. Where authority was requisite, names have been inserted; and in general also where there was room. In the doctrinal parts of the volume, not only quotations from others, but most examples made for the occasion, are marked with guillemets, to distinguish them from the main text; while, to almost every thing which is really taken from any other known writer, a name or reference is added. In the exercises for correction, few references have been given; because it is no credit to any author, to have written bad English. But the intelligent reader will recognize as quotations a large portion of the examples, and know from what works they are taken. To the schoolboy this knowledge is neither important nor interesting.

29. Many of the definitions and rules of grammar have so long been public property, and have been printed under so many names, that it is difficult, if not impossible, to know to whom they originally belonged. Of these the author has freely availed himself, though seldom without some amendment; while he has carefully abstained from every thing on which he supposed there could now be any individual claim. He has therefore fewer personal obligations to acknowledge, than most of those who are reputed to have written with sufficient originality on the subject.

30. In truth, not a line has here been copied with any view to save the labour of composition; for, not to compile an English grammar from others already extant, but to compose one more directly from the sources of the art, was the task which the writer proposed to himself. And though the theme is not one upon which a man may hope to write well with little reflection, it is true, that the parts of this treatise which have cost him the most labour, are those which "consist chiefly of materials selected from the writings of others." These, however, are not the didactical portions of the book, but the proofs and examples; which, according to the custom of the ancient grammarians, ought to be taken from other authors. But so much have the makers of our modern grammars been allowed to presume upon the respect and acquiescence of their readers, that the ancient exactness on this point would often appear pedantic. Many phrases and sentences either original or anonymous will therefore be found among the illustrations of the following work; for it was not supposed that any reader would demand for every thing of this kind the authority of a great name. Anonymous examples are sufficient to elucidate principles, if not to establish them; and elucidation is often the sole purpose for which an example is needed.

31. The author is well aware that no writer on grammar has any right to propose himself as authority for what he teaches; for every language, being the common property of all who use it, ought to be carefully guarded against any caprice of individuals, and especially against that which might attempt to impose erroneous or arbitrary definitions and rules. "Since the matter of which we are treating," says the philologist of Salamanca, "is to be verified, first by reason, and then by testimony and usage, none ought to wonder if we sometimes deviate from the track of great men; for, with whatever authority any grammarian may weigh with me, unless he shall have confirmed his assertions by reason and also by examples, he shall win no confidence in respect to grammar. For, as Seneca says, Epistle 95, 'Grammarians are the *guardians*, not the *authors*, of language.'"—*Minerva*, Lib. i. Cap. ii. Yet, as what is intuitively seen to be true or false, is already sufficiently proved or detected, many points in grammar need nothing more than to be clearly stated and illustrated; nay, it would seem an injurious reflection on the understanding of the reader, to accumulate proofs of what cannot but be evident to all who speak the language.

32. Among men of the same profession, there is an unavoidable rivalry, so far as they become competitors for the same prize; but in competition there is nothing dishonourable, while excellence alone obtains distinction, and no advantage is sought by unfair means. It is evident that we ought to account him the best grammarian, who has the most completely executed the worthiest design. But no worthy design can need a false apology; and it is worse than idle to prevaricate. That is but a spurious modesty, which prompts a man to disclaim in one way what he assumes in another—or to underrate the duties of his office, that he may boast of having "done all that could reasonably be expected." Whoever professes to have improved the science of English grammar, must claim to know more of the matter than the generality of Eng

lish grammarians; and he who begins with saying that "little can be expected" from the office he assumes, must be wrongfully contradicted when he is held to have done much. Neither the ordinary power of speech, nor even the ability to write respectably on common topics, makes a man a critic among critics, or enables him to judge of literary merit. And if, by virtue of these qualifications alone, a man will become a grammarian or a connoisseur, he can hold the rank only by courtesy—a courtesy which is content to degrade the character, that his inferior pretensions may be accepted and honoured under the name.

33. By the force of a late popular example, still too widely influential, grammatical authorship has been reduced in the view of many, to little or nothing more than a serving-up of materials anonymously borrowed; and, what is most remarkable, even for an indifferent performance of this low office, not only unnamed reviewers, but several writers of note, have not scrupled to bestow the highest praise of grammatical excellence! And thus the palm of superior skill in grammar, has been borne away by a *professed compiler*; who had so mean an opinion of what his theme required, as to deny it even the common courtesies of compilation. What marvel is it, that, under the wing of such authority, many writers have sprung up to improve upon this most happy design; while all who were competent to the task, have been discouraged from attempting any thing like a complete grammar of our language? What motive shall excite a man to long-continued diligence, where such notions prevail as give mastership no hope of preference, and where the praise of his ingenuity and the reward of his labour must needs be inconsiderable, till some honoured compiler usurp them both, and bring his "most useful matter" before the world under better auspices? If the love of learning supply such a motive, who that has generously yielded to the impulse, will not now, like Johnson, feel himself reduced to an "humble drudge"—or, like Petizonius, apologize for the apparent folly of devoting his time to such a subject as grammar?

34. The first edition of this work was published in 1823; since which time, (within the space of nine years,) thirty or forty new compends, mostly professing to be abstracts of *Murray* with improvements, have been added to our list of English grammars. The author has examined twenty-seven of them, and seen advertisements of perhaps a dozen more. Being various in character, they will of course be variously estimated; but, so far as he can judge, they are, without exception, works of little or no real merit, and not likely to be much patronized or long preserved from oblivion. For which reason he would have been inclined entirely to disregard the petty depredations which the writers of several of them have committed upon the following digest, were it not possible that by such a frittering-away of his work he himself might one day seem to some to have copied that from others which was first taken from him. Trusting to make it manifest to men of learning, that in the production of these Institutes far more has been done for the grammar of our language, than any single hand had before achieved within the limits of a school-book, and that with perfect fairness towards other writers; he cannot but feel a wish that the integrity of his text should be preserved, whatever else may befall; and that the multitude of scribblers who judge it so needful to remodel *Murray's* defective compilation, would forbear to publish under his name or their own what they find only in the following pages.

35. The mere rivalry of their authorship is no subject of concern; but it is enough for any ingenious man to have toiled for years in solitude to complete a work of public utility, without entering a warfare for life to defend and preserve it. Accidental coincidences in books are unfrequent, and not often such as to excite the suspicion of the most sensitive. But, though the criteria of plagiarism are neither obscure nor disputable, it is not easy, in this beaten track of literature, for persons of little reading to know what is, or is not, original. Dates must be accurately observed. Many things must be minutely compared. And who will undertake such a task, but he that is personally interested? Of the thousands who are forced into the paths of learning, few ever care to know, by what pioneer, or with what labour, their way was cast up for them. And even of those who are honestly engaged in teaching, not many are adequate judges of the comparative merits of the great number of books on this subject. The common notions of mankind conform more easily to fashion than to truth; and, even of some things within their reach, the majority seem content to take their opinions upon trust. Hence, it is vain to expect that that which is intrinsically best, will be every where preferred; or that which is meritoriously elaborate, adequately appreciated. But common sense might dictate, that learning is not encouraged or respected by those who, for the making of books, prefer a pair of scissors to the pen.

36. The real history of grammar is little known; and many erroneous impressions are entertained concerning it: because the story of the systems most generally received, has never been fully told; and that of a multitude now gone to oblivion, was never worth telling. In the distribution of grammatical fame, which has chiefly been made by the hand of interest, we have had a strange illustration of the saying: "Unto every one that hath shall be given, and he shall have abundance; but from him that hath not, shall be taken away even that which he hath." Some whom fortune has made popular, have been greatly overrated, if learning and talents are to be taken into the account; since it is manifest, that with no extraordinary claims to either, they have taken the very foremost rank among grammarians, and thrown the learning and talents of others into the shade, or made them tributary to their own success and popularity.

37. Few writers on grammar have been more noted than Lily and Murray. A law

was made in England by Henry the Eighth, commanding Lilly's grammar "only everywhere to be taught, for the use of learners and for the hurt in changing of schôole maisters."—*Pref. to Lily*, p. xiv. Being long kept in force by means of a special inquiry directed to be made by the bishops at their stated visitations, this law, for three hundred years, imposed the book on all the established schools of the realm. Yet it is certain, that about one half of what has thus gone under the name of Lily, ("because," says one of the patentees, "he had *so considerable a hand* in the composition,") was written by Dr. Colet, by Erasmus, or by others who improved the work after Lily's death. (See Ward's Preface to the book, 1793.) And of the other half, history incidentally tells, that neither the scheme nor the text was original. The Printer's Grammar, London, 1787, speaking of the art of type-foundry, says: "The Italians in a short time brought it to that perfection, that in the beginning of the year 1474, they cast a letter not much inferior to the best types of the present age; as may be seen in a Latin Grammar written by Omnibonus Leonicensus, and printed at Padua on the 14th of January, 1474; from whom our grammarian, Lily, has taken the entire scheme of his grammar, and transcribed the greatest part thereof, without paying any regard to the memory of this author." See also the History of Printing, 8vo, London, 1770. This is the grammar which bears upon its titlepage: *Quam solam Regia Majestas in omnibus scholis docendam præcipit*.

38. Murray was an intelligent and very worthy man, to whose various labours in the compilation of books our schools are under many obligations. But in original thought and critical skill he fell far below most of "the authors to whom," he confesses, "the grammatical part of his compilation is *principally indebted for its materials*; namely, Harris, Johnson, Lowth, Priestley, Beattie, Sheridan, Walker, Coote, Blair, and Campbell."—*Introd. to Gram.* It is certain and evident that he entered upon his task with a very insufficient preparation. His biography informs us, that "Grammar did not particularly engage his attention, until a short time before the publication of his first work on that subject;" that "His grammar, as it appeared in the first edition, was completed in rather less than a year—though he had an intervening illness, which for several weeks stopped the progress of the work;" and that "the Exercises and Key were also composed in about a year." From the very first sentence of his book, it appears that he entertained but a low and most erroneous idea of the duties of that sort of character in which he was about to come before the public. He improperly imagined, as many others have done, that "little can be expected" from a modern grammarian, or (as he chose to express it) "from a *new compilation*, besides a careful selection of the most useful matter, and some degree of improvement in the mode of adapting it to the understanding, and the gradual progress of learners."—*Introd. to Gram.* As if, to be master of his own art—to think and write well himself, were no part of a grammarian's business! And again, as if the jewels of scholarship, thus carefully selected, could need a burnish or a foil from other hands than those which fashioned them!

39. Murray's general idea of the doctrines of grammar was judicious. He attempted no broad innovation on what had been previously taught; for he had neither the vanity to suppose he could give currency to novelties, nor the folly to waste his time in labours utterly nugatory. By turning his own abilities to their best account, he seems to have done much to promote and facilitate the study of our language. But his notion of grammatical authorship, cuts off from it all pretence to literary merit, for the sake of doing good; and, taken in any other sense than as a forced apology for his own assumptions, his language on this point is highly injurious towards the very authors whom he copied. To justify himself, he ungenerously places them, in common with others, under a degrading necessity which no able grammarian ever felt, and which every man of genius or learning must repudiate. If none of our older grammars disprove his assertion, it is time to have a new one that will; for, to expect the perfection of grammar from him who cannot treat the subject in a style at once original and pure, is absurd. He says, "The greater part of an English grammar *must necessarily be a compilation*;" and adds, with reference to his own, "originality belongs to but a small portion of it. This I have acknowledged; and I trust *this acknowledgement* will protect me from all attacks, grounded on any supposed unjust and irregular assumptions."—*Letter*, 1811. The acknowledgement on which he thus relies does not appear to have been made, till his grammar had gone through several editions. It was then inserted as follows: "In a work which professes itself to be a compilation, and which, *from the nature and design of it*, must consist chiefly of materials selected from the writings of others, it is *scarcely necessary to apologize* for the use which the compiler has made of his predecessors' labours, or for *omitting to insert* their names."—*Introd. to Gram.*

40. For the nature and design of a book, whatever they may be, the author alone is answerable; but the nature and design of grammar, are no less repugnant to the strain of this apology, than to the vast number of errors and defects which were overlooked by Murray in his work of compilation. There is no part of the volume more accurate, than that which he literally copied from Lowth. To the Short Introduction alone he was indebted for more than a hundred and twenty paragraphs; and even in these there are many things obviously erroneous. Many of the best practical notes were taken from Priestley; yet it was he, at whose doctrines were pointed most of those "positions and discussions," which alone the author claims as original. To

some, however, his own alterations may have given rise; for, where he "persuades himself he is not destitute of originality," he is often arguing against the text of his own earlier editions. Webster's well-known complaint of Murray's unfairness, had a far better cause than requital; for there was no generosity in ascribing them to peevishness, though the passages in question were not worth copying. On perspicuity and accuracy, about sixty pages were extracted from Blair; and it requires no great critical acumen to discover, that they are miserably deficient in both. On the law of language, there are fifteen pages from Campbell; which, with a few exceptions, are well written. The rules for spelling are the same as Walker's: the third one, however, is a gross blunder; and the fourth, a needless repetition. Were this a place for minute criticism, blemishes almost innumerable might be pointed out. It might easily be shown that almost every rule laid down in the book for the observance of the learner, was repeatedly violated by the hand of the master. Nor is there among all those who have since abridged or modified the work, an abler grammarian than he who compiled it. Who will pretend that Flint, Alden, Comly, Jaudon, Russell, Bacon, Lyon, Miller, Alger, Maltby, Ingersoll, Fisk, Greenleaf, Merchant, Kirkham, Cooper, Greene, Woodworth, Smith, or Frost, has exhibited greater skill? It is curious to observe, how frequently a grammatical blunder committed by Murray, or some one of his predecessors, has escaped the notice of all these, as well as of many others who have found it easier to copy him than to write for themselves.

41. But Murray's grammatical works, being at once extolled in the reviews, and made common stock in trade—being published, both in England and in America, by booksellers of the most extensive correspondence, and highly commended even by those who were most interested in the sale of them—have been eminently successful with the public; and in the opinion of the world, success is the strongest proof of merit. Nor has the force of this argument been overlooked by those who have written in aid of his popularity. It is the strong point in most of the commendations which have been bestowed upon Murray as a grammarian. A recent eulogist computes, that "at least five millions of copies of his various school-books have been printed;" particularly commends him for his "candour and liberality towards rival authors;" avers that "he went on, examining and correcting his grammar, through all its forty editions, till he brought it to a degree of perfection which will render it as permanent as the English language itself;" censures (and not without reason) the "presumption" of those "superficial critics" who have attempted to amend the work, and usurp his honours; and, regarding the compiler's confession of his indebtedness to others, but as a mark of "his exemplary diffidence of his own merits," adds (in very bad English), "Perhaps there never was an author whose success and fame were more unexpected by himself, than *Lindley Murray*."—*The Friend*, Vol. iii. p. 33.

42. In a New-York edition of Murray's grammar, printed in 1812, there was inserted a "caution to the public," by Collins & Co., his American correspondents and publishers, in which are set forth the unparalleled success and merit of the work, "as it came in *purity* from the pen of the author;" with an earnest remonstrance against the several *revised editions* which had appeared at Boston, Philadelphia, and other places, and against the unwarrantable liberties taken by American teachers, in altering the work, under pretence of improving it. In this article it is stated, "that the *whole* of these mutilated editions *have been seen* and examined by Lindley Murray himself, and that they have met with his *decided disapprobation*." Every rational mind," continue these gentlemen, "will agree with him, that, the *rights of living authors*, and the *interests of science and literature*, demand the abolition of this *ungenerous practice*." Here, then, we have the opinion and feeling of Murray himself upon this tender point of right. Here we see the tables turned, and other men judging it "scarcely necessary to apologize for the use which *they have made* of their predecessors' labours."

43. It is not intended by the introduction of these notices, to impute to Murray any thing more or less than what his own words plainly imply; except those inaccuracies and deficiencies which still disgrace his work as a literary performance, and which of course he did not discover. He himself knew that he had not brought the book to such perfection as has been ascribed to it; for, by way of apology for his frequent alterations, he says, "Works of this nature admit of repeated improvements; and are, perhaps, never complete." But it is due to truth to correct erroneous impressions; and, in order to obtain from some an impartial examination of the following pages, it seems necessary first to convince them that it is *possible*, to compose a better grammar than Murray's, without being particularly indebted to him. If this treatise is not such, a great deal of time has been thrown away upon a useless project; and if it is, the achievement is no fit subject for either pride or envy. It differs from his, as a new map, drawn from actual and minute surveys, differs from an old one, compiled chiefly from others still older and confessedly still more imperfect. The region and the scope are essentially the same; the tracing and the colouring are more original; and (if the reader can pardon the suggestion) perhaps more accurate and vivid.

44. He who makes a new grammar, does nothing for the advancement of learning, unless his performance excel all earlier ones designed for the same purpose; and nothing for his own honour, unless such excellence result from the exercise of his own ingenuity and taste. A good style naturally commends itself to every reader—even to him who cannot tell why it is worthy of preference. Hence there is reason to believe, that the true principles of practical grammar, deduced from custom and sanctioned by

time, will never be generally superseded by any thing which individual caprice may substitute. In the republic of letters, there will always be some who can distinguish merit; and it is impossible that these should ever be converted to any whimsical theory of language, which goes to make void the learning of past ages. There will always be some who can discern the difference between originality of style, and innovation in doctrine—between a due regard to the opinions of others, and an actual usurpation of their text; and it is incredible that these should ever be satisfied with any mere compilation of grammar, or with any such authorship as either confesses or betrays the writer's own incompetence. For it is not true, that "an English grammar must necessarily be," in any considerable degree, if at all, "a compilation;" nay, on such a theme, and in "the grammatical part" of the work, all compilation, beyond a fair use of authorities regularly quoted, or of materials either voluntarily furnished or free to all, most unavoidably implies—not conscious "ability," generously doing honour to rival merit—nor "exemplary diffidence," modestly veiling its own—but inadequate skill and inferior talents, bribing the public by the spoils of genius, and seeking precedence by such means as not even the purest desire of doing good can justify.

45. All praise of excellence must needs be comparative, because the thing itself is so. To excel in grammar, is but to know better than others wherein grammatical excellence consists. Hence there is no fixed point of perfection beyond which such learning may not be carried. The limit to improvement is not so much in the nature of the subject, as in the powers of the mind, and in the inducements to exert them upon a theme so humble and so uninviting. Dr. Johnson suggests in his masterly preface, "that a whole life cannot be spent upon syntax and etymology, and that even a whole life would not be sufficient." Who then will suppose, in the face of such facts and confessions as have been exhibited, that either in the faulty publications of Murray, or among the various modifications of them by other hands, we have any such work as deserves to be made a permanent standard of instruction in English grammar?—The author of this treatise will not pretend that it is perfect; though he has bestowed upon it no inconsiderable pains, that the narrow limits to which it must needs be confined, might be filled up to the utmost advantage of the learner, as well as to the best direction and greatest relief of the teacher.

46. A *Key to the Oral Exercises in False Syntax*, is inserted in the Grammar, that the pupil may be enabled fully to prepare himself for that kind of class recitations. Being acquainted with the rule, and having seen the correction, he may be expected to state the error and the reason for the change, without embarrassment or delay.

A separate *Key to the Exercises for Writing*, is published for the convenience of teachers and private learners. For an obvious reason this Key should not be put into the hands of the schoolboy. Being a distinct volume, it may be had, bound by itself, or with the Grammar.

47. From the first edition of the following treatise, there was made by the author, for the use of young learners, a brief abstract, entitled, "*The First Lines of English Grammar*;" in which are embraced all the leading doctrines of the original work, with a new series of examples for their application in parsing. Much that is important in the grammar of the language, was necessarily excluded from this epitome; nor was it designed for those who can learn a larger book without wearing it out. But economy, as well as convenience, demands small and cheap treatises for children; and those teachers who approve of this system of grammatical instruction, will find many reasons for preferring the *First Lines* to any other compend, as an introduction to the study of these Institutes.

48. Having undertaken and prosecuted this work, with the hope of facilitating the study of the English Language, and thus promoting the improvement of the young, the author now presents his finished labours to the candour and discernment of those to whom is committed the important business of instruction. How far he has succeeded in the execution of his design, is willingly left to the just decision of those who are qualified to judge.

GOOLD BROWN.

New York, 1832.

CONTENTS.

	Page		Page
Definition and Division of the Subject	15	Rule XI. Of the Verb and joint nomi-	153
PART I.—ORTHOGRAPHY.	15	natives	153
Of Letters	15	Rule XII. Of the Verb and <i>disjunct</i>	157
Rules for the use of Capitals	16	nominatives	159
Of Syllables and Words	17	Rule XIII. Of Verbs connected	161
Of Spelling—Rules for Spelling	19	Rule XIV. Of Participles	165
Questions on Orthography	20	Rule XV. Of Adverbs	169
Exercises in Orthography	21	Rule XVI. Of Conjunctions	172
PART II.—ETYMOLOGY.	27	Rule XVII. Of Prepositions	175
Of the Parts of Speech	27	Rule XVIII. Of Interjections	176
Examples for Parsing, Chapter I.	28	Rule XIX. Of the Possessive Case	180
Of the Article	30	Rule XX. Of the Objective Case after a	182
Of the Noun	31	Verb or Participle	184
Persons	32	Rule XXI. Of the Same Case after a	186
Numbers	33	Verb as before it	188
Genders	35	Rule XXII. Of the Objective Case after	190
Cases	36	a Preposition	192
Examples for Parsing, Chapter II.	38	Rule XXIII. Of the Infinitive Mood	196
Of the Adjective	40	Rule XXIV. Of the Infinitive after <i>bid</i> ,	198
Examples for Parsing, Chapter III.	43	<i>dare, feel, &c.</i>	199
Of the Pronoun	45	Rule XXV. Of the Nominative Case	200
Examples for Parsing, Chapter IV.	50	Absolute	203
Of the Verb	51	Rule XXVI. Of the Subjunctive Mood	205
Moods	53	Promiscuous Examples of False Syn-	205
Tenses	54	tax	205
Persons and Numbers	55	General Rule of Syntax	205
Conjugation of Verbs	59	Examples for Parsing, Chapter VIII.	203
Passive Verbs	72	Questions on Syntax	203
Irregular Verbs	75	Exercises in Syntax	205
Defective Verbs	80	PART IV.—PROSODY.	218
Of the Participle	80	Of PUNCTUATION	218
Examples for Parsing, Chapter V.	84	Of the Comma	218
Of the Adverb	87	Of the Semicolon	223
Of the Conjunction	89	Of the Colon	223
Of the Preposition	90	Of the Period, and the Dash	224
Of the Interjection	91	Of the Note of Interrogation, and the	225
Examples for Parsing, Chapter VI.	91	Note of Exclamation	225
Questions on Etymology	95	Of the Parenthesis	226
Exercises in Etymology	100	Of the Other Marks	227
PART III.—SYNTAX.	104	Of UTTERANCE	228
Introductory Definitions	104	Of Pronunciation	228
Rules of Syntax	105	Of Elocution	229
Examples for Parsing, Chapter VII.	107	Of FIGURES	229
Rules of Syntax, with Exam, Excep.,	121	Of Figures of Etymology	230
Notes, Obs., and False Syntax	122	Of Figures of Syntax	232
Rule I. Of Articles	122	Of Figures of Rhetoric	235
Rule II. Of the Nominative to a Verb	125	Of VERSIFICATION	236
Rule III. Of words in Apposition	128	Of Iambic Verse	237
Rule IV. Of Adjectives	130	Of Trochaic Verse	238
Rule V. Of the Pronoun and antecede-	136	Of Anapestic Verse	239
nt	136	Of Dactylic Verse	239
Rule VI. Of the Pronoun and collective	145	Examples for Parsing, Chapter IX.	239
noun	145	Questions on Prosody	246
Rule VII. Of the Pronoun and joint an-	146	Exercises in Prosody	248
tecedents	146	A KEY to the Oral Exercises in False	262
Rule VIII. Of the Pronoun and dis-	147	Syntax	262
junct antecedents	147	APPENDIX I. Of the Sounds of the	285
Rule IX. Of the Verb and nominative	148	Letters	285
Rule X. Of the Verb and collective	152	APPENDIX II. Of Derivation	294
noun	152	APPENDIX III. Of Style	305
		APPENDIX IV. Of Poetic Diction	308

THE
INSTITUTES
OF
ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR is the art of speaking and writing the English language correctly.

It is divided into four parts; namely, Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, and Prosody.

Orthography treats of letters, syllables, separate words, and spelling.

Etymology treats of the different parts of speech, and their classes and modifications.

Syntax treats of the relation, agreement, government, and arrangement, of words in sentences.

Prosody treats of punctuation, utterance, figures, and versification.

PART I.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

Orthography treats of letters, syllables, separate words, and spelling.

OF LETTERS.

A *Letter* is a character used in printing or writing, to represent an articulate sound.

An articulate sound, is a sound of the human voice, used in speaking.

The letters in the English alphabet, are twenty-six ;
*A a, B b, C c, D d, E e, F f, G g, H h, I i, J j, K k, L l, M m, N n, O o, P p, Q q, R r, S s, T t, U u, V v, W w, X x, Y y, Z z.**

* For the names and powers of the letters, see Appendix I.

CLASSES OF LETTERS.

The letters are divided into two general classes, *vowels* and *consonants*.

A *vowel* is a letter which forms a perfect sound when uttered alone.

A *consonant* is a letter which cannot be perfectly uttered till joined to a vowel.

The vowels are *a, e, i, o, u*, and sometimes *w* and *y*. All the other letters are consonants.

W and *y* are consonants when they precede a vowel heard in the same syllable; as in *wine, twine, whine, ye, yet, youth*: in all other cases, they are vowels; as in *newly, dewy, eyebrow*.

CLASSES OF CONSONANTS.

The consonants are divided into *mutes* and *semivowels*.

A *mute* is a consonant which cannot be sounded at all without a vowel. The mutes are *b, d, k, p, q, t*, and *c* and *g* hard.

A *semivowel* is a consonant which can be imperfectly sounded without a vowel. The semivowels are *f, h, j, l, m, n, r, s, v, x, z*, and *c* and *g* soft.

Four of the semivowels, *l, m, n*, and *r*, are termed *liquids*, on account of the fluency of their sounds.

FORMS OF THE LETTERS.

In the English language, the Roman characters are generally employed; sometimes, the *Italic*; and occasionally, the *Old English*.

The letters have severally *two forms*, by which they are distinguished as *capitals* and *small letters*.

Small letters constitute the body of every work; and capitals are used for the sake of eminence and distinction.

RULES FOR THE USE OF CAPITALS.

RULE I.—TITLES OF BOOKS.

The titles of books, and the heads of their principal divisions, should be printed in capitals. When books are merely mentioned, the chief words in their titles begin with capitals, and the other letters are small; as, "Pope's Essay on Man"

RULE II.—FIRST WORDS.

The first word of every distinct sentence, should begin with a capital.

RULE III.—NAMES OF DEITY.

All names of the Deity should begin with capitals; as, *God, Jehovah, the Almighty, the Supreme Being*.

RULE IV.—PROPER NAMES.

Titles of office or honour, and proper names of every description, should begin with capitals; as, *Chief Justice Hale, William, London, the Park, the Albion, the Spectator, the Thames.*

RULE V.—OBJECTS PERSONIFIED.

The name of an object personified, when it conveys an idea strictly individual, should begin with a capital; as,
 “Come, gentle *Spring*, ethereal mildness, come.”

RULE VI.—WORDS DERIVED.

Words derived from proper names of persons or places, should begin with capitals; as, *Newtonian, Grecian, Roman.*

RULE VII.—I AND O.

The words *I* and *O*, should always be capitals.

RULE VIII.—IN POETRY.

Every line in poetry should begin with a capital.

RULE IX.—EXAMPLES.

The first word of a full example, of a distinct speech, or of a direct quotation, should begin with a capital; as, “Remember this maxim: ‘Know thyself.’”—“Virgil says, ‘Labour conquers all things.’”

RULE X.—CHIEF WORDS.

Other words of particular importance, and such as denote the principal subjects of discourse, may be distinguished by capitals. Proper names frequently have capitals throughout.

OF SYLLABLES AND WORDS.

A *Syllable* is one or more letters pronounced in one sound, and is either a word or a part of a word; as, *a, an, ant.*

A *Word* is one or more syllables spoken or written as the sign of some idea.

In every word there are as many syllables as there are distinct sounds; as, *gram-ma-ri-an.*

A word of one syllable is called a *monosyllable*; a word of two syllables, a *dissyllable*; a word of three syllables, a *trisyllable*; and a word of four or more syllables, a *polysyllable*.

* DIPHTHONGS AND TRIPHTHONGS.

A *diphthong* is two vowels joined in one syllable; as, *ea* in *beat*, *ou* in *sound*.

A *proper diphthong*, is a diphthong in which both the vowels are sounded ; as, *oi* in *voice*.

An *improper diphthong*, is a diphthong in which only one of the vowels is sounded ; as, *oa* in *loaf*.

A *triphthong* is three vowels joined in one syllable ; as *eau* in *beau*, *iew* in *view*.

A *proper triphthong*, is a triphthong in which all the vowels are sounded ; as, *uoy* in *buoy*.

An *improper triphthong*, is a triphthong in which only one or two of the vowels are sounded ; as, *eau* in *beauty*, *iou* in *anxious*.

SPECIES AND FIGURE OF WORDS.

Words are distinguished as *primitive* or *derivative*, and as *simple* or *compound*. The former division is called their *species* ; the latter, their *figure*.

A *primitive* word is one that is not formed from any simpler word in the language ; as, *harm*, *great*, *connect*.

A *derivative* word is one that is formed from some simpler word in the language ; as, *harmless*, *greatly*, *connected*.

A *simple* word is one that is not compounded ; as, *watch*, *man*.

A *compound* word is one that is composed of two or more simple words ; as, *watchman*, *nevertheless*.

Permanent compounds are consolidated ; as, *bookseller*, *schoolmaster* : others are formed by the hyphen ; as, *glass-house*, *negro-merchant*.

SYLLABICATION.

In dividing words into syllables, we are chiefly to be directed by the ear ; it may however be proper to observe the following rules.

I. The consonants should generally be joined to the vowels or diphthongs which they modify ; as, *ap-os-tol-i-cal*.

II. Derivative and grammatical terminations should generally be separated from the radical word ; as, *harm-less*, *great-ly*, *connect-ed*.

III. Compounds should be divided into the simple words which compose them ; as, *watch-man*, *never-the-less*.

IV. At the end of a line, a word may be divided, if necessary ; but a syllable must never be broken.

OF SPELLING.

Spelling is the art of expressing words by their proper letters.

Obs.—This important art is to be acquired rather by means of the spelling-book or dictionary, and by observation in reading, than by the study of written rules. The orthography of our language is attended with much uncertainty and perplexity: many words are variously spelled by the best scholars, and many others are not usually written according to the analogy of similar words. But to be ignorant of the orthography of such words as are uniformly spelled and frequently used, is justly considered disgraceful. The following rules may prevent some embarrassment, and thus be of service to the learner.

RULES FOR SPELLING.

RULE I.—FINAL F, L, OR S.

Monosyllables ending in *f*, *l*, or *s*, preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant; as, *staff*, *mill*, *pass*: except *if*, *of*, *as*, *gas*, *has*, *was*, *yes*, *is*, *his*, *this*, *us*, *thus*.

RULE II.—OTHER FINALS.

Words ending in any other consonant than *f*, *l*, or *s*, do not double the final letter: except *add*, *odd*, *ebb*, *egg*, *inn*, *err*, *burrr*, *purr*, *butt*, *buzz*, *fuzz*, and some proper names.

RULE III.—DOUBLING.

Monosyllables, and words accented on the last syllable, when they end with a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double their final consonant before an additional syllable that begins with a vowel: as, *rob*, *robber*; *permit*, *permitting*.

Exc.—X final, being equivalent to *ks*, is never doubled.

RULE IV.—NO DOUBLING.

A final consonant, when it is not preceded by a single vowel, or when the accent is not on the last syllable, should remain single before an additional syllable: as, *toil*, *toiling*; *visit*, *visited*; *general*, *generalize*.

Exc.—But *l* and *s* final are usually doubled, (though perhaps improperly,) when the last syllable is not accented: as, *travel*, *traveller*; *bias*, *biassed*.

RULE V.—FINAL LL.

Primitive words ending in *ll*, generally reject one *l*, before *ful*, *less*, *ly*, and *ness*: as, *skill*, *skilful*, *skillless*; *full*, *fully*, *fulness*.

Obs.—Words ending in any other double letter preserve it double before these terminations; as, *blissful*, *oddly*, *stiffness*, *carelessness*.

RULE VI.—FINAL E.

The final *e* of a primitive word, is generally omitted before an additional termination beginning with a vowel: as, *rate*, *ratable*; *force*, *forcible*; *rave*, *raving*.

Exc.—Words ending in *ce* or *ge*, retain the *e* before *able* or *ous*, to preserve the soft sound of *c* and *g*: as, *peace*, *peaceable*; *change*, *changeable*; *outrage*, *outrageous*.

RULE VII.—FINAL E.

The final *e* of a primitive word, is generally retained before an additional termination beginning with a consonant: as, *pale*, *paleness*; *lodge*, *lodgement*.

Exc.—When the *e* is preceded by a vowel, it is sometimes omitted; as, *true*, *truly*; *awe*, *awful*: and sometimes retained; as, *rue*, *rueful*; *shoe*, *shoeless*.

RULE VIII.—FINAL Y.

The final *y* of a primitive word, when preceded by a consonant, is changed into *i* before an additional termination: as, *merry*, *merrier*, *merriest*, *merrily*, *merriment*; *pity*, *pitied*, *pities*, *pitiest*, *pitiless*, *pitiful*, *pitiable*.

Exc.—Before *ing*, *y* is retained to prevent the doubling of *i*; as, *pity*, *pitying*. Words ending in *ie*, dropping the *e* by Rule 6th, change *i* into *y*, for the same reason; as, *die*, *dying*.

Obs.—When a vowel precedes, *y* should not be changed: as, *day*, *days*; *valley*, *valleys*; *money*, *moneys*; *monkey*, *monkeys*.

RULE IX.—COMPOUNDS.

Compounds generally retain the orthography of the simple words which compose them; as, *hereof*, *wherein*, *horseman*, *recall*, *uphill*, *shellfish*.

Exc.—In permanent compounds, the words *full* and *all* drop one *l*; as, *handful*, *careful*, *always*, *withal*: in others, they retain both; as, *full-eyed*, *all-wise*, *save-all*.

Obs.—Other words ending in *ll*, sometimes improperly drop one *l*, when taken into composition; as, *miscal*, *downhil*. This excision is reprehensible, because it is contrary to general analogy, and because both letters are necessary to preserve the sound, and show the derivation of the compound. Where is the consistency of writing, *recall*, *miscal*—*inthrall*, *bethral*—*wind-fall*, *downfal*—*laystall*, *thumbstal*—*waterfall*, *overfal*—*molehill*, *dunghil*—*windmill*, *twibil*—*clodpoll*, *enrol*? [See Johnson's Dictionary, first American ed. 4to.]

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

LESSON I.—GENERAL DIVISION.

What is English Grammar?
How is it divided?
Of what does Orthography treat?
Of what does Etymology treat?
Of what does Syntax treat?
Of what does Prosody treat?

QUESTIONS ON ORTHOGRAPHY.

LESSON II.—LETTERS.

Of what does Orthography treat?

What is a *Letter*?

What is an articulate sound?

How many letters are there in English? Repeat them.

How are the letters divided?

What is a vowel?

What is a consonant?

What letters are vowels? and what, consonants?

When are *w* and *y* consonants? and when, vowels?

How are the consonants divided?

What is a mute? what consonants are mutes?

What is a semivowel? what consonants are semivowels?

What letters are called liquids? and why?

LESSON III.—CAPITALS.

What characters are employed in English?

What distinction of form do we make in each of the letters?

What is said of small letters? and why are capitals used?

How many rules for capitals are there? and what are their heads?

What says Rule 1st of *titles of books*?—Rule 2d of *first words*?—Rule 3d of *names of Deity*?—Rule 4th of *proper names*?—Rule 5th of *objects personified*?—Rule 6th of *words derived*?—Rule 7th of *I and O*?—Rule 8th of *poetry*?—Rule 9th of *examples*?—Rule 10th of *chief words*?

LESSON IV.—SYLLABLES AND WORDS.

What is a *Syllable*? What is a *Word*?

Can the syllables of a word be perceived by the ear?

What is a word of one syllable called?

What is a word of two syllables called?

What is a word of three syllables called?

What is a word of four or more syllables called?

What is a *diphthong*?

What is a *proper* diphthong?—an *improper* diphthong?

What is a *triphthong*?

What is a *proper* triphthong?—an *improper* triphthong?

How are words distinguished in regard to *species* and *figure*?

What is a *primitive* word?

What is a *derivative* word?

What is a *simple* word?

What is a *compound* word?

How do permanent compounds differ from others?

What guide have we for dividing words into syllables?

What are the special rules of syllabication?

LESSON V.—SPELLING.


What is *Spelling*?

How is this art to be acquired?

How many rules for spelling are there? and what are their heads?

What says Rule 1st of *final f, l, or s*?—Rule 2d of *other finals*?—Rule 3d of the *doubling* of consonants?—Rule 4th *against the doubling* of consonants?—Rule 5th of *final ll*?—Rule 6th of *final e*?—Rule 7th of *final e*?—Rule 8th of *final y*?—Rule 9th of *compounds*?

EXERCISES IN ORTHOGRAPHY.

 [Spelling is to be taught by example, rather than by rule. For oral exercises in this branch of learning, a spelling-book or vocabulary should

be employed. The following examples of false orthography are inserted, that they may be corrected by the pupil *in writing*. They are selected with direct reference to the rules; which are at first indicated by figures. For it is evident, that exercises of this kind, without express rules for their correction, would rather perplex than instruct the learner; and that his ability to correct them without reference to the rules, must presuppose such knowledge as would render them useless.]

EXERCISE I.—CAPITALS.

1. The pedant quoted Johnson's dictionary of the english language, Gregory's dictionary of arts and sciences, Crabb's english synonymes, Walker's key to the pronunciation of proper names, Sheridan's rhetorical grammar, and the diversions of purley.

2. gratitude is a delightful emotion. the grateful heart at once performs its duty and endears itself to others.

3. What madness and folly, to deny the great first cause! Shall mortal man presume against his maker? shall he not fear the omnipotent? shall he not reverence the everlasting one?—'The fear of the lord is the beginning of wisdom.'

4. xerxes the great, emperor of persia, united the medes, persians, bactrians, lydians, assyrians, hyrcanians, and many other nations, in an expedition against greece.

5. I observed that, when the votaries of religion were led aside, she commonly recalled them by her emissary conscience, before habit had time to enchain them.

6. Hercules is said to have killed the nemean lion, the erymanthian boar, the lernean serpent, and the stymphalian birds. The christian religion has brought all mythologic stories and milesian fables into disrepute.

7. i live as i did, i think as i did, i love you as i did; but all these are to no purpose; the world will not live, think, or love as i do.—o wretched prince! o cruel reverse of fortune! o father Micipsa!

8. are these thy views? proceed, illustrious youth,
and virtue guard thee to the throne of truth!

9. Those who pretend to love peace, should remember this maxim: "it is the second blow that makes the battle."

EXERCISE II.—CAPITALS.

'time and i will challenge any other two,' said philip.—'thus, said diogenes, 'do i trample on the pride of plato.'—'true,' replied plato; 'but is it not with the greater pride of diogenes?'

the father in a transport of joy, burst into the following words: 'o excellent scipio! heaven has given thee more than human virtue! o glorious leader! o wondrous youth!'

epaminondas, the theban general, was remarkable for his love of truth. he never told a lie, even in jest.

and pharaoh said to joseph, "say to thy brethren, 'do this—lade your beasts, and go to the land of canaan.'"

who is she that, with graceful steps and a lively air, trips over yonder plain? her name is health: she is the daughter of exercise and temperance.

to the penitent sinner, a mediator and intercessor with the sovereign of the universe, appear comfortable names.

the murder of abel, the curse and rejection of cain, and the birth and adoption of seth, are almost the only events related of the immediate family of adam, after his fall.

on what foundation stands the warrior's pride,
how just his hopes, let sweedish charles decide.

in every leaf that trembles to the breeze,
i hear the voice of god among the trees.

EXERCISE III.—SPELLING.

1. Few know the value of a friend, til they lose him.
Good men pas by offences, and take no revenge.
Hear patiently, iff thou wouldst speak wel.
2. The business of warr is devastation and destruction.
To er is human; to forgive, divine.
A bad speller should not pretend to scholarshipp.
3. It often requires deep diging, to obtain pure water.
Praise is most shuned by the praiseworthy.
He that hoists too much sail, runs a risk of overseting.
4. Quarrels are more easily begun than ended.
Contempt leaves a deepper scar than anger.
Of all tame animals the flatterer is the most mischievous.
5. Quacks are generally more venturesome than skillful.
He that willfully injures others, is a bad citizen.
Odity may excite attention, but it cannot gain esteem.
6. Good examples are very convinceing teachers.
Doubts should not excite contention, but inquiry.
Obligeing conduct procures deserved esteem.
7. Wise men measure time by their improvment of it.
Learn to estimate all things by their real usfulness.
Encouragment increases with success.
8. Nothing essential to happyness is unattainable.
Vices, though near relations, are all at varyance.
Before thou denyest a favour, consider the request.
9. Good-wil is a more powerful motive than constraint.
A wel-spent day prepares us for sweet repose.
The path of fame is altogether an uphill road.

EXERCISE IV.—SPELLING.

1. He is tall enough who walks uprightly.
 Repetition makes small transgressions great.
 Religion regulates the will and affections.
2. To carry a full cup even, requires a steady hand.
 Idleness is the nest in which mischief lays its eggs.
 The whole journey of life is beset with foes.
3. Peace of mind should be preferred to bodily safety.
 A bad beginning is unfavourable to success.
 Very fruitful trees often need to be propped.
4. None ever gained esteem by tattling and gossiping.
 Religion purifies, fortifies, and tranquillizes the mind.
 They had all been closetted together a long time.
5. Let every one be fully persuaded in his own mind.
 Indolence and listlessness are foes to happiness.
 Carelessness has occasioned many a wearisome step.
6. In all thy undertakings, ponder the motive and the end.
 We cannot wrong others without injuring ourselves.
 A durable good cannot spring from an external cause.
7. Duely appreciate and improve your privileges.
 To borrow of future time, is thriftless management.
 He who is truly a freeman is above mean compliances.
8. Pitying friends cannot save us in a dying hour.
 Wisdom rescues the decaying of age from aversion.
 Vallies are generally more fertile than hills.
9. Cold numness had quite bereft her of sense.
 A cascade, or waterfall, is a charming object in scenery.
 Nettles grow in the vineyard of the slothful.
 Tuition is lost on idlers and numbsculls.

EXERCISE V.—SPELLING.

1. He that scoffs at the crooked, should beware of stooping.
 Pictures that resemble flowers, smell only of paint.
 Misdemeanours are the pioneers of gross vices.
2. To remit a wrong, leaves the offender in debt.
 Superlative commendation is near akin to detraction.
 Piety admits not of excessive sorrow.
3. You are safe in forgetting benefits you have conferred.
 He has run well who has outstripped his own errors.
 See that you have ballast proportionate to your rigging.
4. The biases of prejudice often preclude convincement.
 Rather follow the wise than lead the foolish.
 To reason with the angry, is like whispering to the deaf.
 A bigotted judge needs no time for deliberation.
 The gods of this world have many worshippers.

5. Crosness has more subjects than admirers.
 Fearlessness conquers where Blamelessness is armour-bearer.
 6. Many things are chiefly valued for their rarity.
 Vicious old age is hopeless and deplorable.
 Irreconcilable animosity is always blameable.
 7. Treachery lurks beneath a guilful tongue.
 Disobedience and mischief deserve chastisement.
 By self-examination, we discover the lodgments of sin. O. H.
 The passions often mislead the judgment.
 8. To be happy without holyness is impossible.
 And, all within, were walks and allies wide.
 Call imperfection what thou fancy'st such.
 Without fire chimnies are useless.
 9. The true philanthropist deserves a universal pasport.
 Ridicule is generally but the froth of il-nature.
 All mispent time will one day be regretted.

EXERCISE VI.—SPELLING.

Fiction may soften, without improving the heart.
 Affectation is a sprout that should be niped in the bud.
 A covettous person is always in want.
 Fashion is compareable to an igni-fatuus.
 Fair appearances somtimes cover foul purposes.
 Garnish not your commendations with flattery.
 Never utter a falshood even for truth's sake.
 Medicines should be administerred with caution.
 We have here no continueing city, no abideing rest.
 Many a trapp is laid to ensnare the feet of youth.
 We are caught as silyly as the bird in the net.
 By defering repentance, we accumulate sorrows.
 To preach to the droneish, is to waste your words.
 We are often benefitted by what we have dreaded.
 We may be succesful, and yet disappointed.
 In rebusses, pictures are used to represent words.
 He is in great danger who parlies with conscience.
 Your men of forehead are magnificent in promises.
 A true friend is a most valueable acquisition.
 It is not a bad memory that forgets injuries.
 Weigh your subject wel, before you speak positively.
 Difficulties are often increased by mismanagment.
 Diseases are more easily prevented than cured.
 Contrivers of mischief often entrapp themselves.
 Corrupt speech indicates a distempered mind.
 Asseveration does not allways remove doubt.
 Hypocrites are like wolves in sheeps' clotheing.
 Ostentatious liberallity is its own paymaster.

EXERCISE VII.—SPELLING.

A downhill road may be travelled with ease.
 Distempered fancy can swel a molehil to a mountain.
 Let your own unbiassed judgment determine.
 A knave can often undersel his honest neighbours.
 Xenophanes prefered reputation to wealth.
 True politeness is the ofspring of benevolence.
 Levellers are generally the dupes of designning men.
 Rewards are for those who have fullfild their duty.
 Who trusts a hungry boy in a cubburd of dainties?
 Misery acquaints a man with strange bedfellers.
 The liberal man ties his purse with a beau-not.
 Double-deelers are seldom long in favour.
 The characters of the crosrow have wrought wonders.
 The plagiary is a jacdaw decked with stolen plumes.
 All virtues are in agrement; all vices at varyance.
 Personnal liberty is every man's natural birthrite.
 There, wrapt in clouds, the blueish hills ascend.
 The birds frame to thy song, their chearfull cherupping.
 There figgs, skydyed, a purple hue disclose.
 Lysander goes twice a day to the choccolat-house.
 Years following years, steal sumthing every day.
 The soul of the slothfull, does but drowse in his body.
 What think you of a clergiman in a soldier's dres?
 Justice is here holding the stilliards for a balance.
 The huming-burd is somtimes no bigger than a bumble-be.
 The muskittoes will make you as spotted as samon-trout.
 Cruelty to animals is a malicious and lo-lived vice.
 Absolute Necessity must sign their deth-warrant.
 He who catches flies, emulates the nat-snaper.
 The froggs had long lived unmolested in a horspond.
 'These are villanous creatures,' says a blokheded boy.
 The robbin-read-breast til of late had rest;
 And children sacred held z martin's nest.

PART II.

ETYMOLOGY.

Etymology treats of the different parts of speech, and their classes and modifications.

THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

The Parts of Speech, or sorts of words, in English, are ten ; namely, the Article, the Noun, the Adjective, the Pronoun, the Verb, the Participle, the Adverb, the Conjunction, the Preposition, and the Interjection.

1. THE ARTICLE.

An Article is a word placed before nouns, to limit their signification : the articles are *the*, and *an* or *a*.

2. THE NOUN.

A Noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned : as, *George*, *York*, *man*, *apple*, *truth*.

3. THE ADJECTIVE.

An Adjective is a word added to a noun or pronoun, and generally expresses quality : as, *A wise man* ; *a new book*. *You two* are *diligent*.

4. THE PRONOUN.

A Pronoun is a word used in stead of a noun : as, *The boy* loves *his* book ; *he* has long lessons, and *he* learns *them* well.

5. THE VERB.

A Verb is a word that signifies *to be*, *to act*, or *to be acted upon* : as, *I am*, *I rule*, *I am ruled* ; *I love*, *thou lovest*, *he loves*.

6. THE PARTICIPLE.

A Participle is a word derived from a verb, participating the properties of a verb and an adjective ; and is generally formed by adding *ing*, *d*, or *ed*, to the verb : thus, from the verb *rule*, are formed three participles, two simple and one compound ; as, 1. *ruling*, 2. *ruled*, 3. *having ruled*.

7. THE ADVERB.

An Adverb is a word added to a verb, a participle, an

adjective, or an other adverb; and generally expresses time, place, degree, or manner: as, They are *now here*, studying *very diligently*.

8. THE CONJUNCTION.

A Conjunction is a word used to connect words or sentences in construction, and to show the dependence of the terms so connected: as, Thou *and* he are happy, *because* you are good.

9. THE PREPOSITION.

A Preposition is a word used to express some relation of different things or thoughts to each other, and is generally placed before a noun or a pronoun: as, The paper lies *before* me *on* the desk.

10. THE INTERJECTION.

An Interjection is a word that is uttered merely to indicate some strong or sudden emotion of the mind: as, *Oh!* *alas!*

PARSING.

Parsing is the resolving or explaining of a sentence according to the definitions and rules of grammar.

A perfect *definition* of any thing or class of things is such a description of it, as distinguishes that entire thing or class from every thing else in nature.

A *rule of grammar* is some law, more or less general, by which custom regulates and prescribes the right use of language.

EXAMPLES FOR PARSING.

CHAPTER I.—ETYMOLOGICAL.

In the First Chapter, it is required of the pupil—merely to distinguish and define the different parts of speech.

The definitions to be given in the First Chapter, are one, and only one, for each word, or part of speech. Thus:

EXAMPLE PARSED.

“The patient ox submits to the yoke, and meekly performs the labour required of him.”

The is an article. An article is a word placed before nouns, to limit their signification.

<i>Patient</i>	is an adjective.	An adjective is a word added to a noun or pronoun, and generally expresses quality.
<i>Or</i>	is a noun.	A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned.
<i>Submits</i>	is a verb.	A verb is a word that signifies <i>to be</i> , <i>to act</i> , or <i>to be acted upon</i> .
<i>To</i>	is a preposition.	A preposition is a word used to express some relation of different things or thoughts to each other, and is generally placed before a noun or a pronoun.
<i>The</i>	is an article.	An article is a word placed before nouns, to limit their signification.
<i>Yoke</i>	is a noun.	A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned.
<i>And</i>	is a conjunction.	A conjunction is a word used to connect words or sentences in construction, and to show the dependence of the terms so connected.
<i>Meekly</i>	is an adverb.	An adverb is a word added to a verb, a participle, an adjective, or an other adverb; and generally expresses time, place, degree, or manner.
<i>Performs</i>	is a verb.	A verb is a word that signifies <i>to be</i> , <i>to act</i> , or <i>to be acted upon</i> .
<i>The</i>	is an article.	An article is a word placed before nouns, to limit their signification.
<i>Labour</i>	is a noun.	A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned.
<i>Required</i>	is a participle.	A participle is a word derived from a verb, participating the properties of a verb and an adjective; and is generally formed by adding <i>ing</i> , <i>d</i> , or <i>ed</i> to the verb.
<i>Of</i>	is a preposition.	A preposition is a word used to express some relation of different things or thoughts to each other, and is generally placed before a noun or a pronoun.
<i>Him</i>	is a pronoun.	A pronoun is a word used in stead of a noun.

LESSON I.

The rose, the lily, and the pink, are fragrant flowers.

A peach, an apple, a pear, or an orange, is delicious.

A landscape presents a pleasing variety of objects.

Man is the noblest work of creation.

The eagle has a strong and piercing eye.

The swallow builds her nest of mud, and lines it with soft feathers.

The setting sun gives a beautiful brilliancy to the western sky.

LESSON II.

Candour, sincerity, and truth, are amiable qualities.

Virtuous youth gradually brings forward accomplished and flourishing manhood.—*Blair*.

Injuries retaliated in anger, excite resentment in return.

All that is great and good in the universe, is on the side of clemency and mercy.—*Blair*.

Industry is needful in every condition of life: the price of all improvement is labour.

Sloth enfeebles equally the bodily and the mental powers. It saps the foundation of every virtue, and pours upon us a deluge of crimes and evils.—*Blair*.

LESSON III.

An idle, mischievous, and disobedient pupil disgraces himself, dishonours his parents, and displeases his teacher.

Alas! that such examples are sometimes found!

O Virtue! how miserable are they who forfeit thy rewards!

Pleasure's call attention wins,
Hear it often as we may;
New as ever seem our sins,
Though committed every day.

O! then, ere the turf or tomb
Cover us from every eye,
Spirit of instruction! come,
Make us learn that we must die.—*Cooper*.

OF THE ARTICLE.

An Article is a word placed before nouns, to limit their signification: the articles are *the*, and *an* or *a*.

An and *a* are one and the same article. *An* is used whenever the following word begins with a *vowel sound*; as, *An* art, *an* end, *an* heir, *an* inch, *an* ounce, *an* hour, *an* urn.—*A* is used whenever the following word begins with a *consonant sound*; as, *A* man, *a* house, *a* wonder, *a* one, *a* yew, *a* use, *a* ewer. Thus the consonant sounds of *w* and *y*, even when expressed by other letters, require *a* and not *an* before them.

CLASSES.

The articles are distinguished as the *definite* and the *indefinite*.

I. The *definite article* is *the*, which denotes some particular thing or things; as, *The boy, the oranges*.

II. The *indefinite article* is *an* or *a*, which denotes one thing of a kind, but not any particular one; as, *A boy an orange*.

OBS. 1.—The English articles have no grammatical modifications: they are not varied by numbers, genders, and cases, as are those of some other languages. In respect to class, each is *sui generis*.

OBS. 2.—A common noun without an article or other word to limit its signification, is generally taken in its widest sense; as, *Man* is endowed with reason.

OF THE NOUN.

A Noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned: as, *George, York, man, apple, truth*.

OBS. 1.—All words and signs taken *technically*, (that is, independently of their meaning, and merely as things spoken of,) are *nouns*; or, rather, are *things* read and construed as *nouns*; as, "*Us* is a personal pronoun."—*Murray*. "*Th* has two sounds."—*Id*. "*Control* is probably contracted from *counterroll*."—*Crabb*. "Without one *if* or *but*."—*Cowper*. "*A* is sometimes a noun; as, a great *A*."—*Todd's Johnson*. "Formerly *sp* was cast in a piece, as *st's* are now."—*Hist. Printing*, 1770.

OBS. 2.—In parsing, the learner must observe the *sense* and *use* of each word, and class it accordingly: many words commonly belonging to other parts of speech, are occasionally used as *nouns*, and must be parsed as such; as, 1. "The Ancient of days."—*Bible*. "Of the ancients."—*Swift*. "For such *impertinents*."—*Steele*. "He is an ignorant in it."—*Id*. "To the *nines*."—*Burns*. 2. "Or any *he*, the proudest of thy sort."—*Shak*. "I am the happiest *she* in Kent."—*Steele*. "The *shes* of Italy."—*Shak*. "The *hes* in birds."—*Bacon*. 3. "Avaunt all attitude, and *stare*, and *start* theatric!"—*Cowper*. "A *may-be* of mercy is insufficient."—*Bridge*. 4. "For the *producing* of real happiness."—*Crabb*. "*Reading, writing, and ciphering*, are indispensable to civilized man." 5. "An *hereafter*."—*Addison*. "The dread of a *hereafter*."—*Fuller*. "The deep *amen*."—*Scott*. "The *while*."—*Milton*. 6. "With *hark*, and *whoop*, and wild *halloo*."—*Scott*. "Will cuts him short with a '*What then?*'"—*Addison*.

CLASSES.

Nouns are divided into two general classes; *proper* and *common*.

I. A *proper noun* is the name of some particular individual or people; as, *Adam, Boston, the Hudson, the Romans*.

II. A *common noun* is the name of a sort, kind, or class of things; as, *Beast, bird, fish, insect*.

The particular classes, *collective, abstract, and verbal*, are usually included among common nouns.

A *collective noun*, or *noun of multitude*, is the name of many individuals together; as, *Council, meeting, committee, flock*.

An *abstract noun* is the name of some particular quality considered apart from its substance; as, *Goodness, hardness, pride, frailty*.

A *verbal* or *participial noun* is the name of some action or state of being; and is formed from a verb, like a participle, but employed as a noun: as, "The *triumphing* of the wicked is short."—*Job*, xx. 5.

OBS. 1.—The proper name of a person or place with an article prefixed, is generally used as a common noun; as, "He is *the Cicero* of his age,"—that is, *the orator*. "Many a fiery *Alp*,"—that is, *mountain*: except when a common noun is understood; as, *The [river] Hudson—The [ship] Amity—The treacherous [man] Judas*.

OBS. 2.—A common noun with the definite article prefixed to it, sometimes becomes proper; as, *The Park—The Strand*.

OBS. 3.—The common name of a thing or quality personified often becomes proper; as, "'My power,' said *Reason*, 'is to advise, not to compel.'"—*Johnson*.

MODIFICATIONS.

Nouns have modifications of four kinds; namely, *Persons, Numbers, Genders, and Cases*.

PERSONS.

Persons, in grammar, are modifications that distinguish the speaker, the hearer, and the person or thing merely spoken of.

OBS.—The distinction of persons is founded on the different relations which the objects mentioned may bear to the discourse itself. It belongs to nouns, pronouns, and finite verbs; and to these it is always applied, either by peculiarity of form or construction, or by inference from the principles of concord. Pronouns are like their antecedents, and verbs are like their subjects, in person.

There are three persons; the *first*, the *second*, and the *third*.

The *first person* is that which denotes the speaker; as, "*I Paul* have written it."

The *second person* is that which denotes the hearer; as, "*Robert*, who did this?"

The *third person* is that which denotes the person or thing merely spoken of; as, "*James* loves his *book*."

OBS. 1.—In *written language*, the *first person* denotes the writer or author; and the *second*, the reader or person addressed: except when the writer describes not himself, but some one else, as uttering to an other the words which he records.

OBS. 2.—The speaker seldom refers to himself *by name*, as the speaker; consequently, *nouns* are rarely used in the first person; and when they

are, a pronoun is usually prefixed to them. Hence some grammarians deny the first person to *nouns* altogether; others ascribe it; and many are silent on the subject. Analogy clearly requires it; as may be seen by the following examples: "*Adsum Troius Æneas.*"—*Virg.* "*Callopius recensui.*"—*Ter. Com. apud finem.* "Paul, an apostle, &c. unto Timothy, *my own son* in the faith."—1 *Tim.* i. 1.

OBS. 3.—When a speaker or writer does not choose to declare himself in the *first* person, or to address his hearer or reader in the *second*, he speaks of both or either in the *third*. Thus Moses relates what *Moses* did, and Cæsar records the achievements of *Cæsar*. So Judah humbly beseeches Joseph: "Let *thy servant* abide in stead of the lad a bondman to *my lord*."—*Gen.* xliv. 33. And Abraham reverently intercedes with God: "Oh! let not the *Lord* be angry, and I will speak."—*Gen.* xviii. 30.

OBS. 4.—When inanimate things are spoken to, they are *personified*; and their names are put in the second person, because by the figure the objects are *supposed* to be capable of hearing.

NUMBERS.

Numbers are modifications that distinguish unity and plurality.

OBS.—The distinction of numbers serves merely to show whether we speak of one object, or of more. It belongs to nouns, pronouns, and finite verbs; and to these it is always applied, either by peculiarity of form, or by inference from the principles of concord. Pronouns are like their antecedents, and verbs are like their subjects, in number.

There are two numbers; the *singular* and the *plural*.

The *singular number* is that which denotes but one; as, The *boy* learns.

The *plural number* is that which denotes more than one; as, The *boys* learn.

The plural number of *nouns* is regularly formed by adding *s* or *es* to the singular: as, *book, books; box, boxes.*

RULE I.—When the singular ends in a sound which will unite with that of *s*, the plural is generally formed by adding *s* only, and the number of syllables is not increased: as, *pen, pens; grape, grapes.*

RULE II.—But when the sound of *s* cannot be united with that of the primitive word, the plural adds *s* to final *e*, and *es* to other terminations, and forms a separate syllable: as, *page, pages; fox, foxes.*

OBS. 1.—English nouns ending in *o* preceded by a consonant, add *es*, but do not increase their syllables: as, *wo, woes; hero, heroes; negro, negroes; potato, potatoes; muskito, muskitoes; octavo, octavoës.* The exceptions to this rule appear to be in such nouns as are not properly and fully anglicised; thus many write *cantos, juntos, solos, &c.* Other nouns in *o* add *s* only; as, *folio, folios; bamboo, bamboos.* So also, *two, twos.*

OBS. 2.—Common nouns ending in *y* preceded by a consonant, change *y* into *i*, and add *es*, without increase of syllables: as, *fly, flies; duty, duties.* Other nouns in *y* add *s* only: as, *day, days; valley, valleys: so likewise proper names; as, Henry, the Henrys.*

Obs. 3.—The following nouns in *f*, change *f* into *v*, and add *es*, for the plural; *sheaf, leaf, loaf, beef, thief, calf, half, elf, shelf, self, wolf, wharf*: as, *sheaves, leaves, &c.* *Life, lives; knife, knives; wife, wives*; are similar *Staff* makes *staves*: though the compounds of *staff* are regular; as, *flagstaff, flagstaves*. The greater number of nouns in *f* and *fe*, are regular; as, *fifes, strifes, chiefs, griefs, gulfs, &c.*

Obs. 4.—The following are still more irregular: *man, men; woman, women; child, children; brother, brethren* [or *brothers*;] *foot, feet; ox, oxen; tooth, teeth; goose, geese; louse, lice; mouse, mice; die, dice; penny, pence. Dies, stamps, and pennies, coins, are regular.*

Obs. 5.—Many foreign nouns retain their original plural: as, *arcanum, arcana; datum, data; erratum, errata; effluviū, effluvia; medium, media* [or *mediums*;] *minutia, minutiae; stratum, strata; stamen, stamina; genus, genera; genius, genii* [*geniuses*, for men of wit;] *magus, magi; radius, radii; appendix, appendices* [or *appendixes*;] *calx, calces; index, indices* [or *indexes*;] *vortex, vortices; axis, axes; basis, bases; crisis, crises; thesis, theses; antithesis, antitheses; diæresis, diæreses; ellipsis, ellipses; emphasis, emphases; hypothesis, hypotheses; metamorphosis, metamorphoses; automaton, automata; criterion, criteria* [or *criteria*;] *phænomenon, phænomena; cherub, cherubim; seraph, seraphim; beau, beaux* [or *beaus*.]

Obs. 6.—Some nouns (from the nature of the things meant) have no plural; as, *gold, pride, meekness.*

Obs. 7.—Proper names of *individuals*, strictly used as such, have no plural. But when several persons of the same name are spoken of, the noun becomes in some degree common, and admits the plural form and an article; as, *The Stuarts—The Cæsars*: so likewise when such nouns are used to denote character; as, “*The Aristotles, the Tullys, and the Livys.*”—*Burgh.*

Obs. 8.—The proper names of *nations* and *societies* are generally plural; and, except in a direct address, they are usually construed with the definite article: as, *The Greeks—The Jesuits.*

Obs. 9.—When a title is prefixed to a proper name so as to form a sort of compound, the name, and not the title, is varied to form the plural; as, *The Miss Howards—The two Mr. Clarks.* But a title not regarded as a part of one compound name, must be made plural, if it refer to more than one; as, *Messrs. Lambert and Son—The Lords Calthorpe and Erskine—The Lords Bishops of Durham and St. David's—The Lords Commissioners of Justiciary.*

Obs. 10.—Some nouns have no singular; as, *embers, ides, oats, scissors, tongs, vespers, literati.*

Obs. 11.—Some nouns are alike in both numbers; as, *sheep, deer, vermin, swine, hose, means, odds, news, species, series, apparatus.* The following are sometimes construed as singular, but more frequently, and more properly, as plural: *alms, amends, pains, riches; ethics, mathematics; metaphysics, optics, politics, pneumatics*, and other similar names of sciences. *Bellows* and *gallows* are properly alike in both numbers; (as, “*Let a gallows be made.*”—*Esther*, v. 14. “*The bellows are burned.*”—*Jer.* vi. 29;) but they have a regular plural in vulgar use. *Bolus, fungus, isthmus, prospectus*, and *rebus*, admit the regular plural.

Obs. 12.—Compounds in which the principal word is put first, vary the principal word to form the plural, and the adjunct to form the possessive case; as, Sing. *father-in-law*, Plur. *fathers-in-law*, Poss. *father-in-law's*—Sing. *court-martial*, Plur. *courts-martial*, Poss. *court-martial's*. The Possessive plural of such nouns, is never used.

Obs. 13.—Compounds ending in *ful*, and all those in which the principal word is put last, form the plural in the same manner as other nouns.

as, *handfuls, spoonfuls, mouthfuls, fellow-servants, man-servants, outpourings, ingatherings, downsitings.*

Obs. 14.—Nouns of multitude, when taken collectively, generally admit the plural form; as, *meeting, meetings*: but when taken distributively, they have a plural signification, without the form; as, "*The jury were divided.*"

Obs. 15.—When other parts of speech become nouns, they either want the plural, or form it *regularly*, like common nouns of the same endings; as, "*His affairs went on at sixes and sevens.*"—*Arbuthnot*. "Some mathematicians have proposed to compute by *twos*; others, by *fours*; others, by *twelves*."—*Churchill*. "Three *fourths*, nine *tenths*."—*Id.* "*Time's takings and leavings.*"—*Barton*. "*The yeas and nays.*"—*Newspaper*. "*The ays and noes.*"—*Ibid.* "*The ins and the outs.*"—*Ibid.* "*His ands and his ors.*"—*Mott*. "*One of the buts.*"—*Fowle*. "In raising the mirth of *stupid*s."—*Steele*.

GENDERS.

Genders are modifications that distinguish objects in regard to sex.

Obs.—The different genders are founded on the natural distinction of sex in animals, and on the absence of sex in other things. In English, they belong only to nouns and pronouns; and to these they are usually applied agreeably to the order of nature. Pronouns are of the same gender as the nouns for which they stand.

There are three genders; the *masculine*, the *feminine*, and the *neuter*.

The *masculine gender* is that which denotes animals of the male kind; as, *man, father, king*.

The *feminine gender* is that which denotes animals of the female kind; as, *woman, mother, queen*.

The *neuter gender* is that which denotes things that are neither male nor female; as, *pen, ink, paper*.

Obs. 1.—Some nouns are equally applicable to both sexes; as, *cousin, friend, neighbour, parent, person, servant*. The gender of these is usually determined by the context. To such words, some grammarians have applied the unnecessary and improper term *common gender*. Murray justly observes, "There is no such gender belonging to the language. The business of parsing, can be effectually performed without having recourse to a *common gender*." The term is more useful, and less liable to objection, as applied to the learned languages; but with us it is plainly a solecism.

Obs. 2.—Generic names, even when construed as masculine or feminine, often virtually include both sexes; as, "*Hast thou given the horse strength? hast thou clothed his neck with thunder?*"—"Doth the hawk fly by thy wisdom, and stretch her wings toward the south?"—*Job*. These are called *epicene nouns*.

Obs. 3.—Those terms which are equally applicable to both sexes, (if they are not expressly applied to females,) and those plurals which are known to include both sexes, should be called masculine in parsing; for, in all languages, the masculine gender is considered the most worthy, and is generally employed when both sexes are included under one common term.

OBS. 4.—The sexes are distinguished in three ways:

I. By the use of different names: as, *bachelor, maid; boy, girl; brother, sister; buck, doe; bull, cow; cock, hen; drake, duck; earl, countess; father, mother; friar, nun; gander, goose; hart, roe; horse, mare; husband, wife, king, queen; lad, lass; lord, lady; man, woman; master, mistress; milter, spawner; nephew, niece; ram, ewe; sloven, slut; son, daughter; stag, hind; steer, heifer; uncle, aunt; wizard, witch.*

II. By the use of different terminations: as, *abbot, abbess; administrator, administratrix; adulterer, adulteress; bridegroom, bride; caterer, cateress; duke, duchess; emperor, emperess or empress; executor, executrix; governor, governess; hero, heroine; landgrave, lanagravine; margrave, margravine; marquis, marchioness; sorcerer, sorceress; sultan, sultanness or sultana; testator, testatrix; tutor, tutoress or tutress; widower, widow.*

The following nouns become feminine by merely adding *ess*: *baron, deacon, heir, host, jew, lion, mayor, patron, peer, poet, priest, prior, prophet, shepherd, viscount.*

The following nouns become feminine by rejecting the last vowel, and adding *ess*: *actor, ambassador, arbiter, benefactor, chanter, conductor, doctor, elector, enchanter, founder, hunter, idolater, inventor, prince, protector, songster, spectator, suitor, tiger, traitor, votary.*

III. By prefixing an attribute of distinction: as, *cock-sparrow, hen-sparrow; man-servant, maid-servant; he-goat, she-goat; male relations, female relations.*

OBS. 5.—The names of things without life, used literally, are always of the neuter gender. But inanimate objects are often represented figuratively, as having sex. Things remarkable for power, greatness, or sublimity, are spoken of as masculine; as, *the sun, time, death, sleep, fear, anger, winter, war.* Things beautiful, amiable, or prolific, are spoken of as feminine; as, *the moon, earth, nature, fortune, knowledge, hope, spring, peace.*

OBS. 6.—Nouns of multitude, when they convey the idea of unity, or take the plural form, are of the neuter gender; but when they convey the idea of plurality without the form, they follow the gender of the individuals that compose the assemblage.

OBS. 7.—Creatures whose sex is unknown, or unnecessary to be regarded, are generally spoken of as neuter; as, "He fired at the *deer*, and wounded *it*."—"If a man shall steal an *ox* or a *sheep*, and kill *it* or sell *it*;" &c.

Ex. xxii. 1.

CASES.

Cases are modifications that distinguish the relations of nouns and pronouns to other words.

OBS.—The cases are founded on the different relations under which things are represented in discourse, and from which the words acquire correspondent relations, or a dependence on each other according to the sense. In English, these modifications, or relations, belong only to nouns and pronouns. Pronouns are not necessarily like their antecedents, in case.

There are three cases; the *nominative*, the *possessive*, and the *objective*.

The *nominative case* is that form or state of a noun or pronoun, which denotes the subject of a verb: as, *The boy runs; I run.*

Obs.—The *subject* of a verb is that which answers to *who* or *what* before it; as, "The boy runs"—*Who* runs? The *boy*. *Boy* is therefore here in the *nominative* case.

The *possessive case* is that form or state of a noun or pronoun, which denotes the relation of property: as, The *boy's* hat; *my* hat.

Obs. 1.—The possessive case of nouns is formed, in the singular number, by adding to the nominative *s* preceded by an *apostrophe*; and, in the plural, when the nominative ends in *s*, by adding an *apostrophe only*: as, sing. *boy's*; plural, *boys'*.

Obs. 2.—Plural nouns that do not end in *s*, usually form the possessive case in the same manner as the singular; as, *man's*, *men's*.

Obs. 3.—When the singular and the plural are alike in the nominative, the apostrophe, which (as Dr. Johnson has shown) is merely a sign of the case, and not of elision, ought to follow the *s* in the plural, to distinguish it from the singular; as, *sheep's*, *sheeps'*.

Obs. 4.—The *apostrophic s* adds a syllable to the noun, when it will not unite with the sound in which the nominative ends; as, *torch's*, pronounced *torchiz*.

Obs. 5.—The apostrophe and *s* are sometimes added to mere characters, to denote *plurality*, and not the possessive case; as, Two *a's*—three *b's*—four *9's*. In the following example they are used to give the sound of a verbal termination to words that are not properly verbs: "When a man in a soliloquy reasons with himself, and *pro's* and *con's*, and weighs all his designs," &c.—*Congreve*.

The *objective case* is that form or state of a noun or pronoun, which denotes the object of a verb, participle, or preposition: as, I know the *boy*; he knows *me*.

Obs. 1.—The *object* of a verb, participle, or preposition, is that which answers to *whom* or *what* after it; as, "I know the boy"—I know *whom*? The *boy*. *Boy* is therefore here in the *objective* case.

Obs. 2.—The nominative and the objective of nouns, are always alike, being distinguishable from each other only by their place in a sentence, or their simple dependence according to the sense.

DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

The declension of a noun is a regular arrangement of its numbers and cases. Thus:

EXAMPLE I.—FRIEND.

Sing. Nom.	friend,	Plur. Nom.	friends,
Poss.	friend's,	Poss.	friends'
Obj.	friend;	Obj.	friends.

EXAMPLE II.—MAN.

Sing. Nom.	man,	Plur. Nom.	men,
Poss.	man's,	Poss.	men's,
Obj.	man;	Obj.	men.

EXAMPLE III.—FOX.

Sing.	Nom.	fox,	Plur	Nom.	foxes,
	Poss.	fox's,		Poss.	foxes',
	Obj.	fox ;		Obj.	foxes.

EXAMPLE IV.—FLY.

Sing.	Nom.	fly,	Plur.	Nom.	flies,
	Poss.	fly's,		Poss.	flies',
	Obj.	fly ;		Obj.	flies.

EXAMPLES FOR PARSING.

CHAPTER II.—ETYMOLOGICAL.

In the Second Chapter, it is required of the pupil—to distinguish and define the different parts of speech, and the classes and modifications of the articles and nouns.

The definitions to be given in the Second Chapter, are two for an article, six for a noun—and one for an adjective, a pronoun, a verb, a participle, an adverb, a conjunction, a preposition, or an interjection. Thus :

EXAMPLE PARSED.

“James is a lad of uncommon talents.”

James is a proper noun, of the third person, singular number, masculine gender, and nominative case.

1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned.
2. A proper noun is the name of some particular individual or people.
3. The third person is that which denotes the person or thing merely spoken of.
4. The singular number is that which denotes but one.
5. The masculine gender is that which denotes animals of the male kind.
6. The nominative case is that form or state of a noun or pronoun, which denotes the subject of a verb.

Is is a verb.

1. A verb is a word that signifies *to be*, *to act*, or *to be acted upon*.

A is the indefinite article.

1. An article is a word placed before nouns, to limit their signification.
2. The indefinite article is *an* or *a*, which denotes one thing of a kind, but not any particular one.

Lad is a common noun, of the third person, singular number, masculine gender, and nominative case.

1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned.
2. A common noun is the name of a sort, kind, or class of things.

3. The third person is that which denotes the person or thing merely spoken of.
4. The singular number is that which denotes but one.
5. The masculine gender is that which denotes animals of the male kind.
6. The nominative case is that form or state of a noun or pronoun, which denotes the subject of a verb.

Of is a preposition.

1. A preposition is a word used to express some relation of different things or thoughts to each other, and is generally placed before a noun or a pronoun.

Uncommon is an adjective.

1. An adjective is a word added to a noun or pronoun, and generally expresses quality.

Talents is a common noun, of the third person, plural number, neuter gender, and objective case.

1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned.
2. A common noun is the name of a sort, kind, or class of things.
3. The third person is that which denotes the person or thing merely spoken of.
4. The plural number is that which denotes more than one.
5. The neuter gender is that which denotes things that are neither male nor female.
6. The objective case is that form or state of a noun or pronoun, which denotes the object of a verb, participle, or preposition.

LESSON I.

Science strengthens and enlarges the mind.—*Murray*.

A large ship, traversing the ocean by the force of the wind, is a noble proof of the power and ingenuity of man.

When spring returns, the trees resume their verdure, and the plants and flowers display their beauty.

I John saw these things and heard them.—*Bible*.

And the king spake and said to Daniel, 'O Daniel! servant of the living God, is thy God, whom thou servest continually, able to deliver thee from the lions?'—*Ib*.

LESSON II.

And all the king's servants, that were in the king's gate, bowed and revered Haman; but Mordecai bowed not, nor did him reverence.—*Bible*.

Esther put on her royal apparel, and stood in the inner court of the king's house.—*Ib*.

A mother's tenderness and a father's care are nature's gifts for man's advantage.—*Murray*.

Then shall man's pride and dulness comprehend
His actions', passions', being's use and end.—*Pope*.

OF THE ADJECTIVE.

An Adjective is a word added to a noun or pronoun, and generally expresses quality : as, *A wise man* ; *a new book*. *You two are diligent*.

CLASSES.

Adjectives may be divided into six classes ; namely, *common, proper, numeral, pronominal, participial, and compound*.

I. A *common adjective* is any ordinary epithet, or adjective denoting quality or situation ; as, *Good, bad, peaceful, warlike—eastern, western, outer, inner*.

II. A *proper adjective* is one that is formed from a proper name ; as, *American, English, Platonic*.

III. A *numeral adjective* is one that expresses a definite number ; as, *One, two, three, four, five, six, &c.*

IV. A *pronominal adjective* is a definite word which may either accompany its noun, or represent it understood ; as, “ *All join to guard what each desires to gain.* ” —*Pope*. That is, *All men join to guard what each man desires to gain*.

V. A *participial adjective* is one that has the form of a participle, but differs from it by rejecting the idea of time ; as, *An amusing story*.

VI. A *compound adjective*, is one that consists of two or more words joined by a hyphen ; as *Nut-brown, laughter-loving, four-footed*.

OBS. 1.—Numeral adjectives are of three kinds : namely,

1. *Cardinal* ; as, *One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, &c.*

2. *Ordinal* ; as, *First, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, &c.*

3. *Multiplicative* ; as, *Single or alone, double or twofold, triple or threefold, quadruple or fourfold, quintuple or fivefold, sextuple or sixfold, septuple or sevenfold, octuple or eightfold, &c.*

OBS. 2.—Compound adjectives, being formed at pleasure, are very numerous and various. Many of them embrace numerals, and run on in a series ; as, *one-leaved, two-leaved, three-leaved, four-leaved, &c.*

MODIFICATIONS.

Adjectives have, commonly, no modifications but *comparison*.

Comparison is a variation of the adjective to express quality in different degrees ; as, *hard, harder, hardest*.

There are three degrees of comparison ; the *positive*, the *comparative*, and the *superlative*.

The *positive degree* is that which is expressed by the adjective in its simple form ; as, *hard, soft, good*.

The *comparative degree* is that which exceeds the positive ; as, *harder, softer, better*.

The *superlative degree* is that which is not exceeded ; as, *hardest, softest, best*.

Those adjectives whose signification does not admit of different degrees, cannot be compared ; as, *two, second, all, right, immortal, infinite*.

Those adjectives which may be varied in sense, but not in form, are compared by means of adverbs ; as, *skilful, more skilful, most skilful*—*skilful, less skilful, least skilful*.

REGULAR COMPARISON.

Adjectives are regularly compared, when the comparative degree is expressed by adding *er*, and the superlative, by adding *est* to them ; as,

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
great,	greater,	greatest.
*wide,	wider,	widest.
hot,	hotter,	hottest.

The regular method of comparison is chiefly applicable to monosyllables, and to dissyllables ending in *y* or mute *e*.

COMPARISON BY ADVERBS.

The different degrees of a quality may also be expressed, with precisely the same import, by prefixing to the adjective the adverbs *more* and *most* : as, *wise, more wise, most wise ; famous, more famous, most famous ; amiable, more amiable, most amiable*.

The degrees of diminution are expressed, in like manner, by the adverbs *less* and *least* : as, *wise, less wise, least wise ; famous, less famous, least famous ; amiable, less amiable, least amiable*.

OBS. 1.—Adjectives of more than one syllable, except dissyllables ending in *y* or mute *e*, rarely admit a change of termination, but are rather compared by means of the adverbs : thus we say, *virtuous, more virtuous, most virtuous* ; but not *virtuous, virtuouser, virtuousest*.

OBS. 2.—The prefixing of an *adverb* can hardly be called a *variation* of the adjective ; the words may with more propriety be parsed separately, the degree being ascribed to the *adverb*.

OBS. 3.—The degrees in which qualities may exist in nature, are infinitely various ; but the only degrees with which the grammarian is concerned, are those which our *variation* of the adjective or adverb enables us to express. Whenever the *adjective itself* denotes these degrees, they properly be-

* See Rules for Spelling III. and VI.

long to it; as, *worthy, worthier, worthiest*. If an *adverb* is employed for this purpose, that also is compared, and the two degrees formed are properly its own; as, *worthy, more worthy, most worthy*. But these same degrees may be *otherwise* expressed; as, *worthy, in a higher degree worthy, in the highest degree worthy*. Here also the adjective *worthy* is virtually compared as before; but only the adjective *high* is grammatically modified. Many grammarians have erroneously parsed the adverbs *more* and *most*, *less* and *least*, as parts of the adjective.

IRREGULAR COMPARISON.

The following adjectives are compared irregularly: *good, better, best*; *bad or ill, worse, worst*; *little, less, least*; *much, more, most*; *many, more, most*.

OBS. 1.—In *English*, and also in *Latin*, most adjectives that denote *place* or *situation*, not only form the superlative irregularly, but are also either redundant or defective in comparison. Thus:

I. The following nine have more than one superlative: *far, farther, farthest, farmost, or farthermost*; *near, nearer, nearest or next*; *fore, former, foremost or first*; *hind, hinder, hindmost or hindermost*; *in, inner, inmost or innermost*; *out, outer, or utter, outmost or utmost, outermost or uttermost*; *up, upper, upmost or uppermost*; *low, lower, lowest or lowermost*; *late, later, or latter, latest or last*.

II. The following five want the positive: [*aft, adv.*] *after, aftmost, or aftermost*; [*forth, adv.*] *further, furthest, or furthestmost*; *hither, hithermost*; *neither, neithermost*; *under, undermost*.

III. The following want the comparative: *front, frontmost*; *rear, rear-most*; *head, headmost*; *end, endmost*; *top, topmost*; *down, downmost*; *mid or middle, midst, midmost, or middlemost*; *north, northmost*; *south, southmost*; *northern, northernmost*; *southern, southernmost*; *eastern, easternmost*; *western, westernmost*.

OBS. 2.—Many of these irregular adjectives are also in common use, as nouns, adverbs, or prepositions; the sense in which they are employed will show to what class they belong.

OBS. 3.—The words *fore* and *hind*, *front* and *rear*, *head* and *end*, *right* and *left*, *in* and *out*, *high* and *low*, *top* and *bottom*, *up* and *down*, *upper* and *under*, *mid* and *after*, are often joined in composition with other words; and some of them, when used as adjectives of place, are rarely separated from their nouns; as, *in-land, mid-sea, after-ages, &c.*

OBS. 4.—It may be remarked of the comparatives, *former* and *latter* or *hinder*, *upper* and *under* or *neither*, *inner* and *outer* or *utter*, *after* and *hither*; as well as of the Latin *superior* and *inferior*, *anterior* and *posterior*, *interior* and *exterior*, *prior* and *ulterior*, *senior* and *junior*, *major* and *minor*; that they cannot, like other comparatives, be construed with the conjunction *than*, introducing the latter term of comparison; for we never say, one thing is *former*, *superior*, &c. *THAN* another.

OBS. 5.—Common adjectives, or epithets denoting quality, are more numerous than all the other classes put together. Many of these, and a few that are *pronominal*, may be varied by comparison; and some *participial* adjectives may be compared by means of the adverbs. But adjectives formed from *proper names*, all the *numerals*, and most of the *compounds*, are in no way susceptible of comparison.

OBS. 6.—Nouns are often used as adjectives; as, An *iron* bar—An *evening* school—A *mahogany* chair—A *South-Sea* dream. These also are incapable of comparison.

OBS. 7.—The numerals are often used as nouns; and, as such, are regu-

larly declined; as, Such a one—One's own self—The little ones—By tens—For twenty's sake—By fifties—Two millions.

OBS. 8.—Comparatives, and the word *other*, are sometimes also employed as nouns, and have the regular declension; as, Our *superiors*—His *bettors*—The *elder's* advice—An* *other's* wo—Let *others* do as they will. But, as adjectives, these words are invariable.

OBS. 9.—Pronominal adjectives, when their nouns are expressed, simply relate to them, and have no modifications: except *this* and *that*, which form the plural *these* and *those*; and *much*, *many*, and a few others, which are compared.

OBS. 10.—Pronominal adjectives, when their nouns are not expressed, may be parsed as representing them in *person*, *number*, *gender*, and *case*; but those who prefer it, may supply the ellipsis, and parse the adjective *simply as an adjective*.

OBS. 11.—The following are the principal pronominal adjectives: *All*, *any*, *both*, *each*, *either*, *every*, *few*, *former*, *first*, *latter*, *last*, *little*, *much*, *many*, *neither*, *no* or *none*,† *one*, *other*, *same*, *some*, *such*, *this*, *that*, *which*, *what*.

OBS. 12.—*Which* and *what*, when they are not prefixed to nouns, are, for the most part, relative or interrogative pronouns.

EXAMPLES FOR PARSING.

CHAPTER III.—ETYMOLOGICAL.

In the Third Chapter, it is required of the pupil—to distinguish and define the different parts of speech, and the classes and modifications of the articles, nouns, and adjectives.

The definitions to be given in the Third Chapter, are two for an article, six for a noun, three for an adjective—and one for a pronoun, a verb, a participle, an adverb, a conjunction, a preposition, or an interjection. Thus :

EXAMPLE PARSED.

“I prefer the shortest course, though some other may be less intricate.”

I is a pronoun.

1. A pronoun is a word used in stead of a noun.

Prefer is a verb.

1. A verb is a word that signifies *to be*, *to act*, or *to be acted upon*.

The is the definite article.

* There seems to be no good reason for joining *an* and *other*. *An* here excludes any other article; and analogy and consistency require that the words be separated. Their union has led sometimes to an improper repetition of the article; as, ‘*Another such a man*,’—for, ‘*An other such man*.’

† *No* and *none* seem to be only different forms of the same adjective; the former being used before a noun expressed, and the latter when the noun is understood, or not placed after the adjective; as, “*For none of us liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself*.”—*Romans*, xiv 7.

1. An article is a word placed before nouns, to limit their signification.
2. The definite article is *the*, which denotes some particular thing or things.

Shortest is a common adjective, of the superlative degree; compared, *short*, *shorter*, *shortest*.

1. An adjective is a word added to a noun or pronoun, and generally expresses quality.
2. A common adjective is any ordinary epithet, or adjective denoting quality or situation.
3. The superlative degree is that which is not exceeded.

Course is a common noun, of the third person, singular number, neuter gender, and objective case.

1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned.
2. A common noun is the name of a sort, kind, or class of things.
3. The third person is that which denotes the person or thing merely spoken of.
4. The singular number is that which denotes but one.
5. The neuter gender is that which denotes things that are neither male nor female.
6. The objective case is that form or state of a noun or pronoun, which denotes the object of a verb, participle, or preposition.

Though is a conjunction.

1. A conjunction is a word used to connect words or sentences in construction, and to show the dependence of the terms so connected.

Some is a pronominal adjective, not compared.

1. An adjective is a word added to a noun or pronoun, and generally expresses quality.
2. A pronominal adjective is a definitive word which may either accompany its noun, or represent it understood.
3. Those adjectives whose signification does not admit of different degrees, cannot be compared.

Other is a pronominal adjective, representing *course* understood, in the third person, singular number, neuter gender, and nominative case. [See Obs. 10th, page 43.]

1. An adjective is a word added to a noun or pronoun, and generally expresses quality.
2. A pronominal adjective is a definitive word which may either accompany its noun, or represent it understood.
3. The third person is that which denotes the person or thing merely spoken of.
4. The singular number is that which denotes but one.
5. The neuter gender is that which denotes things that are neither male nor female.
6. The nominative case is that form or state of a noun or pronoun, which denotes the subject of a verb.

May be is a verb.

1. A verb is a word that signifies *to be*, *to act*, or *to be acted upon*.

Less is an adverb.

1. An adverb is a word added to a verb, a participle, an adjective, or an other adverb; and generally expresses time, place, degree, or manner.

Intricate is a common adjective, compared by means of the adverbs.

1. An adjective is a word added to a noun or pronoun, and generally expresses quality.

2. A common adjective is any ordinary epithet, or adjective denoting quality or situation.
3. Those adjectives which may be varied in sense, but not in form, are compared by means of adverbs.

LESSON I.

There is an easier and better way than this.

Earthly joys are few and transitory.

Heavenly rewards are complete and eternal.

The best and wisest men are sometimes in fault.

Demosthenes was a famous Grecian orator.

This plain old man has more wit than all his opponents.

The three rooms on the second floor, are smaller and less convenient than the others.

The largest and most glorious machines contrived and erected by human skill, are not worthy of a comparison with the magnificent productions of nature.

LESSON II.

The first years of man must make provision for the last.

External things are naturally variable, but truth and reason are always the same.—*Johnson*.

‘To him that lives well,’ answered the hermit, ‘every form of life is good; nor can I give any other rule for choice, than to remove from all apparent evil.’—*Id.*

Come, calm Content, serene and sweet!

O gently guide my pilgrim feet

To find thy hermit cell;

Where, in some pure are equal sky,

Beneath thy soft indulgent eye,

The modest virtues dwell.—*Barbauld*.

OF THE PRONOUN.

A Pronoun is a word used in stead of a noun: as, The boy loves *his* book; *he* has long lessons, and *he* learns *them* well.

OBS. 1.—The word for which a pronoun stands, is called its *antecedent*, because it usually precedes the pronoun. But some have limited the term *antecedent*, to the word represented by a relative.

OBS. 2.—The pronouns *I* and *thou* in their different modifications, stand immediately for persons that are, in general, sufficiently known without being named; (*I* meaning the *speaker*, and *thou* the *hearër*;) their antecedents are therefore generally *understood*.

OBS. 3.—The other personal pronouns are sometimes taken in a general or absolute sense, to denote persons or things not previously mentioned; as, ‘*He* that hath knowledge, spareth his words.’

OBS. 4.—A pronoun with which a question is asked, stands for some person or thing unknown to the speaker; the noun, therefore, cannot occur before it, but may be used after it or in stead of it.

Obs. 5.—The personal and the interrogative pronouns often stand in construction as the antecedents to other pronouns; as, *He that arms his intent with virtue is invincible.*—" *Who that has any moral sense, dares tell lies ?*"

CLASSES.

Pronouns are divided into three classes; *personal*, *relative*, and *interrogative*.

I. A *personal pronoun*, is a pronoun that shows, by its form, of what person it is.

The *simple* personal pronouns are five: namely, *I*, of the first person; *thou*, of the second person; *he*, *she*, and *it*, of the third person.

The *compound* personal pronouns are also five: namely, *myself*, of the first person; *thyself*, of the second person; *himself*, *herself*, and *itself*, of the third person.

II. A *relative pronoun* is a pronoun that represents an antecedent word or phrase, and connects different clauses of a sentence.

The relative pronouns are *who*, *which*, *what*, and *that*; and the compounds *whoever* or *whosoever*, *whichever* or *whichsoever*, *whatever* or *whatsoever*.

What is a kind of double relative, equivalent to *that* or *those which*; and is to be parsed, first *as antecedent*, and then *as relative*.

III. An *interrogative pronoun* is a pronoun with which a question is asked.

The interrogative pronouns are *who*, *which*, and *what*; being the same in form as relatives.

Obs. 1.—*Who* is usually applied to persons only; *which*, though formerly applied to persons, is now confined to animals and inanimate things: *what* (as a mere pronoun) is applied to things only: *that* is applied indifferently to persons, animals, or things.

Obs. 2.—The pronoun *what* has a twofold relation, and is often used (by ellipsis of the noun) both as antecedent and relative, being equivalent to *that which* or *the thing which*. In this double relation, *what* represents two cases at the same time: as, "He is ashamed of *what* he has done;" that is, of *that* [thing] *which* he has done. It is usually of the singular number, though sometimes plural; as, "I must turn to the faults, or *what* appear such to me."—*Byron*. "All distortions and imitricies, as such, are *what* raise aversion in stead of pleasure."—*Steele*.

Obs. 3.—*What* is sometimes used both as an *adjective* and a *relative* at the same time, and is placed before the noun which it represents: as, "*What* money we had was taken away;" that is, *All the money that* we had, &c. —" *What* man but enters, dies;" that is, *Any man who*, &c. "*What* god but enters yon forbidden field."—*Pope*. Indeed, it does not admit of being construed after a noun, as a simple relative. The compound *whatever* or *whatsoever* has the same peculiarities of construction; as,

"We will certainly do *whatsoever thing* goeth forth out of our own mouth."
—Jer. xlv. 17.

OBS. 4.—*Who*, *which*, and *what*, when the affix *ever* or *soever* is added, have an unlimited signification; and, as some general term, such as *any person*, or *any thing*, is usually employed as the antecedent, they are all commonly followed by two verbs: as, "*Whoever* attends, will improve; that is, *Any person who* attends, will improve. In parsing, supply the antecedent.

OBS. 5.—*Which* and *what* are often prefixed to nouns as definitive or interrogative adjectives; and, as such, may be applied to persons as well as to things: as, "*What man?*"—" *Which boy?*"

OBS. 6.—The word *that* is a relative pronoun, when it is equivalent to *who*, *whom*, or *which*; as, "The days *that* [which] are past, are gone forever." It is a definitive or pronominal adjective, when it relates to a noun expressed or understood after it; as, "*That* book is new." In other cases, it is a conjunction; as, "Live well, *that* you may die well."

OBS. 7.—The relative *that* has this peculiarity, that it cannot follow the word on which its case depends: thus, it is said, [John, xiii. 29.] "Buy those things *that* we have need of;" but we cannot say, "Buy those things *of that* we have need."

OBS. 8.—The word *as*, though usually a conjunction or an adverb, has sometimes the construction of a relative pronoun; as, "The Lord added to the church daily such [persons] *as* should be saved."—Acts, ii. 47.

OBS. 9.—*Whether* was formerly used as an interrogative pronoun, referring to one of two things; as, "*Whether* is greater, the gold or the temple?"—Matt. xxiii. 17.

OBS. 10.—Interrogative pronouns differ from relatives chiefly in this; that, as the subject referred to is unknown to the speaker, they do not relate to a *preceding* noun, but to something which is to be expressed in the answer to the question. Their *person*, *number*, and *gender*, therefore, are not regulated by an *antecedent* noun; but by what the speaker supposes of a subject which may, or may not, agree with them in these respects: as, "*What* lies there?" Ans. "Two *men* asleep."

MODIFICATIONS.

Pronouns have the same modifications as nouns; namely, *Persons*, *Numbers*, *Genders*, and *Cases*.

OBS. 1.—In the personal pronouns, most of these properties are distinguished by the words themselves; in the relative and the interrogative pronouns, they are ascertained chiefly by the antecedent and the verb.

OBS. 2.—The personal pronouns of the first and second persons, are equally applicable to both sexes; and should be considered masculine or feminine according to the known application of them. [See *Levizac's French Gram.* p. 73.] The speaker and the hearer, being present to each other, of course know the sex to which they respectively belong; and, whenever they appear in narrative, we are told who they are. In *Latin*, an adjective or a participle relating to these pronouns, is varied to *agree* with them in *number*, *gender*, and *case*; as,

Miseræ hoc tamen unum
Exequere, Anna, *mihî*: *solam* nam perfidus ille
Te colere, arcanos etiam tibi credere sensus;
Sola viri molles aditus et tempora nôras.—*Virgil*.

OBS. 3.—Many grammarians deny the first person of nouns, and the gender of pronouns of the first and second persons; and at the same time

teach, that, "Pronouns must always agree with their antecedents, and the nouns for which they stand, in *gender, number, and person*."—*Murray's Gram. 2d Ed.* 1796. Now, no two words can agree in any property which belongs not to both !

DECLENSION OF PRONOUNS.

The declension of a pronoun is a regular arrangement of its numbers and cases.

SIMPLE PERSONALS.

The simple personal pronouns are thus declined :

I, of the FIRST PERSON, any* gender.

Sing.	Nom. I,	Plur.	Nom. we,
	Poss. my, or mine,		Poss. our, or ours,
	Obj. me ;		Obj. us.

THOU, of the SECOND PERSON, any gender.

Sing.	Nom. thou,	Plur.	Nom. ye,† or you,
	Poss. thy, or thine,		Poss. your, or yours,
	Obj. thee ;		Obj. you.

HE, of the THIRD PERSON, masculine gender.

Sing.	Nom. he,	Plur.	Nom. they,
	Poss. his,		Poss. their, or theirs,
	Obj. him ;		Obj. them.

SHE, of the THIRD PERSON, feminine gender.

Sing.	Nom. she,	Plur.	Nom. they,
	Poss. her, or hers,		Poss. their, or theirs,
	Obj. her ;		Obj. them.

IT, of the THIRD PERSON, neuter gender.

Sing.	Nom. it,	Plur.	Nom. they,
	Poss. its,‡		Poss. their, or theirs,
	Obj. it ;		Obj. them.

* That the pronouns of the first and second persons are sometimes masculine and sometimes feminine, is perfectly certain ; but whether they can or cannot be neuter, is a question difficult to be decided. To things inanimate they are only applied figuratively ; and the question is, whether the figure always necessarily changes the gender of the antecedent noun. Pronouns are of the same gender as the nouns for which they stand ; and if, in the following example, *gold* and *diamond* are neuter, so is the pronoun *me*. And, if not neuter, of what gender are they ?

"Where thy true treasure ? *Gold* says, 'Not in me ;'
And, 'Not in *me*,' the *diamond*. *Gold* is poor."—*Young*.

† The use of the pronoun *ye* is confined to the solemn style, and to the burlesque. In the latter, it is sometimes improperly used for the objective case.

‡ In ancient times, *he*, *his*, and *him*, were applied to things neuter. In our translation of the Bible, the pronoun *it* is employed in the nominative and the

Obs. 1.—Most of the personal pronouns have two forms of the possessive case, in each number: as, *my* or *mine*, *our* or *ours*; *thy* or *thine*, *your* or *yours*; *her* or *hers*, *their* or *theirs*. The former is used before a noun expressed; the latter, when the governing noun is *understood*, or so placed as not immediately to follow the pronoun; as, "*My* powers are *thine*."—*Montgomery*.

Obs. 2.—*Mine* and *thine* were formerly used before all words beginning with a vowel sound; *my* and *thy*, before others: as, "It was thou, a man, *mine* equal, *my* guide, and *mine* acquaintance."—*Psalm*. But this usage is now obsolete, or peculiar to the poets; as,

"Time writes no wrinkle on *thine* azure brow."—*Byron*.

COMPOUND PERSONALS.

The word *self** added to the simple personal pronouns, forms the class of *compound personal pronouns*; which are used when an action reverts upon the agent, and also when some persons are to be distinguished from others: as, sing. *myself*, plur. *ourselves*; sing. *thyself*, plur. *yourselves*; sing. *himself*,† plur. *themselves*; sing. *herself*, plur. *themselves*; sing. *itself*, plur. *themselves*. They all want the possessive case, and are alike in the nominative and objective.

RELATIVES AND INTERROGATIVES.

The relative and the interrogative pronouns are thus declined:

Who, *applied only to persons.*

Sing.	Nom. who,	Plur.	Nom. who,
	Poss. whose,		Poss. whose,
	Obj. whom;		Obj. whom.

Which, *applied to animals and things.*

Sing.	Nom. which,	Plur.	Nom. which,
	Poss. ‡——		Poss. ——
	Obj. which		Obj. which

What, *generally applied to things.*

Sing.	Nom. what,	Plur.	Nom. what,
	Poss. ——		Poss. ——
	Obj. what;		Obj. what.

objective, but *his* is retained in the possessive, neuter; as, "Look not thou upon the wine, when *it* is red, when *it* giveth *his* colour in the cup, when *it* moveth *itself* aright."—*Prov.* xlii. 31. *Its* is not found in the Bible, except by misprint.

* The word *self* was originally an *adjective*; but when used alone, it is now generally a *noun*. This may have occasioned the diversity in the formation of the compound personal pronouns. Dr. Johnson calls *self* a *pronoun*; but he explains it as being both *adjective* and *substantive*.

† *Hissel*, *itself*, and *theirselves*, are more analogical than *himself*, *itself*, *themselves*; but custom has rejected the former, and established the latter. When an adjective is prefixed to *self*, the pronouns are written separately in the possessive case; as, *My* single self—*My* own self—*His* own self—*Their* own selves.

‡ *Whose* is sometimes used as the possessive case of *which*; as, "A religion whose origin is divine."—*Blair*.

THAT, applied to persons, animals, and things.

Sing.	Nom. that,	Plur.	Nom. that,
	Poss. ———		Poss. ———
	Obj. that;		Obj. that.

COMPOUND RELATIVES.

The compound relative pronouns, *whoever* or *whosoever*, *which* or *whichever*, and *whatever* or *whatsoever*, are declined in the same manner as the simples, *who*, *which*, *what*.

EXAMPLES FOR PARSING.

CHAPTER IV.—ETYMOLOGICAL.

In the Fourth Chapter, it is required of the pupil—to distinguish and define the different parts of speech, and the classes and modifications of the articles, nouns, adjectives, and pronouns.

The definitions to be given in the Fourth Chapter are, two for an article, six for a noun, three for an adjective, six for a pronoun—and one for a verb, a participle, an adverb, a conjunction, a preposition, or an interjection. Thus :

EXAMPLE PARSED.

“She met them.”

She is a personal pronoun, of the third person, singular number, feminine gender, and nominative case.

1. A pronoun is a word used in stead of a noun.
2. A personal pronoun is a pronoun that shows, by its form, of what person it is.
3. The third person is that which denotes the person or thing merely spoken of.
4. The singular number is that which denotes but one.
5. The feminine gender is that which denotes animals of the female kind.
6. The nominative case is that form or state of a noun or pronoun, which denotes the subject of a verb.

Met is a verb.

1. A verb is a word that signifies *to be*, *to act*, or *to be acted upon*.

Them is a personal pronoun, of the third person, plural number, masculine gender, and objective case.

1. A pronoun is a word used in stead of a noun.
2. A personal pronoun is a pronoun that shows, by its form, of what person it is.
3. The third person is that which denotes the person or thing merely spoken of.
4. The plural number is that which denotes more than one.
5. The masculine gender is that which denotes animals of the male kind.
6. The objective case is that form or state of a noun or pronoun, which denotes the object of a verb, participle, or preposition.

LESSON I.

I who was present, know the particulars.

He who has not virtue, is not truly wise.

An enemy that disguises himself under the veil of friendship, is worse than one that declares open hostility.

He that improperly reveals a secret, injures both himself and them to whom he tells it.

Eye me, blest Providence, and square my trial

To my proportion'd strength !—Shepherd, lead on.

LESSON II.

All men have their frailties. Whoever looks for a friend without imperfections, will never find what he seeks: we love ourselves with all our faults; and we ought to love our friends in like manner.

Selina's benevolence and piety engaged the esteem of all who knew her.

When the Saxons subdued the Britons, they introduced into England their own language; which was a dialect of the Teutonic, or Gothic.—*Allen*.

LESSON III.

Disguise thyself as thou wilt, still, Slavery! still thou art a bitter draught; and though thousands in all ages have been made to drink of thee, thou art no less bitter on that account.—*Sterne*.

Redeem we time?—its loss we dearly buy.

What pleads Lorenzo for his high-priz'd sports?

He pleads time's num'rous blanks; he loudly pleads

The straw-like trifles on life's common stream.

From whom those blanks and trifles, but from thee?

No blank, no trifle, nature made or meant.—*Young*.

OF THE VERB.

A Verb is a word that signifies *to be*, *to act*, or *to be acted upon*: as, I *am*, I *rule*, I *am ruled*; I *love*, thou *lovest*, he *loves*.

CLASSES.

Verbs are divided, with respect to their form, into two classes; *regular* and *irregular*.

I. A *regular verb* is a verb that forms the preterit and the perfect participle by assuming *d* or *ed*; as, *love*, *loved*, *loving*, *loved*.

II. An *irregular verb* is a verb that does not form the

preterit and the perfect participle by assuming *d* or *ed*; as, *see, saw, seeing, seen.*

Obs.—Regular verbs form their preterit and perfect participle, by adding *d* to final *e*, and *ed* to all other terminations. The verb *hear, heard, hearing heard*, adds *d* to *r*, and is therefore irregular.

Verbs are divided, with respect to their signification, into four classes: *active-transitive, active-intransitive, passive, and neuter.*

I. An *active-transitive verb* is a verb that expresses an action which has some person or thing for its object; as, "*Cain slew Abel.*"

II. An *active-intransitive verb* is a verb that expresses an action which has no person or thing for its object; as, "*John walks.*"

III. A *passive verb* is a verb that represents its subject, or nominative, as being acted upon; as, "*I am compelled.*"

IV. A *neuter verb* is a verb that expresses neither action nor passion, but simply being, or a state of being; as, "*Thou art—He sleeps.*"

Obs. 1.—In most grammars and dictionaries, verbs are divided into three classes only; *active, passive, and neuter.* In such a division, the class of *active* verbs includes those only which are *active-transitive*, and all the *active-intransitive* verbs are called *neuter*. But, in the division adopted above, *active-intransitive* verbs are made a distinct class; and those only are regarded as *neuter*, which imply a state of existence without action. When, therefore, we speak of verbs without reference to their regimen, we apply the simple term *active* to all those which express *action*, whether *transitive* or *intransitive*. "*We act whenever we do any thing; but we may act without doing any thing.*"—*Crabb's Synonymes.*

Obs. 2.—Active-transitive verbs generally take the agent before them and the object after them; as, "*Cæsar conquered Pompey.*" Passive verbs (which are derived from *active-transitive* verbs) reverse this order, and denote that the subject, or nominative, is affected by the action; and the agent follows, being introduced by the preposition *by*: as, "*Pompey was conquered by Cæsar.*"

Obs. 3.—Most active verbs may be used either transitively or intransitively. Active verbs are transitive when there is any person or thing expressed or clearly implied, upon which the action terminates; when they do not govern such an object, they are intransitive.

Obs. 4.—Some verbs may be used either in an active or a neuter sense. In the sentence, "*Here I rest,*" *rest* is a neuter verb; but in the sentence, "*Here I rest my hopes,*" *rest* is an active-transitive verb, and governs *hopes.*

Obs. 5.—An active-intransitive verb, followed by a preposition and its object, will sometimes admit of being put into the passive form, the object of the preposition being assumed for the nominative, and the preposition being retained with the verb, as an adverb: as, (*Active*), "*They laughed at him.*"—(*Passive*), "*He was laughed at.*"

MODIFICATIONS.

Verbs have modifications of four kinds ; namely, *Moods*, *Tenses*, *Persons*, and *Numbers*.

MOODS.

Moods are different forms of the verb, each of which expresses the being, action, or passion, in some particular manner.

There are five moods ; the *Infinitive*, the *Indicative*, the *Potential*, the *Subjunctive*, and the *Imperative*.

The *Infinitive mood* is that form of the verb, which expresses the being, action, or passion, in an unlimited manner, and without person or number : as, *To read*, *to speak*.

The *Indicative mood* is that form of the verb, which simply indicates, or declares a thing : as, *I write* ; you *know* : or asks a question ; as, *Do you know* ?

The *Potential mood* is that form of the verb, which expresses the power, liberty, possibility, or necessity, of the being, action, or passion : as, *I can read* ; we *must go*.

The *Subjunctive mood* is that form of the verb, which represents the being, action, or passion, as conditional, doubtful, or contingent : as, "If thou *go*, see that thou *offend* not."

The *Imperative mood* is that form of the verb, which is used in commanding, exhorting, entreating, or permitting : as, "*Depart* thou."—"Be comforted."—"Forgive me."—"Go in peace."

Obs. 1.—The *infinitive* mood is distinguished by the preposition *to*, which, with a few exceptions, immediately precedes it. In dictionaries, *to* is generally prefixed to verbs, to distinguish them from other parts of speech.

Obs. 2.—The *potential* mood is known by the signs *may*, *can*, *must*, *might*, *could*, *would*, and *should*. This mood as well as the indicative may be used in asking a question ; as, *Must we go* ?

Obs. 3.—The *subjunctive* mood is always connected with an other verb. Its dependence is usually denoted by a conjunction ; as, *if*, *that*, *though*, *lest*, *unless*.

Obs. 4.—The *indicative* and *potential* moods, in all their tenses, may be used in the same dependent manner ; but this seems not to be a sufficient reason for considering them as parts of the subjunctive mood.*

* In regard to the number and form of the tenses which should constitute the subjunctive mood in English, grammarians are greatly at variance ; and some, supposing its distinctive parts to be but elliptical forms of the indicative or the potential, even deny the existence of such a mood altogether. On this point, the instructions published by Lindley Murray are exceedingly vague and inconsistent. The early editions of his grammar gave to this mood *six tenses*, none of which had any of the personal terminations. His later editions make the subjunctive exactly like the indicative, except in the present tense, and in the choice of auxiliaries for the second-future. Both ways he goes too far. And while at last he restricts the *distinctive form* of the subjunctive to narrower

TENSES.

Tenses are those modifications of the verb, which distinguish time.

There are six tenses; the *Present*, the *Imperfect*, the *Perfect*, the *Pluperfect*, the *First-future*, and the *Second-future*.

The *Present tense* is that which expresses what now *exists* or *is taking place*: as, "I *hear* a noise; somebody *is coming*."

The *Imperfect tense* is that which expresses what *took place*, within some period of time fully past: as, "We *saw* him last week; I *admired* his behaviour."

The *Perfect tense* is that which expresses what *has taken place*, within some period of time not yet fully past: as, "I *have seen* him to-day."

The *Pluperfect tense* is that which expresses what *had taken place* at some past time mentioned: as, "I *had seen* him, when I met you."

The *First-future tense* is that which expresses what *will take place* hereafter: as, "I *shall see* him again."

The *Second-future tense* is that which expresses what *will have taken place*, at some future time mentioned: as, "I *shall have seen* him by to-morrow noon."

Obs. 1.—The terms here defined are the names usually given to those parts of the verb to which they are in this work applied; and though some of them are not so strictly appropriate as scientific names ought to be, we think it inexpedient to change them.

bounds than he ought, and argues against, If thou *loved*, If thou *knew*, &c. he gives this mood not only the last five tenses of the indicative, but also all those of the potential; alleging, "that as the indicative mood is converted into the subjunctive, by the expression of a condition, motive, wish, supposition, &c. being superadded to it, so the potential mood may, in like manner, be turned into the subjunctive."—*Mur. Gr. Oct.* p. 82. According to this, the subjunctive mood of every regular verb embraces, in one voice, as many as one hundred and thirty-eight different expressions; and it may happen that in one single tense a verb shall have no fewer than fifteen different forms in each person and number. Six times fifteen are ninety; and so many are the several phrases which now compose Murray's pluperfect tense of the subjunctive mood of the verb *to strow*—a tense which most grammarians very properly reject as needless! But this is not all. The scheme not only confounds the moods, and overwhelms the learner with its multiplicity, but condemns as bad English what the author himself once adopted as the imperfect subjunctive, "If thou *loved*," &c. wherein he was sustained by Dr. Priestley and others of high authority. Dr. Johnson, indeed, made the preterit subjunctive like the indicative; and this may have induced the author to change his plan, and inflect this part of the verb with *st.* But Dr. Alexander Murray very positively declares this to be wrong: "When such words as *if, though, unless, except, whether*, and the like, are used before verbs, they lose their terminations of *est, eth*, and *s*, in those persons which commonly have them. No speaker of good English, expressing himself conditionally, says, *Though thou fallest*, or *Though he falls*, but, *Though thou fall*, and *Though he fall*; nor *Though thou camest* but *Though*, or *although*, *thou came*."—*Hist. Europ. Lang.* i. p. 55.

Obs. 2.—The tenses do not all express time with equal precision. Those of the indicative mood, are the most definite. The time expressed by the same tenses in the other moods, is frequently relative, and sometimes indefinite.

Obs. 3.—The present tense, in the indicative mood, expresses general truths, and customary actions; as, "*Vice produces misery.*"—"She often *visits* us." We also use it in speaking of persons who are dead, but whose works remain; as, "*Seneca reasons* well."

Obs. 4.—The present tense in the subjunctive mood, and in the other moods when preceded by *as soon as*, *after*, *before*, *till*, or *when*, is generally used with reference to future time; as, "If he *ask* a fish, will he give him a serpent?"—*Matt. vii. 10.* "When he *arrives*, I will send for you."

Obs. 5.—In animated narrative, the present tense is sometimes substituted (by the figure *enallage*) for the imperfect; as, "As he lay indulging himself in state, he *sees* let down from the ceiling a glittering sword, hung by a single hair."—*Tr. of Cicero.* "*Ulysses wakes*, not knowing where he was." *Pope.*

Obs. 6.—The present infinitive can scarcely be said to express any particular time. It is usually dependent on an other verb, and, therefore, relative in time. It may be connected with any tense of any mood; as, "I intend *to do* it, I intended *to do* it, I have intended *to do* it;" &c. It is often used to express futurity; as, "The time *to come*."—"The world *to come*."—"Rapture yet *to be*."

Obs. 7.—The imperfect tense of the indicative mood, in its simple form, is called the *preterit*; as, *loved*, *saw*, *was*.

Obs. 8.—The perfect tense, like the present, is sometimes used with reference to future time; as, "He will be fatigued before he *has walked* a mile."

Obs. 9.—The pluperfect tense is often used conditionally, without a conjunction; as, "*Had I seen* you, I should have stopped."

PERSONS AND NUMBERS.

The person and number of a verb, are those modifications in which it agrees with its subject or nominative.

In each number, there are three persons; and in each person, two numbers: thus,

Singular.

1st per. I love,
2d per. Thou lovest,
3d per. He loves;

Plural.

1st per. We love,
2d per. You love,
3d per. They love.

Obs. 1.—Thus the verb in some of its parts, varies its termination to distinguish or agree with, the different persons and numbers. The change is, however, principally confined to the second and third persons singular of the present tense of the indicative mood, and to the auxiliaries *has*t and *has* of the perfect. In the ancient biblical style, now used only on solemn occasions, the second person singular is distinguished through all the tenses of the indicative and potential moods. And as the use of the pronoun *thou* is now mostly confined to the solemn style, the terminations of that style are retained in all our examples of the conjugation of verbs. In the plural number, there is no variation of ending, to denote the different persons; and the verb in the three persons plural, is the same as in the first person singular. As the verb is always attended by a noun or a pronoun, expressing the subject of the affirmation, no ambiguity

arises from the want of particular terminations in the verb to distinguish the different persons and numbers.

Obs. 2.—Persons in high stations, being usually surrounded by attendants, it became, many centuries ago, a species of court flattery, to address individuals of this class, in the plural number. And the practice extended, in time, to all ranks of society: so that, at present the customary mode of familiar as well as complimentary address, is altogether plural; both the verb and the pronoun being used in that form. This practice, which confounds one of the most important distinctions of the language, affords a striking instance of the power of fashion. The society of *Friends* or *Quakers*, however, continue to employ the singular number in familiar discourse; and custom, which has now destroyed the compliment of the plural, has placed the appropriate form, (at least as regards them,) on an equality with the plural in point of respect. The singular is universally employed in reference to the Supreme Being; and is generally preferred in poetry. It is the language of Scripture, and is consistently retained in all our grammars.

Obs. 3.—As most of the peculiar terminations by which the second person singular of verbs is properly distinguished in the solemn style, are not only difficult of utterance, but are quaint and formal in conversation; the preterits and auxiliaries are seldom varied in familiar discourse, and the present is generally simplified by contraction. A distinction between the solemn and the familiar style, has long been admitted, in the pronunciation of the termination *ed*, and in the ending of the verb in the third person singular; and it is evidently according to good taste and the best usage, to admit such a distinction in the second person singular. In the familiar use of the second person singular, the verb is usually varied only in the present tense of the indicative mood, and in the auxiliary *hast* of the perfect. This method of varying the verb renders the second person singular analogous to the third, and accords with the practice of the most intelligent of those who retain the common use of this distinctive and consistent mode of address: It disencumbers their familiar dialect of a multitude of harsh and useless terminations, which serve only, when uttered, to give an uncouth prominence to words not often emphatic; and, without impairing the strength or perspicuity of the language, increases its harmony, and reduces the form of the verb in the second person singular nearly to the same simplicity as in the other persons and numbers.*

* The writings of the *Friends* being mostly of a grave cast, afford but few examples of their customary mode of forming the verb in connexion with the pronoun *thou*, in familiar discourse. The following may serve to illustrate it: "To devote all thou *had* to his service"—"If thou *should* come"—"What thou *said*"—"Thou kindly *contributed*"—"The Epistle which thou *sent* me"—"Thou *would* perhaps *allow*"—"If thou *submitted*"—"Since thou *left*"—"Should thou *act*"—"Thou *may* be ready"—"That thou *had met*"—"That thou *had intimated*"—"Before thou *puts*" [putst]—"What thou *meets*" [meets]—"If thou *had made*"—"I observed thou *was*"—"That thou *might put thy trust*"—"Thou *had been* at my house." J. KENDALL. "Thou *may be plundered*"—"That thou *may feel*"—"Though thou *waited long, and sought him*"—"I hope thou *will bear* my style"—"Thou also *knows*" [knowst]—"Thou *grew up*"—"I wish thou *would* yet *take* my counsel." S. CRISP. "Thou *manifested* thy tender regard, *stretched* forth thy delivering hand, and *fed and sustained* us." S. FOTHERGILL. The writer has met with thousands that used the second person singular in conversation, but never with one that employed, on ordinary occasions, all the regular endings of the solemn style. The simplification of the second person singular, which, to a greater or less extent, is everywhere adopted by the *Friends*, and which is here defined and explained, removes from each verb eighteen of these peculiar terminations; and, (if the number of English verbs be, as stated by several grammarians, 8000,) disburdens their familiar dialect of 144,000 of these awkward

Where the verb is varied, the second person singular is regularly formed by adding *st* or *est* to the first person; and the third person singular, in like manner, by adding *s* or *es*; as, I *see*, thou *seest*, he *sees*; I *give*, thou *givest*, he *gives*; I *go*, thou *goest*, he *goes*; I *fly*, thou *fliest*, he *flies*; I *vex*, thou *vexest*, he *vexes*; I *lose*, thou *lovest*, he *loses*.

Obs. 1.—In the solemn style, (except in Poetry, which usually contracts* these forms,) the second person singular of the present indicative, and that of

and useless appendages. This simplification is supported by usage as extensive as the familiar use of the pronoun *thou*; and is also in accordance with the canons of criticism. "All words and phrases which are remarkably harsh and unharmonious, and not absolutely necessary, should be rejected."—*Campbell's Philosophy of Rhetoric*, Sec. 2, Canon First. With the subject of this note, those who put *you* for *thou*, can have no concern; and many may think it unworthy of notice, because *Murray* has said nothing about it. We write not for or against any sect, or any man; but to teach all who desire to know the grammar of our tongue. And who is he that will pretend that the solemn style of the Bible may be used in familiar discourse, without a mouthing affectation? In preaching, the ancient terminations of *est* for the second person singular and *eth* for the third, as well as *ed* pronounced as a separate syllable for the preterit, are admitted to be in better taste than the smother forms of the familiar style; because the latter, though now frequently heard in religious assemblies, are not so well suited to the dignity and gravity of a sermon or a prayer. In grave poetry also, especially when it treats of scriptural subjects, to which *you* put for *thou* is obviously unsuitable, the personal terminations of the verb, which from the earliest times to the present day have usually been contracted and often omitted by the poets, ought perhaps still to be insisted on, agreeably to the notion of our tuneless critics. The critical objection to their elision, however, can have no very firm foundation while it is admitted by the objectors themselves, that, "Writers generally have recourse to this mode of expression, that they may avoid harsh terminations."—*Irving's El. Eng. Composition*, p. 12. But if writers of good authority, such as Pope, Swift, and Pollok, have sometimes had recourse to this method of simplifying the verb, even in the solemn style, the elision may, with tenfold stronger reason, be admitted in familiar writing or discourse, on the authority of general custom among those who choose to employ the pronoun *thou* in conversation.

Some of the *Friends* (perhaps from an idea that it is less formal) misemploy *thee* for *thou*, and often join it to the third person of the verb in stead of the second. Such expressions as, *thee does*, *thee is*, *thee has*, *thee thinks*, &c. are double solecisms; they set all grammar at defiance. Many persons who are not ignorant of grammar, and who employ the pronoun aright, sometimes improperly sacrifice concord to a slight improvement in sound, and give to the verb the ending of the third person for that of the second. Three instances of this occur in the examples quoted in the preceding paragraph. See also the following, and many more, in the works of the poet Burns; who says of himself, "Though it cost the schoolmaster some thrashings, I made an excellent English scholar; and, by the time I was ten or eleven years of age, I was a critic in substantives, verbs, and particles:"—"But when thou *pours*"—"There thou *shines* chief"—"Thou *clears* the head"—"Thou *strings* the nerves"—"Thou *brightens* black despair"—"Thou *comes*"—"Thou *travels* far"—"Thou *paints*"—"Unseen thou *lurks*"—"O thou pale orb that silent *shines*." This mode of simplifying the verb confounds the persons; and as it has little advantage in sound, over the regular contracted form of the second person, it ought to be avoided. It is too frequently used by the poets.

* The second person singular may be contracted, whenever the verb ends in a sound which will unite with that of *st*. The poets generally employ the contracted forms, but they seem not to have adopted a uniform and consistent method of writing them. Some insert the apostrophe, and, after a single vowel, double the final consonant before *st*; as, *hold'st*, *bidd'st*, *said'st*, *ledd'st*, *may'st*, *might'st*, &c.: others add *st* only, and form permanent contractions;

the irregular preterits,* commonly end in *est*, pronounced as a separate syllable. But as the termination *ed*, in solemn discourse, constitutes a syllable, the regular preterits form the second person singular, by adding *st*, without further increase of syllables; as, *loved, lovedst*—not *lovedest*. *Dost* and *hast*, and the irregular preterits *wast, didst, and hadst*, are permanently contracted. The auxiliaries *shall* and *will*, change the final *l* to *t*. To the auxiliaries *may, can, might, could, would, and should*, the termination *est* was formerly added; but they are now generally written with *st* only, and pronounced as monosyllables, even in solemn discourse.

OBS. 2.—The third person singular was anciently formed by adding *th* to verbs ending in *e*, and *eth* to all others. This method of forming the third person singular, almost always adds a syllable to the verb. It is now confined to the solemn style, and is little used. *Doth, hath, and saith*, are contractions of verbs thus formed.

OBS. 3.—When the second person singular is employed in familiar discourse, it is usually formed in a manner strictly analogous to that, which is now adopted in the third person singular. When the verb ends in a sound which will unite with that of *st* or *s*, the second person singular is formed by adding *st* only, and the third, by adding *s* only; and the number of syllables is not increased: as, *I read, thou readst, he reads; I know, thou knowst, he knows; I take, thou takest, he takes*. For when the verb ends in mute *e*, no termination renders this *e* vocal in the familiar style, if a synæresis can take place.

OBS. 4.—But when the verb ends in a sound which will not unite with that of *st* or *s*, *st* and *s* are added to final *e*, and *est* and *es* to other terminations; and the verb acquires an additional syllable: as, *I trace, thou tracest, he traces; I pass, thou passest, he passes; I fix, thou fixest, he fixes*. But verbs ending in *o* or *y* preceded by a consonant, do not exactly follow this rule: in these, *y* is changed into *i*; and to both *o* and *i*, *est* and *es* are added

as, *holdst, bidst, saidst, ledst, mayst, mightst, &c.* Some retain the vowel in the termination of certain words, and suppress a preceding one; as, *quick'nest, happ'nest, scatt'rest, slumb'rest, slumb'redst*: others contract the termination of such words, and insert the apostrophe; as, *quicken'st, happen'st, scatter'st, slumber'st, slumber'dst*. The nature of our language, the accent and pronunciation of it, incline us to contract even all our regular verbs; so as to avoid, if possible, an increase of syllables in the inflection of them. Accordingly, several terminations which formerly constituted distinct syllables, have been either wholly dropped, or blended with the final syllables of the verbs to which they are added. Thus the plural termination *en* has become entirely obsolete; *th* or *eth* is no longer in common use; *ed* is contracted in pronunciation; the ancient *ys* or *is*, of the third person singular, is changed to *s* or *es*, and is usually added without increase of syllables; and *st* or *est* has, in part, adopted the analogy. So that the proper mode of forming these contractions of the second person singular, seems to be, to add *st* only, and to insert the apostrophe, when a vowel is suppressed from the verb to which this termination is added; as, *thinkst, sayst, bidst, lov'st, lov'dst, slumberst, slumber'dst*.

* Some grammarians say, that, whenever the preterit is like the present, it should take *edst* for the second person singular. This rule gives us such words as *cast-edst, cost-edst, bid-dedst, burst-edst, cut-tedst, hit-tedst, let-tedst, put-tedst, hurt-edst, rid-dedst, shed-dedst, &c.* The few examples which may be adduced from ancient writings, in support of this rule, are undoubtedly formed in the usual manner from regular preterits now obsolete; and if this were not the case, no person of taste could think of employing derivatives so uncouth. Dr. Johnson has justly remarked, that "the chief defect of our language, is ruggedness and asperity." And this defect is peculiarly obvious, when even the regular termination of the second person singular is added to our preterits. Accordingly we find numerous instances among the poets, both ancient and modern, in which that termination is omitted.—[See *Percy's Reliques of Ancient Poetry, everywhere*.]

without increase of syllables: as, I *go*, thou *goest*, he *goes*; I *undo*, thou *undoest*,* he *undoes*; I *fly*, thou *fliest*, he *flies*; I *pity*, thou *pitiest*, he *pities*.

Obs. 5.—The formation of the third person singular of verbs, is precisely the same as that of the plural number of nouns.

Obs. 6.—The auxiliaries *do* *dost*, *does*, [pronounced *doo*, *dust*, *duz*,]—*am*, *art*, *is*,—*have*, *hast*, *has*,—being also in frequent use as principal verbs of the present tense, retain their peculiar form when joined to other verbs. The other auxiliaries are not varied, except in the solemn style.

Obs. 7.—The only regular terminations that are added to verbs, are *ing*, *d* or *ed*, *st* or *est*, *s* or *es*, *th* or *eth*. *Ing*, and *th* or *eth*, always add a syllable to the verb; except in *doth*, *hath*, *saith*. The rest, whenever their sound will unite with that of the final syllable of the verb, are added without increasing the number of syllables; otherwise, they are separately pronounced. In solemn discourse, however, *ed* and *est* are, by most speakers, uttered distinctly in all cases; except sometimes, when a vowel precedes.

CONJUGATION OF VERBS.

The conjugation of a verb is a regular arrangement of its moods, tenses, persons, numbers, and participles.

Obs.—The moods and tenses are formed partly by inflections, or changes made in the verb itself, and partly by the combination of the verb or its participle, with a few short verbs called *auxiliaries*, or *helping verbs*.

There are four **PRINCIPAL PARTS** in the conjugation of every simple and complete verb; namely, the *Present*, the *Preterit*, the *Imperfect Participle*, and the *Perfect Participle*. A verb which wants any of these parts, is called *defective*.

Obs.—The present is radically the same in all the moods, and is the part from which all the rest are formed. The present infinitive is the *root*, or *simplest form*, of the verb. The preterit and the perfect participle are regularly formed by adding *d* or *ed*, and the imperfect participle by adding *ing*, to the present.

An *auxiliary* is a short verb prefixed to one of the principal parts of an other verb, to express some particular mode and time of the being, action, or passion. The auxiliaries are *do*, *be*, *have*, *shall*, *will*, *may*, *can*, and *must*, with their variations.

Obs. 1.—*Do*, *be*, and *have*, being also principal verbs, are complete: but the participles of *do* and *have*, are not used as auxiliaries; unless *having*, which forms the compound participle, may be considered as such. The other auxiliaries have no participles.

Obs. 2.—English verbs are principally conjugated by means of *auxiliaries*; the only tenses which can be formed by the simple verb, being the present and the imperfect; as, I *love*, I *loved*. And even here an auxiliary

* The second person singular of the simple verb *do*, is now usually written *dost*, and read *dust*; being contracted in orthography, as well as pronunciation. And perhaps the compounds may follow; as, Thou *undost*, *outdost*, *misdest*, *overdost*, &c. But exceptions to exceptions are puzzling, even when they conform to the general rule.

is usually preferred in questions and negations; as, *Do you love? You do not love.* All the other tenses, even in their simplest form, are compounds.

OBS. 3.—The form of conjugating the active verb is often called the *Active Voice*; and that of the passive verb, the *Passive Voice*. These terms are borrowed from the *Latin* and *Greek* grammars, and are of little or no use in *English*.

OBS. 4.—English verbs having few inflections, it is convenient to insert in the conjugations the preposition *to*, to mark the infinitive; *pronouns*, to distinguish the persons and numbers; the conjunction *if*, to denote the subjunctive; and the adverb *not*, to show the form of negation. With these additions, a verb may be conjugated in four ways:

1. *Affirmatively*; as, *I write, I do write, or I am writing.*
2. *Negatively*; as, *I write not, I do not write, or, I am not writing.*
3. *Interrogatively*; as, *Write I? Do I write? or, Am I writing?*
4. *Interrogatively and negatively*; as, *Write I not? Do I not write? or Am I not writing?*

I. SIMPLE FORM, ACTIVE OR NEUTER.

The simplest form of an English conjugation, is that which makes the present and imperfect tenses without auxiliaries; but, even in these, auxiliaries are required for the potential mood, and are often preferred for the indicative.

FIRST EXAMPLE.

The regular active verb LOVE, conjugated affirmatively.

Principal Parts.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Preterit.</i>	<i>Imper. Participle.</i>	<i>Perfect Participle.</i>
Love.	Loved.	Loving.	Loved.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

The infinitive mood is that form of the verb, which expresses the being, action, or passion, in an unlimited manner, and without person or number. It is used only in the present and perfect tenses.

Present Tense.

This tense is the *root*, or *radical verb*; and is usually preceded by the preposition *to*, which shows its relation to some other word: thus,

To Love.

Perfect Tense.

This tense prefixes the auxiliary *have* to the perfect participle, and is usually preceded by the preposition *to*: thus,

To have loved.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

The indicative mood is that form of the verb, which simply indicates or declares a thing, or asks a question. It is used in all the tenses.

Present Tense.

The present indicative, in its simple form, is essentially the same as the present infinitive, or radical verb; except that the verb *be* has *am* in the indicative.

1. The simple form of the present tense is varied thus :

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st per. I love,	1st per. We love,
2d per. Thou lovest,	2d per. You love,
3d per. He loves ;	3d per. They love.

2. This tense may also be formed by prefixing the auxiliary *do* to the verb : thus,

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. I do love,	1. We do love,
2. Thou dost love,	2. You do love,
3. He does love ;	3. They do love.

Imperfect Tense.

This tense, in its simple form, is the *preterit* ; which, in all regular verbs, adds *d* or *ed* to the present, but in others is formed variously.

1. The simple form of the imperfect tense is varied thus :

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. I loved,	1. We loved,
2. Thou lovedst,	2. You loved,
3. He loved ;	3. They loved.

2. This tense may also be formed by prefixing the auxiliary *did* to the present : thus,

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. I did love,	1. We did love,
2. Thou didst love,	2. You did love,
3. Hé did love ;	3. They did love.

Obs.—In a familiar question or negation, the auxiliary form is preferable to the simple. But in the solemn or the poetic style, the simple form is more dignified and graceful : as, “ *Understandest thou what thou readest ?* ” —“ Of whom *speaketh* the prophet this ? ” —*Acts*, viii. 30, 34. “ What ! *heard* ye not of lowland war ? ” —*Scott*.

Perfect Tense.

This tense prefixes the auxiliary *have* to the perfect participle : thus,

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. I have loved,	1. We have loved,
2. Thou hast loved,	2. You have loved,
3. He has loved ;	3. They have loved.

Pluperfect Tense.

This tense prefixes the auxiliary *had* to the perfect participle : thus,

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. I had loved,	1. We had loved,
2. Thou hadst loved,	2. You had loved,
3. He had loved ;	3. They had loved.

First-future Tense.

This tense prefixes the auxiliary *shall* or *will* to the present: thus,

1. Simply to express a future action or event:

*Singular.**Plural.*

1. I shall love,
2. Thou wilt love,
3. He will love;

1. We shall love,
2. You will love,
3. They will love.

2. To express a promise, volition, command, or threat:

*Singular.**Plural.*

1. I will love,
2. Thou shalt love,
3. He shall love;

1. We will love,
2. You shall love,
3. They shall love.

Obs.—In interrogative sentences, the meaning of these auxiliaries is reversed. When preceded by a conjunction implying condition or uncertainty, their import is somewhat varied.

Second-future Tense.

This tense prefixes the auxiliaries *shall have* or *will have* to the perfect participle: thus,

*Singular.**Plural.*

1. I shall have loved,
2. Thou wilt have loved,
3. He will have loved;

1. We shall have loved,
2. You will have loved,
3. They will have loved.

Obs.—The auxiliary *shall* may also be used in the second and third persons of this tense, when preceded by a conjunction expressing condition or contingency; as, "If he *shall have finished* his work when I return."

POTENTIAL MOOD.

The potential mood is that form of the verb, which expresses the power, liberty, possibility, or necessity, of the being, action, or passion. It is used in the first four tenses.

Present Tense.

This tense prefixes the auxiliary *may*, *can*, or *must*, to the radical verb: thus,

*Singular.**Plural.*

1. I may love,
2. Thou mayst love,
3. He may love;

1. We may love,
2. You may love,
3. They may love.

Imperfect Tense.

This tense prefixes the auxiliary *might*, *could*, *would*, or *should*, to the radical verb: thus,

*Singular.**Plural.*

1. I might love,
2. Thou mightst love,
3. He might love;

1. We might love,
2. You might love,
3. They might love.

Perfect Tense.

This tense prefixes the auxiliaries, *may have*, *can have*, or *must have*, to the perfect participle: thus,

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. I may have loved, | 1. We may have loved, |
| 2. Thou mayst have loved, | 2. You may have loved, |
| 3. He may have loved; | 3. They may have loved. |

Pluperfect Tense.

This tense prefixes the auxiliaries, *might have*, *could have*, *would have*, or *should have*, to the perfect participle: thus,

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. I might have loved, | 1. We might have loved, |
| 2. Thou mightst have loved, | 2. You might have loved, |
| 3. He might have loved; | 3. They might have loved. |

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

The subjunctive mood is that form of the verb, which represents the being, action, or passion, as conditional, doubtful, or contingent. This mood is generally preceded by a conjunction; as, *if*, *that*, *though*, *lest*, *unless*, &c. It does not vary its termination, in the different persons. It is used in the present, and sometimes in the imperfect tense; rarely in any other. As this mood can be used only in a dependent clause, the time implied in its tenses is always relative, and generally indefinite.

Present Tense.

This tense is generally used to express some condition on which a future action or event is affirmed. It is therefore considered by some grammarians, as an elliptical form of the future.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. If I love, | 1. If we love, |
| 2. If thou love, | 2. If you love, |
| 3. If he love; | 3. If they love. |

Obs.—In this tense the auxiliary *do* is sometimes employed; as, “If thou *do* prosper my way.”—*Gen.* xxiv. 42. “If he *do* not utter it.”—*Lev.* v. 1.

Imperfect Tense.

This tense, as well as the imperfect of the potential mood, with which it is frequently connected, is properly an aorist, or indefinite tense; and it may refer to time past, present, or future: as, “If therefore perfection *were* by the Levitical priesthood, what further need *was* there,” &c.—*Heb.* vii. 11. “If the whole body *were* an eye, where *were* the hearing?”—*1 Cor.* xii. 17. “If it *were* possible, they *shall* deceive the very elect.”—*Matt.* xxiv. 24.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. If I loved, | 1. If we loved, |
| 2. If thou loved, | 2. If you loved, |
| 3. If he loved; | 3. If they loved. |

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

The imperative mood is that form of the verb, which is used in commanding, exhorting, entreating, or permitting. It is commonly used only in the second person of the present tense.

Present Tense.

<i>Singular.</i>	2. Love [thou,]	or Do thou love;
<i>Plural.</i>	2. Love [ye or you,]	or Do you love.

Obs.—In the *Greek* language, which has three numbers, the imperative mood is used in the *second* and *third persons* of them all; and has also several different tenses, some of which cannot be clearly rendered in *English*. In *Latin* this mood has a distinct form for the *third person* both *singular* and *plural*. In *Italian*, *Spanish*, and *French*, the *first person plural* is also given it. *Imitations* of some of these forms are occasionally employed in *English*, particularly by the poets. Such imitations must be referred to this mood, unless by ellipsis and transposition we make them out to be something else. The following are examples: “*Blessed be he that blesseth thee.*”—*Gen.* xxvii. 29. “*Thy kingdom come.*”—*Matt.* vi. 10.

“*Fall he that must, beneath his rival’s arms,
And live the rest, secure of future harms.*”—*Pope.*

“*My soul, turn from them—turn we to survey,*” &c.—*Goldsmith.*

PARTICIPLES.

1. <i>The Imperfect.</i>	2. <i>The Perfect.</i>	3. <i>The Pluperfect.</i>
Loving.	Loved.	Having loved.

SYNOPSIS OF THE FIRST EXAMPLE.

First Person Singular.

IND. I love, I loved, I have loved, I had loved, I shall love, I shall have loved. POT. I may love, I might love, I may have loved, I might have loved. SUBJ. If I love, If I loved.

Second Person Singular.

IND. Thou lovest, Thou lovedst, Thou hast loved, Thou hadst loved, Thou wilt love, Thou wilt have loved. POT. Thou mayst love, Thou mightst love, Thou mayst have loved, Thou mightst have loved. SUBJ. If thou love, If thou loved. IMP. Love [thou,] or Do thou love.

Third Person Singular.

IND. He loves, He loved, He has loved, He had loved, He will love, He will have loved. POT. He may love, He might love, He may have loved, He might have loved. SUBJ. If he love, If he loved.

First Person Plural.

IND. We love, We loved, We have loved, We had loved, We shall love, We shall have loved. POT. We may love, We might love, We may have loved, We might have loved. SUBJ. If we love, If we loved.

Second Person Plural.

IND. You love, You loved, You have loved, You had loved, You will love, You will have loved. POT. You may love, You might love, You may have loved, You might have loved. SUBJ. If you love, If you loved. IMP. Love [ye or you,] or Do you love.

Third Person Plural.

IND. They love, They loved, They have loved, They had loved, They will love, They will have loved. POT. They may love, They might love, They may have loved, They might have loved. SUBJ. If they love, If they loved.

OBS.—In the familiar style, the second person singular of this verb, is usually formed thus: IND. Thou lov'st, Thou loved, Thou hast loved, Thou had loved, Thou will love, Thou will have loved. POT. Thou may love, Thou might love, Thou may have loved, Thou might have loved. SUBJ. If thou love, If thou loved. IMP. Love [thou,] or Do thou love.

SECOND EXAMPLE.

The irregular active verb SEE, conjugated affirmatively.

Principal Parts.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Preterit.</i>	<i>Imp. Participle.</i>	<i>Perf. Participle.</i>
See.	Saw.	Seeing.	Seen.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

To see.

Perfect Tense.

To have seen.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. I see,	1. We see,
2. Thou seest,	2. You see,
3. He sees;	3. They see.

Imperfect Tense.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. I saw,	1. We saw,
2. Thou sawest,	2. You saw,
3. He saw;	3. They saw.

Perfect Tense.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. I have seen,	1. We have seen,
2. Thou hast seen.	2. You have seen,
3. He has seen.	3. They have seen.

*Pluperfect Tense.**Singular.*

1. I had seen,
2. Thou hadst seen,
3. He had seen;

Plural.

1. We had seen,
2. You had seen,
3. They had seen.

*First-future Tense.**Singular.*

1. I shall see,
2. Thou wilt see,
3. He will see;

Plural.

1. We shall see,
2. You will see,
3. They will see.

*Second-future Tense.**Singular.*

1. I shall have seen,
2. Thou wilt have seen,
3. He will have seen;

Plural.

1. We shall have seen,
2. You will have seen,
3. They will have seen.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

*Present Tense.**Singular.*

1. I may see,
2. Thou mayst see,
3. He may see;

Plural.

1. We may see,
2. You may see,
3. They may see.

*Imperfect Tense.**Singular.*

1. I might see,
2. Thou mightst see,
1. He might see;

Plural.

1. We might see,
2. You might see,
1. They might see.

*Perfect Tense.**Singular.*

1. I may have seen,
2. Thou mayst have seen,
3. He may have seen;

Plural.

1. We may have seen,
2. You may have seen,
3. They may have seen.

*Pluperfect Tense.**Singular.*

1. I might have seen,
2. Thou mightst have seen,
2. He might have seen;

Plural.

1. We might have seen,
2. You might have seen,
3. They might have seen.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense.**Singular.*

1. If I see,
2. If thou see,
3. If he see;

Plural.

1. If we see,
2. If you see,
3. If they see.

Imperfect Tense.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. If I saw,	1. If we saw,
2. If thou saw,	2. If you saw,
3. If he saw;	3. If they saw.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

<i>Singular.</i>	2. See [thou,]	or Do thou see;
<i>Plural.</i>	2. See [ye or you,]	or Do you see.

PARTICIPLES.

1. <i>The Imperfect.</i>	2. <i>The Perfect.</i>	3. <i>The Pluperfect.</i>
Seeing.	Seen.	Having seen.

OBS.—In the familiar style, the second person singular of this verb, is usually formed thus: IND. Thou seest, Thou saw, Thou hast seen, Thou had seen, Thou will see, Thou will have seen. POT. Thou may see, Thou might see, Thou may have seen, Thou might have seen. SUBJ. If thou see, If thou saw. IMP. See [thou,] or Do thou see.

THIRD EXAMPLE.

The irregular neuter verb BE, conjugated affirmatively.

Principal Parts.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Preterit.</i>	<i>Imp. Participle.</i>	<i>Perf. Participle.</i>
Be.	Was.	Being.	Been.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

To be.

Perfect Tense.

To have been.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

OBS.—*Be* was formerly used in the indicative present: as, "We *be* twelve brethren."—*Gen.* xlii. 32. "What *be* these two olive branches?"—*Zech.* iv. 12. But this construction is now obsolete.

Singular.

1. I am,
2. Thou art,
3. He is;

Plural.

1. We are,
2. You are,
3. They are.

Imperfect Tense.

Singular.

1. I was,
2. Thou wast,
3. He was;

Plural.

1. We were,
2. You were,
3. They were.

*Perfect Tense.**Singular.*

1. I have been,
2. Thou hast been,
3. He has been;

Plural.

1. We have been,
2. You have been,
3. They have been.

*Pluperfect Tense.**Singular.*

1. I had been,
2. Thou hadst been,
3. He had been;

Plural.

1. We had been,
2. You had been,
3. They had been.

*First-future Tense.**Singular.*

1. I shall be,
2. Thou wilt be,
3. He will be;

Plural.

1. We shall be,
2. You will be,
3. They will be.

*Second-future Tense.**Singular.*

1. I shall have been,
2. Thou wilt have been,
3. He will have been;

Plural.

1. We shall have been,
2. You will have been,
3. They will have been.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

*Present Tense.**Singular.*

1. I may be,
2. Thou mayst be,
3. He may be;

Plural.

1. We may be,
2. You may be,
3. They may be.

*Imperfect Tense.**Singular.*

1. I might be,
2. Thou mightst be,
3. He might be;

Plural.

1. We might be,
2. You might be,
3. They might be.

*Perfect Tense.**Singular.*

1. I may have been,
2. Thou mayst have been,
3. He may have been;

Plural.

1. We may have been,
2. You may have been,
3. They may have been.

*Pluperfect Tense.**Singular.*

1. I might have been,
2. Thou mightst have been,
3. He might have been;

Plural.

1. We might have been,
2. You might have been,
3. They might have been.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.

1. If I be,
2. If thou be,
3. If he be;

Plural.

1. If we be,
2. If you be,
3. If they be.

Imperfect Tense.

Singular.

1. If I were,
2. If thou wert,
3. If he were;

Plural.

1. If we were,
2. If you were,
3. If they were.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

- Singular.* 2. Be [thou,] or Do thou be;
Plural. 2. Be [ye or you,] or Do you be.

PARTICIPLES.

1. *The Imperfect.* Being.
2. *The Perfect.* Been.
3. *The Pluperfect.* Having been.

Obs.—In the familiar style, the second person singular of this verb is usually formed thus: IND. Thou art, Thou was, Thou hast been, Thou had been, Thou wilt be, Thou shalt have been. POT. Thou may be, Thou might be, Thou may have been, Thou might have been. SUBJ. If thou be, If thou were. IMP. Be [thou,] or Do thou be.

II. COMPOUND FORM, ACTIVE OR NEUTER.

Active and neuter verbs may also be conjugated, by adding the Imperfect Participle to the auxiliary verb BE, through all its changes; as, *I am writing*—*He is sitting*. This form of the verb denotes a continuance* of the action or the state of being, and is, on many occasions, preferable to the simple form of the verb.

Obs.—Verbs of this form have sometimes a *passive* signification; as, “The books *are now selling*.”—*Allen’s Gram.* p. 82. “It requires no motion in the organs whilst it *is forming*.”—*Murray’s Gram.* p. 8. “While the work of the temple *was carrying on*.”—*Dr. J. Owen*. “The designs of Providence *are carrying on*.”—*Bp. Butler*. “We are permitted to know nothing of what *is transacting* in the regions above us.”—*Dr. Blair*. Expressions of this kind are condemned by some critics; but the usage is unquestionably of far better authority, and (according to my apprehension) in far better taste, than the more complex phraseology which some late writers adopt in its stead; as, “The books *are now being sold*.”

* Those verbs which, in their simple form, imply continuance, do not admit the compound form; thus we say, “*I respect him*,” but not, “*I am respecting him*.”

FOURTH EXAMPLE.

The irregular active verb READ, conjugated affirmatively in the Compound Form.

Principal Parts of the Simple Verb.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Preterit.</i>	<i>Imp. Participle.</i>	<i>Perf. Participle.</i>
Read.	Read.	Reading.	Read.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

To be reading.

Perfect Tense.

To have been reading.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. I am reading, | 1. We are reading, |
| 2. Thou art reading, | 2. You are reading, |
| 3. He is reading; | 3. They are reading. |

Imperfect Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. I was reading, | 1. We were reading, |
| 2. Thou wast reading, | 2. You were reading, |
| 3. He was reading; | 3. They were reading. |

Perfect Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. I have been reading, | 1. We have been reading, |
| 2. Thou hast been reading, | 2. You have been reading, |
| 3. He has been reading; | 3. They have been reading. |

Pluperfect Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. I had been reading, | 1. We had been reading, |
| 2. Thou hadst been reading, | 2. You had been reading, |
| 3. He had been reading; | 3. They had been reading. |

First-future Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. I shall be reading, | 1. We shall be reading, |
| 2. Thou wilt be reading, | 2. You will be reading, |
| 3. He will be reading; | 3. They will be reading. |

Second-future Tense.

Singular.

- | |
|---------------------------------|
| 1. I shall have been reading, |
| 2. Thou wilt have been reading, |
| 3. He will have been reading; |

- Plural.*
1. We shall have been reading,
 2. You will have been reading,
 3. They will have been reading.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
| 1. I may be reading, | 1. We may be reading, |
| 2. Thou mayst be reading, | 2. You may be reading, |
| 3. He may be reading; | 3. They may be reading. |

Imperfect Tense.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
| 1. I might be reading, | 1. We might be reading, |
| 2. Thou mightst be reading, | 2. You might be reading, |
| 3. He might be reading; | 3. They might be reading. |

Perfect Tense.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| <i>Singular.</i> | |
| 1. I may have been reading, | |
| 2. Thou mayst have been reading, | |
| 3. He may have been reading; | |
| <i>Plural.</i> | |
| 1. We may have been reading, | |
| 2. You may have been reading, | |
| 3. They may have been reading. | |

Pluperfect Tense.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| <i>Singular.</i> | |
| 1. I might have been reading, | |
| 2. Thou mightst have been reading, | |
| 3. He might have been reading; | |
| <i>Plural.</i> | |
| 1. We might have been reading, | |
| 2. You might have been reading, | |
| 3. They might have been reading. | |

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
| 1. If I be reading, | 1. If we be reading, |
| 2. If thou be reading, | 2. If you be reading, |
| 3. If he be reading; | 3. If they be reading. |

Imperfect Tense.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
| 1. If I were reading, | 1. If we were reading, |
| 2. If thou wert reading, | 2. If you were reading, |
| 3. If he were reading; | 3. If they were reading. |

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

- Sing.* 2. Be [thou] reading, *or* Do thou be reading.
Plur. 2. Be [ye or you] reading, *or* Do you be reading.

PARTICIPLES.

1. *The Imperfect.*

Being reading.

2. *The Perfect.*

————

3. *The Pluperfect.*

Having been reading.

OBS.—In the familiar style, the second person singular of this verb, is usually formed thus: IND. Thou art reading, Thou was reading, Thou hast been reading, Thou had been reading, Thou will be reading, Thou will have been reading. POT. Thou may be reading, Thou might be reading, Thou may have been reading, Thou might have been reading. SUBJ. If thou be reading, If thou were reading. IMP. Be [thou] reading, or Do thou be reading.

III. FORM OF PASSIVE VERBS.

Passive verbs, in English, are always of a compound form; being made from active-transitive verbs, by adding the Perfect Participle to the auxiliary verb BE, through all its changes: thus, from the active-transitive verb *love*, is formed the passive verb *be loved*.

OBS. 1.—A few active-intransitive verbs, that merely imply motion, or change of condition, may be put into this form, with a *neuter* signification; making not *passive* but *neuter* verbs, which express nothing more than the state which results from the change: as, *I am come*; *He is risen*; *They are fallen*. Our ancient writers, after the manner of the French, very frequently employed this mode of conjugation in a neuter sense; but, with a few exceptions, present usage is clearly in favour of the auxiliary *have* in preference to *be*, whenever the verb formed with the perfect participle is not passive; as, *They have arrived*—not, *They are arrived*.

OBS. 2.—Passive verbs may be distinguished from neuter verbs of the same form, by a reference to the agent or instrument; which frequently is, and always may be expressed after *passive* verbs; but which never is, and never can be, expressed after *neuter* verbs: as, “The thief has been caught by the officer.”—“Pens are made with a knife.”

FIFTH EXAMPLE.

The regular passive verb BE LOVED, conjugated affirmatively.

Principal Parts of the Active Verb.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Preterit.</i>	<i>Imper. Participle.</i>	<i>Perfect Participle.</i>
Love.	Loved.	Loving.	Loved.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

To be loved.

Perfect Tense.

To have been loved.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.

1. I am loved,
2. Thou art loved,
3. He is loved;

Plural.

1. We are loved,
2. You are loved,
3. They are loved.

Imperfect Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. I was loved, | 1. We were loved, |
| 2. Thou wast loved, | 2. You were loved, |
| 3. He was loved; | 3. They were loved. |

Perfect Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. I have been loved, | 1. We have been loved, |
| 2. Thou hast been loved, | 2. You have been loved. |
| 3. He has been loved; | 3. They have been loved. |

Pluperfect Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. I had been loved, | 1. We had been loved, |
| 2. Thou hadst been loved, | 2. You had been loved, |
| 3. He had been loved; | 3. They had been loved. |

First-future Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. I shall be loved, | 1. We shall be loved, |
| 2. Thou wilt be loved, | 2. You will be loved, |
| 3. He will be loved; | 3. They will be loved. |

Second-future Tense.

- Singular.*
- | |
|-------------------------------|
| 1. I shall have been loved, |
| 2. Thou wilt have been loved, |
| 3. He will have been loved; |

- Plural.*
- | |
|-------------------------------|
| 1. We shall have been loved, |
| 2. You will have been loved, |
| 3. They will have been loved. |

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. I may be loved, | 1. We may be loved, |
| 2. Thou mayst be loved, | 2. You may be loved, |
| 3. He may be loved; | 3. They may be loved. |

Imperfect Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. I might be loved, | 1. We might be loved, |
| 2. Thou mightst be loved, | 2. You might be loved, |
| 3. He might be loved; | 3. They might be loved. |

Perfect Tense.

- Singular.* 1. I may have been loved,
 2. Thou mayst have been loved,
 3. He may have been loved ;

- Plural.* 1. We may have been loved,
 2. You may have been loved,
 3. They may have been loved.

Pluperfect Tense.

- Singular.* 1. I might have been loved,
 2. Thou mightst have been loved,
 3. He might have been loved ;

- Plural.* 1. We might have been loved,
 2. You might have been loved,
 3. They might have been loved.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
| 1. If I be loved, | 1. If we be loved |
| 2. If thou be loved, | 2. If you be loved |
| 3. If he be loved ; | 3. If they be loved |

Imperfect Tense.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
| 1. If I were loved, | 1. If we were loved, |
| 2. If thou wert loved, | 2. If you were loved, |
| 3. If he were loved ; | 3. If they were loved. |

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

- Singular.* 2. Be [thou,] loved, or Do thou be loved :
Plural. 2. Be [ye or you,] loved, or Do you be loved

PARTICIPLES.

- | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. <i>The Imperfect.</i>
Being loved. | 2. <i>The Perfect.</i>
Loved. | 3. <i>The Pluperfect.</i>
Having been loved. |
|--|----------------------------------|---|

OBS.—In the familiar style, the second person singular of this verb, is usually formed thus: IND. Thou art loved, Thou was loved, Thou hast been loved, Thou had been loved, Thou will be loved, Thou will have been loved. POT. Thou may be loved, Thou might be loved, Thou may have been loved, Thou might have been loved. SUBJ. If thou be loved, If thou were loved. IMP. Be [thou] loved, or Do thou be loved.

IV. FORM OF NEGATION.

A verb is conjugated *negatively*, by placing the adverb *not* after it, or after the first auxiliary ; but the infinitive and participles take the negative first : as,

INF. Not to love, Not to have loved. **IND.** I love not, *or* I do not love, I loved not, *or* I did not love, I have not loved I had not loved, I shall not love, I shall not have loved. **POT.** I may, can,* *or* must not love; I might, could, would, *or* should not love; I may, can, *or* must not have loved; I might, could, would, *or* should not have loved. **SUBJ.** If I love not, If I loved not. **PART.** Not loving, Not loved, Not having loved.

V. FORM OF QUESTION.

A verb is conjugated *interrogatively*, in the indicative and potential moods, by placing the nominative after it, or after the first auxiliary: as,

IND. Do I love? Did I love? Have I loved? Had I loved? Shall I love? Shall I have loved? **POT.** May, can, *or* must I love? Might, could, would, *or* should I love? May, can, *or* must I have loved? Might, could, would, *or* should I have loved?

VI. FORM OF QUESTION WITH NEGATION.

A verb is conjugated *interrogatively* and *negatively*, in the indicative and potential moods, by placing the nominative and the adverb *not* after the verb, or after the first auxiliary: as,

IND. Do I not love? Did I not love? Have I not loved? Had I not loved? Shall I not love? Shall I not have loved? **POT.** May, can, *or* must I not love? Might, could, would, *or* should I not love? May, can, *or* must I not have loved? Might, could, would, *or* should I not have loved?

IRREGULAR VERBS.

An *irregular verb* is a verb that does not form the preterit and perfect participle by assuming *d* or *ed*.

OBS. 1.—When the verb ends in a sharp consonant, *t* is sometimes improperly substituted for *ed*, making the preterit and the perfect participle irregular in spelling, when they are not so in sound: as, *distrest* for *distressed*, *tost* for *tossed*, *curst* for *cursed*, *crackt* for *cracked*.

OBS. 2.—When the verb ends with a smooth consonant, the substitution of *t* for *ed* produces an irregularity in sound, as well as in writing. In some such irregularities, the poets are indulged for the sake of rhyme; but the best speakers and writers of prose prefer the regular form wherever good use has sanctioned it: thus, *learned* is better than *learnt*; *burned*,

* When power is denied, *can* and *not* are united to prevent ambiguity; as "I *cannot* go." But when the power is affirmed, and something else is denied, the words are written separately; as, "The Christian apologist *can* not merely expose the utter baseness of the infidel assertion, but he has positive ground for erecting an opposite and confronting assertion in its place."—*Dr. Chalmers*

than *burnt*; *penned*, than *pent*; *absorbed*, than *absorpt*; *spelled*, than *spell*; *smelled*, than *smelt*.

OBS. 3.—Several of the irregular verbs are variously used by the best authors; and many preterits and participles which were formerly in good use, are now obsolete, or becoming so.

OBS. 4.—The simple irregular verbs are about 170 in number, and are nearly all monosyllables. They are derived from the Saxon, in which language they are also, for the most part, irregular.

OBS. 5.—The following alphabetical list exhibits the simple irregular verbs, as they are now generally used. Where the regular form is preferable, it is inserted first, and at full length; those which have a regular form less authorized, are marked with the letter *R*.

LIST OF THE IRREGULAR VERBS.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Preterit.</i>	<i>Imp. Participle.</i>	<i>Perf. Participle.</i>
Abide,	abode,	abiding,	abode.
Be,	was,	being,	been.
Bear,	bore <i>or</i> bare,	bearing,	borne <i>or</i> born.*
Beat,	beat,	beating,	beaten <i>or</i> beat.
Begin,	began,	beginning,	begun.
Bend,	bent, <i>R</i> .	bending,	bent, <i>R</i> .
Beseech,	besought,	beseeching,	besought.
Bid,	bid <i>or</i> bade,	bidding,	bidden <i>or</i> bid.
Bind,	bound,	binding,	bound.
Bite,	bit,	biting,	bitten <i>or</i> bit.
Bleed,	bled,	bleeding,	bled.
Blow,	blew,	blowing,	blown.
Break,	broke,	breaking,	broken.
Breed,	bred,	breeding,	bred.
Bring,	brought,	bringing,	brought.
Build,	built, <i>R</i> .	building,	built, <i>R</i> .
Burst,	burst,	bursting,	burst.
Buy,	bought,	buying,	bought.
Cast,	cast,	casting,	cast.
Catch,	caught, <i>R</i> .	catching,	caught, <i>R</i> .
Chide,	chid,	chiding,	chidden <i>or</i> chid.
Choose,	chose,	choosing,	chosen.
Cleave,†	cleft <i>or</i> clove,	cleaving,	cleft <i>or</i> cloven.
Cling,	clung,	clinging,	clung.
Clothe,	clothed <i>or</i> clad,	clothing,	clothed <i>or</i> clad.
Come,	came,	coming,	come.
Cost,	cost,	costing,	cost.
Crow,	crowed <i>or</i> crew,	crowing,	crowed.
Creep,	crept, <i>R</i> .	creeping,	crept. <i>R</i> .
Cut,	cut,	cutting,	cut.

* *Borne* signifies *carried*; *born* signifies *brought forth*.

† *Cleave* to split, is irregular as above; *cleave*, to stick, is regular, but *cleave* was formerly used in the preterit.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Preterit.</i>	<i>Imp. Participle.</i>	<i>Perf. Participle.</i>
Dare,	dared <i>or</i> durst,	daring,	dared.
Deal,	dealt, R.	dealing,	dealt, R.
Dig,	dug, R.	digging,	dug, R.
Do,	did,	doing,	done.
Draw,	drew,	drawing,	drawn.
Dream,	dreamt, R.	dreaming,	dreamt, R.
Drive,	drove,	driving,	driven.
Drink,	drank,	drinking,	drunk.
Dwell,	dwelt, R.	dwelling,	dwelt, R.
Eat,	ate <i>or</i> eat,	eating,	eaten.
Fall,	fell,	falling,	fallen.
Feed,	fed,	feeding,	fed.
Feel,	felt,	feeling,	felt.
Fight,	fought,	fighting,	fought.
Find,	found,	finding,	found.
Flee,	fled,	fleeing,	fled.
Fling,	flung,	flinging,	flung.
Fly,	flew,	flying,	flown.
Forsake,	forsook,	forsaking,	forsaken.
Freeze,	froze,	freezing,	frozen.
Get,	got,	getting,	got <i>or</i> gotten.
Gild,	gilt, R.	gilding,	gilt, R.
Gird,	girt, R.	girding,	girt, R.
Give,	gave,	giving,	given.
Go,	went,	going,	gone.
Graved,	graved,	graving,	graved <i>or</i> graven
Grind,	ground,	grinding,	ground.
Grow,	grew,	growing,	grown.
Hang,	hung, R.	hanging,	hung, R.
Have,	had,	having,	had.
Hear,	heard,	hearing,	heard.
Heave,	heaved <i>or</i> hove,	heaving,	heaved <i>or</i> hoven.
Hew,	hewed,	hewing,	hewed <i>or</i> hewn.
Hide,	hid,	hiding,	hidden <i>or</i> hid.
Hit,	hit,	hitting,	hit.
Hold,	held,	holding,	held.
Hurt,	hurt,	hurting,	hurt.
Keep,	kept,	keeping,	kept.
Kneel,	kneeled <i>or</i> knelt,	kneeling,	kneeled <i>or</i> knelt.
Knit,	knit, R.	knitting,	knit, R.
Know,	knew,	knowing,	known.
Lade,	laded,	lading,	laden, R.
Lay,	laid,	laying,	laid.
Lean,	leaned <i>or</i> leant,	leaning,	leaned <i>or</i> leant.
Lead,	led,	leading,	led.
Leave,	left,	leaving,	left.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Preterit.</i>	<i>Imp. Participle.</i>	<i>Perf. Participle.</i>
Lend,	lent,	lending,	lent.
Let,	let,	letting,	let.
Lie,	lay,	lying,	lain.
Light,	lighted <i>or</i> lit,	lighting,	lighted <i>or</i> lit.
Lose,	lost,	losing,	lost.
Make,	made,	making,	made.
Mean,	meant, R.	meaning,	meant, R.
Meet,	met,	meeting,	met.
Mow,	mowed,	mowing,	mowed <i>or</i> mown.
Pay,	paid,	paying,	paid.
Put,	put,	putting,	put.
Quit,	quitted <i>or</i> quit,	quitting,	quitted <i>or</i> quit.
Read,	read,	reading,	read.
Reave,	reft, R.	reaving,	reft, R.
Rend,	rent,	rending,	rent.
Rid,	rid,	ridding,	rid.
Ride,	rode,	riding,	ridden <i>or</i> rode.
Ring,	rung <i>or</i> rang,	ringing,	rung.
Rise,	rose,	rising,	risen.
Rive,	rived,	riving,	riven <i>or</i> rived.
Run,	ran,	running,	run.
Saw,	sawed,	sawing,	sawed <i>or</i> sawn.
Say,	said,	saying,	said.
See,	saw,	seeing,	seen.
Seek,	sought,	seeking,	sought.
Seethe,	seethed <i>or</i> sod,	seething,	seethed <i>or</i> sodden.
Sell,	sold,	selling,	sold.
Send,	sent,	sending,	sent.
Set,	set,	setting,	set.
Shake,	shook,	shaking,	shaken.
Shave,	shaved,	shaving,	shaved <i>or</i> shaven.
Shear,	sheared,	shearing,	sheared <i>or</i> shorn.
Shed,	shed,	shedding,	shed.
Shine,	shone, R.	shining,	shone, R.
Shoe,	shod,	shoeing,	shod.
Show,	showed,	showing,	shown, R.
Shoot,	shot,	shooting,	shot.
Shut,	shut,	shutting,	shut.
Shred,	shred,	shredding,	shred.
Shrink,	shrunk,	shrinking,	shrunk.
Sing,	sung <i>or</i> sang,	singing,	sung.
Sink,	sunk <i>or</i> sank,	sinking,	sunk.
Sit,	sat,	sitting,	sat.
Slay,	slew,	slaying,	slain.
Sleep,	slept,	sleeping,	slept.
Slide,	slid,	sliding,	slidden <i>or</i> slid.
Sling	slung.	slinging,	slung.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Preterit.</i>	<i>Imp. Participle.</i>	<i>Perf. Participle.</i>
Slink,	slunk,	slinking,	slunk.
Slit,	slit, R.	slitting,	slit, R.
Smite,	smote,	smiting,	smitten or smit.
Sow,	sowed,	sowing,	sowed or sown.
Speak,	spoke,	speaking,	spoken.
Speed,	sped,	speeding,	sped.
Spend,	spent,	spending,	spent.
Spill,	spilt, R.	spilling,	spilt, R.
Spin,	spun,	spinning,	spun.
Spit,	spit or spat,	spitting,	spit.
Split,	split,	splitting,	split.
Spread,	spread,	spreading,	spread.
Spring,	sprung or sprang,	springing,	sprung
Stand,	stood,	standing,	stood.
Steal,	stole,	stealing,	stolen.
Stick,	stuck,	sticking,	stuck.
Sting,	stung,	stinging,	stung.
Stride,	strode or strid,	striding,	stridden.
Strike,	struck,	striking,	struck.
String,	strung, R.	stringing,	strung, R.
Strive,	strove, R.	striving,	striven, R.
Strow,	strowed,	strowing,	strowed or strown.
Swear,	swore,	swearing,	sworn.
Sweat,	sweated or swet,	sweating,	sweated or swet.
Sweep,	swept,	sweeping,	swept.
Swell,	swelled,	swelling,	swelled or swollen.
Swim,	swum or swam,	swimming,	swum.
Swing,	swung,	swinging,	swung.
Take,	took,	taking,	taken.
Teach,	taught,	teaching,	taught.
Tear,	tore,	tearing,	torn.
Tell,	told,	telling,	told.
Think,	thought,	thinking,	thought.
Thrive,	thrived or throve,	thriving,	thrived or thriven.
Throw,	threw, R.	throwing,	thrown, R.
Thrust,	thrust,	thrusting,	thrust.
Tread,	trod,	treading,	trodden or trod.
Wake,	waked or woke,	waking,	waked.
Wear,	wore,	wearing,	worn.
Weave,	wove, R.	weaving,	woven, R.
Weep,	wept, R.	weeping,	wept, R.
Win,	won,	winning,	won.
Wind,	wound, R.	winding,	wound.
Wont,	wont, R.	wonting,	wont, R.
Work,	worked or wrought,	working,	work'd or wrought
Wring,	wrung, R.	wringing,	wrung.
Write,	wrote,	writing,	written.

Obs.—In the preceding list, those preterits and participles which are preferable, and best supported by authorities, are placed first. All compounds that follow the form of their simple verbs, are here omitted. Some words which are obsolete, have also been omitted, that the learner might not mistake them for words in present use. Some of those which are placed last, are now little used.

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

A *defective verb* is a verb which wants some of the principal parts. When any of the principal parts are wanting, the tenses usually derived from those parts are also wanting.

All the auxiliaries, except *do*, *be*, and *have*, are defective. The following is a list of the defective verbs :

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Preterit.</i>	<i>Imp. Part.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>
Beware,	—	—	—
Can,	could,	—	—
May,	might,	—	—
Must,	must,	—	—
Ought,	ought,	—	—
Shall,	should,	—	—
Will,	would,	—	—
Quoth,	quoth,	—	—

Obs. 1.—*Beware* is not used in the indicative present. *Must* is never varied in termination. *Ought* is invariable, except in the solemn style, where we find *oughtest*. *Will* is sometimes used as a principal verb, and as such is regular and complete. *Quoth* is used only in ludicrous language, and is not varied. It seems to be properly the third person singular of the present; for it ends in *th*, and *quod* was formerly used as the preterit: as,

“Yea, so sayst thou, (*quod* Tröylus,) alas!”—*Chaucer*.

Obs. 2.—Some verbs from the nature of the subject to which they refer, can be used only in the third person singular; as, *It rains*; *it snows*; *it freezes*; *it hails*; *it lightens*; *it thunders*. These have been called *impersonal verbs*. The neuter pronoun *it*, which is always used before them, does not seem to represent any noun, but, in connexion with the verb, merely to express a state of things.

OF THE PARTICIPLE.

A *Participle* is a word derived from a verb, participating the properties of a verb and an adjective; and is generally formed by adding *ing*, *d*, or *ed*, to the verb: thus, from the verb *rule*, are formed three participles, two simple and one compound; as, 1. *ruling*, 2. *ruled*, 3. *having ruled*.

Obs. 1.—Almost all verbs and participles seem to have their very essence in *motion* or the *privation of motion*. And to all motion and rest, *time* and *place* are necessary concomitants; nor are the ideas of *degree* and *manner* often irrelevant. Hence the use of *tenses* and of *adverbs*

For whatsoever comes to pass, must come to pass *sometime* and *somewhere*; and, in every event, something must be affected *somewhat* and *somehow*. Hence it is evident that those grammarians are right, who say that *all participles imply time*. But it does not follow that the *English* participles *divide* time, like the tenses of a verb, and *specify* the period of action; on the contrary, it is certain and manifest that they do not. The phrase, "*men labouring*," conveys no other idea than that of *labourers at work*; it no more suggests the *time*, than the *place*, *degree*, or *manner* of their work. All these circumstances require other words to express them; as, "*Men now here awkwardly labouring much to little purpose*."

Obs. 2.—Participles retain the *essential meaning* of their verbs: and, *like verbs*, are either *active-transitive*, *active-intransitive*, *passive*, or *neuter*, in their signification. For this reason, many have classed them with the verbs. But their *formal meaning* is obviously different. They convey no affirmation, but usually relate to nouns or pronouns, *like adjectives*, except when they are joined with auxiliaries to form the compound tenses. Hence some have injudiciously ranked them with the adjectives. We have assigned them a separate place among the parts of speech, because experience has shown that it is expedient to do so.

Obs. 3.—The *English* participles are all derived from the *root* of their respective verbs, and do not (like those of some other languages) take their names from the *tenses*. They are reckoned among the principal parts in the conjugation of their verbs, and many of the tenses are formed from them. In the compound forms of conjugation, they are found alike in *all the tenses*. They do not therefore, of themselves, express *any particular time*; but they denote the state of the being, action, or passion, in regard to its progress or completion. [See remarks on the Participles, in the *Port-Royal Latin and Greek Grammars*.]

CLASSES.

English verbs have severally three participles; which have been very variously denominated, perhaps the most accurately thus: the *Imperfect*, the *Perfect*, and the *Pluperfect*. Or, as their order is undisputed, they may be conveniently called the *First*, the *Second*, and the *Third*.

I. The *imperfect participle* is that which implies a *continuance* of the being, action, or passion; as, *being*, *loving*, *seeing*, *writing*—*being loved*, *being seen*, *being writing*.

II. The *perfect participle* is that which implies a *completion* of the being, action, or passion; as, *been*, *loved*, *seen*, *written*.

III. The *pluperfect participle* is that which implies a *previous completion* of the being, action, or passion; as *having loved*, *having seen*, *having written*—*having been loved*, *having been writing*, *having been written*.

The *First* or *Imperfect Participle*, when simple, is always formed by adding *ing* to the radical verb; as, *look*, *looking*: when compound, it is formed by prefixing *being* to some other simple participle; as, *being reading*, *being read*.

The *Second* or *Perfect* Participle is always simple, and is regularly formed by adding *d* or *ed* to the radical verb: those verbs from which it is formed otherwise, are inserted in the list as being irregular.

The *Third* or *Pluperfect* Participle is always compound, and is formed by prefixing *having* to the perfect, when the compound is double, and *having been* to the perfect or the imperfect, when the compound is triple: as, *having spoken, having been spoken, having been speaking*.

OBS. 1.—Some have supposed that both the simple participles denote present *time*; some have supposed that the one denotes present and the other past time; some have supposed that neither has any regard to time; and some have supposed that both are of all times. In regard to the *manner* of their signification, some have supposed the one to be active and the other to be passive; some have supposed the participle in *ing* to be active or neuter, and the other active or passive; and some have supposed that either of them may be active, passive, or neuter. Nor is there any more unanimity among grammarians, in respect to the compounds. Hence several different names have been loosely given to each of the participles; and sometimes with manifest impropriety; as when Buchanan, in his conjugations, calls *being* Active—and *been, having been, and having had*, Passive. The *First* participle has been called the Present, the Imperfect, the Active, the Present active, the Present passive, the Present neuter; the *Second* has been called the Perfect, the Past, the Passive, the Perfect active, the Perfect passive, the Perfect neuter; and the *Third* has been called the Compound, the Compound active, the Compound passive, the Compound perfect, the Pluperfect. But the application of a name is of little consequence, so that the thing itself be rightly understood by the learner. Grammar should be taught in a style at once neat and plain, clear and brief. Upon the choice of his terms the writer has bestowed much reflection; yet he finds it impossible either to please everybody, or to explain all the reasons for preference.

OBS. 2.—The participle in *ing* represents the action or state as *continuing* and ever *incomplete*; it is therefore rightly termed the IMPERFECT participle: whereas the participle in *ed* always has reference to the action as *done* and *complete*; and is by proper contradistinction called the PERFECT participle. It is hardly necessary to add, that the terms *perfect* and *imperfect*, as thus applied to the *English* participles, have no reference to *time*, or to those *tenses* of the verb which are usually (but not very accurately) named by these epithets. The terms *present* and *past* do denote *time*, and are in a kind of oblique contradistinction; but how well they apply to the participles may be seen by the following texts: “God *was* in Christ, *reconciling* the world unto himself.”—“We pray you in Christ’s stead, *be ye reconciled* to God.”—*St. Paul*.

OBS. 3.—The participle in *ing* has, by many, been called the *present* participle. But it is as applicable to past or future, as to present time; otherwise such expressions as, “I had been *writing*,”—“I shall be *writing*,” would be solecisms. It has also been called the *active* participle. But it is not always active, even when derived from an active verb: for such expressions as, “The goods are *selling*,”—“The ships are now *building*,” are in use, and not without authority. The *distinguishing characteristic* of this participle is, that it denotes an unfinished and progressive state of the being, action, or passion; it is therefore properly denominated the IMPERFECT participle. If the term were applied

with reference to *time*, it would be no more objectionable than the word *present*, and would be equally supported by the usage of the *Greek* linguists. This name is approved by *Murray** and adopted by several of the more recent grammarians. [See the works of *Dr. Crombie*, *J. Grant*, *T. O. Churchill*, and *G. Lewis*, published in London.]

OBS. 4.—The participle in *ed*, as is mentioned above, denotes a *completion* of the being, action, or passion, and should therefore be denominated the *PERFECT* participle. But this completion may be spoken of as present, past, or future, for the participle itself has *no tenses*, and makes no distinction of time, nor should the name be supposed to refer to the perfect tense. The *perfect* participle of transitive verbs, being used in the formation of passive verbs, is sometimes called the *passive* participle. It has a passive signification, except when it is used in forming the compound tenses of the active verb. Hence the difference between the sentences, "I have written a letter;" and "I have a letter written;"—the former being equivalent to *Scripti literas*, and the latter to *Sunt mihi literas scriptæ*.

OBS. 5.—The third participle has most generally been called the *compound* or the *compound perfect*. The latter of these terms seems to be rather objectionable on account of its length; and against the former it may be urged that, in the compound forms of conjugation, the first or imperfect participle is a compound. *Dr. Adam* calls *having loved* the *perfect* participle *active*, which he says must be rendered in Latin by the *pluperfect* of the subjunctive, "as, he having loved, *quum amavisset*;" but it is manifest that the perfect participle of the verb *to love*, whether active or passive, is the simple word *loved*, and not this compound. Many writers erroneously represent the participle in *ing* as always active, and the participle in *ed* as always passive; and some, among whom is *Buchanan*, making no distinction between the simple perfect *loved* and the compound *having loved*, place the latter with the former, and call it passive also. But if this participle is to be named with reference to its meaning, there is perhaps no better term for it than the epithet *Pluperfect*, which several grammarians have applied to this use. Not because this compound is really of the *pluperfect tense*, but because it always denotes being, action, or passion, that is, or was, or will be, *completed before* the doing or being of something else; and, of course, when the latter thing is represented as past, the participle must correspond to the *pluperfect tense* of its verb; as, "*Having explained* her views, it was necessary she should expatiate on the vanity and futility of the enjoyments promised by Pleasure."—*Jamieson's Rhet.* p. 181. Here *having explained* is equivalent to *when she had explained*.

OBS. 6.—Participles often become *adjectives*, and are construed before nouns to denote quality. Words of a participial form, may be regarded as adjectives: 1. When they reject the idea of time, and denote something customary or habitual, rather than a transient act or state; as, *A lying rogue*, i. e. one addicted to lying. 2. When they admit adverbs of comparison; as, *A more learned man*. 3. When they are compounded with something that does not belong to the verb; as, *unfeeling*, *unfelt*

* "The most unexceptionable distinction which grammarians make between the participles, is, that the one points to the continuation of the action, passion, or state denoted by the verb; and the other, to the completion of it. Thus, the present participle signifies *imperfect* action, or action begun and not ended: as, 'I am writing a letter.' The past participle signifies action *perfected*, or finished: 'I have written a letter.'—'The letter is written.'"—*Murray's Grammar*, 8vo. p. 65. "The first [participle] expresses a *continuation*; the other, a *completion*."—*Allen's Gram.* 12mo. London, 1813.

Adjectives are generally placed before their nouns; participles, after them.

Obs. 7.—Participles in *ing* often become *nouns*. When preceded by an article, an adjective, or a noun or pronoun of the possessive case, they are construed as nouns, and ought to have no regimen. A participle immediately preceded by a preposition, is not converted into a noun, and therefore retains its regimen; as, "I thank you *for helping him*." Participles in this construction correspond with the Latin *gerund*, and are sometimes called *gerundives*.

Obs. 8.—To distinguish the participle from the participial noun, the learner should observe the following *four* things: 1. *Nouns* take articles and adjectives before them; *participles* do not. 2. *Nouns* may govern the possessive case, but not the objective; *participles* may govern the objective case, but not the possessive. 3. *Nouns* may be the subjects or objects of verbs; *participles* cannot. 4. *Participial nouns* express actions as things; *participles* refer actions to their agents or recipients.

Obs. 9.—To distinguish the perfect participle from the preterit of the same form, observe the *sense*, and see which of the auxiliary forms will express it: thus, *loved for being loved*, is a participle; but *loved for did love*, is a preterit verb.

EXAMPLES FOR PARSING.

CHAPTER V.—ETYMOLOGICAL.

In the Fifth Chapter, it is required of the pupil—to distinguish and define the different parts of speech, and the classes and modifications of the articles, nouns, adjectives, pronouns, verbs, and participles.

The definitions to be given in the Fifth Chapter, are two for an article, six for a noun, three for an adjective, six for a pronoun, seven for a verb, two for a participle—and one for an adverb, a conjunction, a preposition, or an interjection
Thus :

EXAMPLE PARSED.

"Piety has the purest delight attending it."

Piety is a common noun, of the third person, singular number, neuter gender, and nominative case.

1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned.
2. A common noun is the name of a sort, kind, or class of things.
3. The third person is that which denotes the person or thing merely spoken of.
4. The singular number is that which denotes but one.
5. The neuter gender is that which denotes things that are neither male nor female.
6. The nominative case is that form or state of a noun or pronoun, which denotes the subject of a verb.

has is an irregular active-transitive verb, from *have*, *had*, *having*, *had*; found in the indicative mood, present tense, third person, and singular number.

1. A verb is a word that signifies *to be*, *to act*, or *to be acted upon*.

2. An irregular verb is a verb that does not form the preterit and the perfect participle by assuming *d* or *ed*.
3. An active-transitive verb is a verb that expresses an action which has some person or thing for its object.
4. The indicative mood is that form of the verb which simply indicates or declares a thing, or asks a question.
5. The present tense is that which expresses what now exists or is taking place.
6. The third person is that which denotes the person or thing merely spoken of.
7. The singular number is that which denotes but one.

The is the definite article.

1. An article is a word placed before nouns, to limit their signification.
2. The definite article is *the*, which denotes some particular thing or things.

Purest is a common adjective, of the superlative degree; compared, *pure*, *purer*, *purest*.

1. An adjective is a word added to a noun or pronoun, and generally expresses quality.
2. A common adjective is any ordinary epithet, or adjective denoting quality or situation.
3. The superlative degree is that which is not exceeded.

Delight is a common noun, of the third person, singular number, neuter gender, and objective case.

1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned.
2. A common noun is the name of a sort, kind, or class of things.
3. The third person is that which denotes the person or thing merely spoken of.
4. The singular number is that which denotes but one.
5. The neuter gender is that which denotes things that are neither male nor female.
6. The objective case is that form or state of a noun or pronoun, which denotes the object of a verb, participle, or preposition.

Attending is an imperfect participle, from the regular active-transitive verb, *attend*, *attended*, *attending*, *attended*.

1. A participle is a word derived from a verb, participating the properties of a verb and an adjective; and is generally formed by adding *ing*, *d*, or *ed*, to the verb.
2. The imperfect participle is that which implies a continuance of the being, action, or passion.

It is a personal pronoun, of the third person, singular number, neuter gender, and objective case.

1. A pronoun is a word used in stead of a noun.
2. A personal pronoun is a pronoun that shows, by its form, of what person it is.
3. The third person is that which denotes the person or thing merely spoken of.
4. The singular number is that which denotes but one.
5. The neuter gender is that which denotes things that are neither male nor female.
6. The objective case is that form or state of a noun or pronoun, which denotes the object of a verb, participle, or preposition.

LESSON I.

I repent. Thou studieth. He returns. She mourns. It seems. We rejoice. You appear. They approach.

I suppose. Thou thinkst. He sits. She comes. It rains. We stand. You are known. They are deceived.

I was slighted. Thou durst not speak. He left the company. She seemed afraid. We knew the man. You were not there. They held him fast.

LESSON II.

I have been sick. Thou hast been taught. He had not found them. She will not go. We shall be preserved. You will not meet him. They will have been sold.

I saw the whole transaction: both parties disgraced themselves. They had a fierce dispute.

Their friends have been informed of all that has occurred, and have promised to repair the damage.

If the pupil has genius, application to study will improve and adorn it.

A soul inspired with the love of truth, will summon all its powers to the pursuit of it.

LESSON III.

I shall consider it a particular favour, if you will send me the goods which were selected.

Think on me, when it shall be well with thee.—*Bible*.

It deserves our best skill to inquire into those rules by which we may guide our judgment.—*Murray*.

If we do not exercise our faculties, they will become impaired.—*Allen*.

When thou hast received a favour, remember it; when thou hast granted one, forget it.

If we have sauntered away our youth, we must expect to be ignorant men.—*Blair*.

LESSON IV.

Avarice and cunning may acquire an estate; but they cannot gain friends.—*Murray*.

They had acquired such a love for learning, that no allurements to indulgence could withdraw them from the pleasure of improving their minds.—*Allen*.

It may have escaped his notice; but such was the fact.

He must indeed have been a very extraordinary man, if he had never felt any sentiment of this kind rising in his breast.

By carrying some praiseworthy dispositions to excess, he bordered sometimes on what was culpable, and was often betrayed into actions that exposed him to censure.—*Robertson*.

The Scriptures are an authoritative voice, reproving, instructing, and warning the world; and declaring the only means ordained and provided for escaping the penalties of sin.

LESSON V.

Having discovered this transaction, he suspected their design; and, by withdrawing privately, eluded their craftiness.

A spirit less vigorous than Luther's, would have shrunk from the dangers which he braved and surmounted.—*Robertson*.

His natural intrepidity did not forsake him at the approach of death.—*Id*.

Afflictions do not attack the good man by surprise, and therefore do not overwhelm him.—*Blair*.

Trained by divine grace to enjoy with moderation the advantages of the world, neither lifted up by success, nor enervated by sensuality, he meets the changes of his lot without unmanly dejection.—*Id*.

LESSON VI.

Who covered the earth with such a pleasing variety of fruits and flowers? Who gave them their delightful fragrance, and painted them with such exquisite colours? Who causes the same water to whiten in the lily, that blushes in the rose? Do not these things indicate a cause infinitely superior to any finite being?—*Maxcy*.

Acquaint thyself with God, if thou wouldst taste
His works. Admitted once to his embrace,
Thou shalt perceive, that thou wast blind before:
Thine eye shall be instructed; and thine heart,
Made pure, shall relish with divine delight,
Till then unfelt, what hands divine have wrought.—*Cowper*

OF THE ADVERB.

An Adverb is a word added to a verb, a participle, an adjective, or an other adverb; and generally expresses time, place, degree, or manner: as, They are *now here*, studying *very diligently*.

OBS. 1.—Adverbs briefly express what would otherwise require several words; as, *Now*, for *at this time*—*Here*, for *in this place*—*Very*, for *in a high degree*—*Diligently*, for *in an industrious manner*.

OBS. 2.—There are several customary combinations of short words which are used adverbially, and which some grammarians do not analyze in parsing; as, *Not at all*, *at length*, *in vain*. But all words that convey distinct ideas, should be taken separately.

CLASSES.

Adverbs may be reduced to four general classes: namely, adverbs of *time*, of *place*, of *degree*, and of *manner*.

I. Adverbs of *time* are those which answer to the question *when?* or *how often?*

OBS.—Adverbs of time may be subdivided as follows:

1. Of time present; as, *Now, yet, to-day, presently, instantly, immediately.*

2. Of time past; as, *Already, yesterday, lately, recently, anciently, heretofore, hitherto, since, ago, erewhile.*

3. Of time to come; as, *To-morrow, hereafter, henceforth, by-and-by, soon, ere long.*

4. Of time relative; as, *When, then, before, after, while or whilst, till, until, seasonably, betimes, early, late.*

5. Of time absolute; as, *Always, ever, never, aye, eternally, perpetually, continually.*

6. Of time repeated; as, *Often, oft, again, occasionally, frequently, sometimes, seldom, rarely, now-and-then, daily, weekly, monthly, yearly, once, twice, thrice, or threetimes, &c.*

7. Of the order of time; as, *First, secondly, thirdly, fourthly, &c.*

II. Adverbs of *place* are those which answer to the question *where?* *whither?* or *whence?*

OBS.—Adverbs of place may be subdivided as follows:

1. Of place in which; as, *Where, here, there, yonder, above, below, about, around, somewhere, anywhere, elsewhere, everywhere, nowhere, wherever, within, without, whereabouts, hereabout, thereabout.*

2. Of place to which; as, *Whither, thither, in, up, down, back, forth, inwards, upwards, downwards, backwards, forwards.*

3. Of place from which; as, *Whence, hence, thence, away, out.*

4. Of the order of place; as, *First, secondly, thirdly, fourthly, &c.*

III. Adverbs of *degree* are those which answer to the question *how much?*

OBS.—Adverbs of degree may be subdivided as follows:

1. Of excess or abundance; as, *Much, too, very, greatly, far, besides, chiefly, principally, mainly, generally; entirely, full, fully, completely, perfectly, wholly, totally, altogether, all, quite, clear, stark; exceedingly, excessively, extravagantly, intemperately; immeasurably, inconceivably, infinitely.*

2. Of equality; as, *Enough, sufficiently, equally, so, as, even.*

3. Of deficiency or abatement; as, *Little, scarcely, hardly, merely, barely, only, but, partly, partially, nearly, almost.*

4. Of quantity; as, *How, (meaning, in what degree,) however, howsoever, everso, something, nothing, anything, and other nouns of quantity used adverbially.*

IV. Adverbs of *manner* are those which answer to the question *how?* or show *how* a subject is regarded.

OBS.—Adverbs of manner may be subdivided as follows:

1. Of quality; as, *Well, ill, wisely, foolishly, justly, quickly, and many others formed by adding *ly* to the adjectives of quality*

2. Of affirmation ; as, *Yes, yea, ay, verily, truly, indeed, surely, certainly, doubtless, undoubtedly, certes, forsooth, amen.*

3. Of negation ; as, *No, nay, not, nowise.*

4. Of doubt ; as, *Perhaps, haply, possibly, perchance, peradventure, may-be.*

5. Of mode ; as, *Thus, so, how, somehow, however, howsoever, like, else, therewith, across, together, apart, asunder, namely, particularly, necessarily.*

6. Of cause ; as, *Why, wherefore, therefore.*

CONJUNCTIVE ADVERBS.

Adverbs sometimes perform the office of conjunctions, and serve to connect sentences, as well as to express some circumstance of time, place, degree, or manner : adverbs that are so used, are called *conjunctive adverbs*.

Obs. 1.—Conjunctive adverbs often relate equally to *two verbs* in different clauses, on which account it is the more necessary to distinguish them from others ; as, “*They feared when they heard that they were Romans.*” — *Acts*, xvi. 38.

Obs. 2.—The following words are the most frequently used as conjunctive adverbs : *after, again, also, as, before, besides, else, even, hence, however, moreover, nevertheless, otherwise, since, so, then, thence, therefore, till, until, when, where, wherefore, while or whilst.*

Obs. 3.—Adverbs of *time, place, and manner*, are generally connected with verbs or participles ; those of *degree* are more frequently prefixed to adjectives or adverbs.

Obs. 4.—The adverbs *here, there, and where*, when prefixed to prepositions, have the force of pronouns : as, *Hereby, for by this ; thereby, for by that ; whereby, for by which.* Compounds of this kind are, however, commonly reckoned *adverbs*. They are now somewhat antiquated.

Obs. 5.—The adverbs *how, when, whence, where, whither, why, and wherefore*, are frequently used as *interrogatives* ; but, as such, they severally belong to the classes under which they are placed.

MODIFICATIONS.

Adverbs have no modifications, except that a few are compared after the manner of adjectives ; as, *Soon, sooner, soonest—often, oftener, oftenest—long, longer, longest.*

The following are irregularly compared : *well, better, best : badly or ill, worse, worst ; little, less, least ; much, more, most ; far, farther, farthest ; forth, further, furthest.*

Obs. 1.—Most adverbs of *quality*, will admit the comparative adverbs *more* and *most, less* and *least*, before them : as, *wisely, more wisely, most wisely ; culpably, less culpably, least culpably.* But these should be parsed separately ; the degree of comparison belongs only to the adverb prefixed.

Obs. 2.—As comparison does not belong to adverbs in general, it should not be mentioned in parsing, except in the case of those few which are varied by it.

OF THE CONJUNCTION.

A Conjunction is a word used to connect words or sen-

tences in construction, and to show the dependence of the terms so connected : as, Thou *and* he are happy, *because* you are good.

CLASSES.

Conjunctions are divided into two classes ; *copulative* and *disjunctive*.

I. A *copulative conjunction* is a conjunction that denotes an addition, a cause, or a supposition : as, He *and* I shall not dispute ; *for, if* he has any choice, I shall readily grant it.

II. A *disjunctive conjunction* is a conjunction that denotes opposition of meaning : as, "Be not overcome [by] evil, *but* overcome evil with good."—*Rom. xii. 21.*

LIST OF THE CONJUNCTIONS.

The following are the principal conjunctions :

1. Copulative ; *and, as, both, because, for, if, that.*
2. Disjunctive ; *or, nor, either, neither, than, though, although, yet, but, except, whether, lest, unless, save, notwithstanding.*

OF THE PREPOSITION.

A Preposition is a word used to express some relation of different things or thoughts to each other, and is generally placed before a noun or a pronoun : as, The paper lies *before* me *on* the desk.

Obs.—Every *relation* of course implies more than one subject. In all correct language, the grammatical relation of the *words* corresponds exactly to the relation of the *things* or *ideas* expressed ; for the relation of words, is their dependence on each other *according to the sense*. To a preposition, the *antecedent* term of relation may be a noun, an adjective, a pronoun, a verb, a participle, or an adverb ; and the *subsequent* term may be a noun, a pronoun, an infinitive verb, or a participle. The learner must observe that the terms of relation are frequently transposed.

LIST OF THE PREPOSITIONS.

The following are the principal prepositions, arranged alphabetically : *Above, about, aboard, across, after, against, along, amid* or *amidst, among* or *amongst, around, at, athwart*—*Before, behind, below, beneath, beside* or *besides, between* or *betwixt, beyond, by*—*Concerning*—*Down, during*—*Except, excepting*—*For, from*—*In, into*—*Notwithstanding*—*Of, off, on, out-of, over, overthwart*—*Past*—*Round*—*Since*—*Through, throughout, till, to, touching, toward* or *towards*—*Under, underneath, until, unto, up, upon*—*With, within, without.*

Obs.—The words in the preceding list are generally prepositions. But when any of them are employed without a subsequent term of relation, they are adverbs. *For*, when it signifies *because*, is a conjunction: *without*, when used for *unless*, and *notwithstanding*, when placed before a nominative, are referred to the same class.

OF THE INTERJECTION.

An Interjection is a word that is uttered merely to indicate some strong or sudden emotion of the mind: as, *Oh! alas!*

Obs.—Of pure interjections but few are admitted into books. As words or sounds of this kind serve rather to indicate feeling than to express thought, they seldom have any definable signification. Their use also is so variable, that there can be no very accurate classification of them. Some significant words properly belonging to other classes, are ranked with interjections, when uttered with emotion and in an unconnected manner.

LIST OF THE INTERJECTIONS.

The following are the principal interjections, arranged according to the emotions which they are generally intended to indicate:—1. Of joy; *eh! hey! io!*—2. Of sorrow; *oh! ah! alas! alack! welladay!*—3. Of wonder; *heigh! ha! strange!*—4. Of wishing or earnestness; (often with a noun or pronoun in a direct address;) *O!*—5. Of pain; *oh! ah! eh!*—6. Of contempt; *fudge! pugh! poh! pshaw! pish! tush! tut!*—7. Of aversion; *foh! fie! off! begone! awant!*—8. Of calling aloud; *ho! soho! holla!*—9. Of exultation; *aha! huzza! heyday! hurrah!*—10. Of laughter; *ha, ha, ha.*—11. Of salutation; *welcome! hail! all-hail!*—12. Of calling to attention; *lo! behold! look! see! hark!*—13. Of calling to silence; *hush! hist! mum!*—14. Of surprise; *oh! ha! hah! what!*—15. Of languor; *heigh-ho!*—16. Of stopping; *avast! whoh!*

Obs.—Besides these, there are several others, too often heard, which are unworthy to be considered as parts of a cultivated language. The frequent use of interjections, savours more of thoughtlessness than of sensibility.

EXAMPLES FOR PARSING.

CHAPTER VI.—ETYMOLOGICAL.

In the Sixth Chapter, it is required of the pupil—to distinguish and define the different parts of speech, and all their classes and modifications.

The definitions to be given in the Sixth Chapter, are two for an article, six for a noun, three for an adjective, six for a pronoun, seven for a verb, two for a participle, two (and

sometimes three) for an adverb, two for a conjunction, one for a preposition, and two for an interjection. Thus :

EXAMPLE PARSED.

"O! sooner shall the earth and stars fall into chaos!"

O! is an interjection, indicating earnestness.

1. An interjection is a word that is uttered merely to indicate some strong or sudden emotion of the mind.
2. The interjection of wishing or earnestness, is *O*.

Sooner is an adverb of time, of the comparative degree; compared, *soon*, *sooner*, *soonest*.

1. An adverb is a word added to a verb, a participle, an adjective, or an other adverb; and generally expresses time, place, degree, or manner.
2. Adverbs of time are those which answer to the question *when?* or *how often?*
3. The comparative degree is that which exceeds the positive.

Shall is an auxiliary to *fall*.

An auxiliary is a short verb prefixed to one of the principal parts of an other verb, to express some particular mode and time of the being, action, or passion.

The is the definite article.

1. An article is a word placed before nouns, to limit their signification.
2. The definite article is *the*, which denotes some particular thing or things.

Earth is a common noun, of the third person, singular number, neuter gender, and nominative case.

1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned.
2. A common noun is the name of a sort, kind, or class of things.
3. The third person is that which denotes the person or thing merely spoken of.
4. The singular number is that which denotes but one.
5. The neuter gender is that which denotes things that are neither male nor female.
6. The nominative case is that form or state of a noun or pronoun, which denotes the subject of a verb.

And is a copulative conjunction.

1. A conjunction is a word used to connect words or sentences in construction, and to show the dependence of the terms so connected.
2. A copulative conjunction is a conjunction that denotes an addition, a cause, or a supposition.

Stars is a common noun, of the third person, plural number, neuter gender, and nominative case.

1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned.
2. A common noun is the name of a sort, kind, or class of things.
3. The third person is that which denotes the person or thing merely spoken of.
4. The plural number is that which denotes more than one.
5. The neuter gender is that which denotes things that are neither male nor female.

6. The nominative case is that form or state of a noun or pronoun, which denotes the subject of a verb.

Shall fall is an irregular active-intransitive verb, from *fall, fell, falling, fallen*; found in the indicative mood, first-future tense, third person, and plural number.

1. A verb is a word that signifies *to be, to act, or to be acted upon*.
2. An irregular verb is a verb that does not form the preterit and the perfect participle by assuming *d* or *ed*.
3. An active-intransitive verb is a verb that expresses an action which has no person or thing for its object.
4. The indicative mood is that form of the verb, which simply indicates or declares a thing, or asks a question.
5. The first-future tense is that which expresses what will take place hereafter.
6. The third person is that which denotes the person or thing merely spoken of.
7. The plural number is that which denotes more than one.

Into is a preposition.

1. A preposition is a word used to express some relation of different things or thoughts to each other, and is generally placed before a noun or a pronoun.

Chaos is a common noun, of the third person, singular number, neuter gender, and objective case.

1. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, that can be known or mentioned.
2. A common noun is the name of a sort, kind, or class of things.
3. The third person is that which denotes the person or thing merely spoken of.
4. The singular number is that which denotes but one
5. The neuter gender is that which denotes things that are neither male nor female.
6. The objective case is that form or state of a noun or pronoun, which denotes the object of a verb, participle, or preposition.

LESSON I.

There is nothing which more engages the affections of men, than a handsome address and graceful conversation.

It is a sign of great prudence, to be willing to receive instruction; the most intelligent persons sometimes stand in need of it.

Good-nature in a companion is more agreeable than wit; and gives a certain air to the countenance, which is more amiable than beauty.

Men of the noblest dispositions, think themselves happiest, when others share with them in their happiness.

Then near approaching, 'Father, hail!' he cried;

And, 'Hail, my son!' the reverend sire replied.—*Parnel*.

LESSON II.

Ingratitude is a crime so shameful, that no one has ever yet been found, who would acknowledge himself guilty of it.

True greatness of mind is to be maintained only by Christian principles.

Small transgressions become great by frequent repetition ; as small expenses, multiplied, insensibly waste a large revenue.

A talkative fellow applying to Isocrates for instruction, the orator asked him double his usual price ;—‘ Because,’ said he, ‘ I must both teach him to speak, and to hold his tongue.’

Hark ! the bee winds her small but mellow horn,
Blithe to salute the sunny smile of morn.—*Rogers.*

LESSON III.

Do not hurt yourselves or others by the pursuit of pleasure. Consult your whole nature. Consider yourselves not only as sensitive, but as rational beings ; not only as rational, but social ; not only as social, but immortal.

For what end has the lavish hand of Providence diffused in numerable objects of delight, but that all might rejoice in the privilege of existence, and be filled with gratitude to the beneficent author of it ?—*Carter.*

O let not thy heart despise me ! thou whom experience has not taught that it is misery to lose that which it is not happiness to possess.—*Dr. Johnson.*

Let never day nor night unhallow'd pass,
But still remember what the Lord hath done.—*Shak.*

LESSON IV.

Man surely has some latent sense for which this place affords no gratification, or he has some desires distinct from sense, which must be satisfied before he can be happy.—*Dr. Johnson.*

I have found a man who can teach all that is necessary to be known ; who, from the unshaken throne of rational fortitude, looks down on the scenes of life changing beneath him. He speaks, and attention watches his lips. He reasons, and conviction closes his periods.—*Id.*

Ignorance, when it is voluntary, is criminal ; and he may properly be charged with evil, who refused to learn how he might prevent it.—*Id.*

Ha ! at the gates what grisly forms appear !

What dismal shrieks of laughter wound the ear !—*Merry.*

LESSON V.

When we act according to our duty, we commit the event to him by whose laws our actions are governed, and who will suffer none to be finally punished for obedience.—*Dr. Johnson.*

When, in prospect of some good, whether natural or moral, we break the rules prescribed us, we withdraw from the direction of superior wisdom, and take all consequences upon ourselves.—*Id.*

Man cannot so far know the connexion of causes and events, as that he may venture to do wrong in order to do right.—*Id.*

When we pursue our end by lawful means, we may always console our miscarriage by the hope of future recompense.—*Id.*

Ah, that deceit should steal such gentle shapes,
And with a virtuous visor hide deep vice!—*Shak.*

LESSON VI.

How comfortless is the sorrow of him who feels at once the pangs of guilt, and the vexation of calamity which guilt has brought upon him!—*Dr. Johnson.*

He who will determine against that which he knows, because there may be something which he knows not, is not to be admitted among reasonable beings.—*Id.*

To live without feeling or exciting sympathy, to be fortunate without adding to the felicity of others, or afflicted without tasting the balm of pity, is a state more gloomy than solitude; it is not retreat, but exclusion from mankind.—*Id.*

O happy peasant! Oh unhappy bard!

His the mere tinsel, hers the rich reward.—*Cowper.*

LESSON VII.

It is the care of a very great part of mankind, to conceal their indigence from the rest; they support themselves by temporary expedients, and every day is lost in contriving for the morrow.—*Dr. Johnson.*

Pride is seldom delicate, it will please itself with very mean advantages; and envy feels not its own happiness, but when it may be compared with the misery of others.—*Id.*

This same grace is spoken of as the gift of God, as coming by Jesus Christ, as reigning, as abounding, as operating.—*Berkley.*

If I were not a preacher, I know of no profession on earth of which I should be fonder than of that of a preceptor.—*Luther*

Nothing is proof against the general curse

Of vanity, that seizes all below.

The only amaranthine flower on earth

Is virtue; the only lasting treasure, truth.—*Cowper.*

QUESTIONS ON ETYMOLOGY.

LESSON I.—PARTS OF SPEECH.

Of what does Etymology treat?

How many and what are the parts of speech?

What is an article?—Which are the articles?

What is a noun?—What examples are given?

What is an adjective?—How is this exemplified?

What is a pronoun?—How is this exemplified?

What is a verb?—How is this exemplified?

What is a participle?—How is this exemplified?

What is an adverb?—How is this exemplified?
 What is a conjunction?—How is this exemplified?
 What is a preposition?—How is this exemplified?
 What is an interjection?—What examples are given?

LESSON II.—PARSING.

What is *Parsing*?
 What is a perfect *definition*?—What is a *rule of grammar*?
 What is required of the pupil in the FIRST CHAPTER for parsing?
 How many definitions are here to be given for each part of speech?
 How is the following example parsed? "The patient ox submits to the yoke, and meekly performs the labour required of him."
 [Now parse, in like manner, the three lessons of the *First Chapter*.]

LESSON III.—ARTICLES.

What is an ARTICLE?—Mention the articles.
 Are *an* and *a* different articles, or the same?
 When is *an* used? and what are the examples?
 When is *a* used? and what are the examples?
 What form of the article do the sounds of *w* and *y* require?
 Repeat the alphabet, with *an* or *a* before the name of each letter.
 Name the parts of speech, with *an* or *a* before each name.
 How are the two articles distinguished in grammar?
 Which is the *definite* article, and what does it denote?
 Which is the *indefinite* article, and what does it denote?
 What modifications have the articles?

LESSON IV.—NOUNS.

What is a NOUN?—Can you give some examples?
 Into what general classes are nouns divided?
 What is a *proper* noun?—a *common* noun?
 What particular classes are included among common nouns?
 What is a *collective* noun?—an *abstract* noun?—a *verbal* or *participial* noun?
 What modifications have nouns?
 What are persons in grammar?
 How many persons are there, and what are they called?
 What is the *first* person?—the *second* person?—the *third* person?
 What are Numbers in grammar?
 How many numbers are there, and what are they called?
 What is the *singular* number?—the *plural* number?
 How is the plural number of nouns regularly formed?
 What are the rules for adding *s* and *es* to form the plural?

LESSON V.—NOUNS.

What are Genders in grammar?
 How many genders are there, and what are they called?
 What is the *masculine* gender?—the *feminine* gender? the *neuter* gender?
 What are Cases in grammar?
 How many cases are there, and what are they called?
 What is the *nominative* case?
 What is the subject of a verb?
 What is the *possessive* case?
 How is the possessive case of nouns formed?
 What is the *objective* case?
 What is the object of a verb, participle, or preposition?
 What is the declension of a noun?
 How do you decline the nouns *friend*, *man*, *fox*, and *fly*?

LESSON VI.—PARSING.

What is required of the pupil in the SECOND CHAPTER for parsing?
 How many definitions are here to be given for each part of speech?
 How is the following example parsed? "James is a lad of uncommon talents."
 [Now parse, in like manner, the two lessons of the *Second Chapter*.]

LESSON VII.—ADJECTIVES.

What is an ADJECTIVE?—How is this exemplified?
 Into what classes may adjectives be divided?
 What is a *common* adjective?—a *proper* adjective?—a *numeral* adjective?
 —a *pronominal* adjective?—a *participial* adjective?—a *compound* adjective?
 What modifications have adjectives?
 What is Comparison in grammar?
 How many, and what are the degrees of comparison?
 What is the *positive* degree?—the *comparative* degree?—the *superlative* degree?
 What adjectives cannot be compared?
 What adjectives are compared by means of adverbs?
 How are adjectives regularly compared?—Compare *great*, *wide*, and *hot*.
 To what adjectives are *er* and *est* applicable?
 Is there any other mode of expressing the degrees?
 How are the degrees of diminution expressed?
 How do you compare *good*, *bad*, or *ill*, *little*, *much*, and *many*?
 How do you compare *far*, *near*, *fore*, *hind*, *in*, *out*, *up*, *low*, and *late*?

LESSON VIII.—PARSING.

What is required of the pupil in the THIRD CHAPTER for parsing?
 How many definitions are here to be given for each part of speech?
 How is the following example parsed? "I prefer the shortest course, though some other may be less intricate."
 [Now parse, in like manner, the two lessons of the *Third Chapter*.]

LESSON IX.—PRONOUNS.

What is a PRONOUN?—Give the example.
 How are pronouns divided?
 What is a *personal* pronoun?—Tell the personal pronouns.
 What is a *relative* pronoun?—Tell the relative pronouns.
 What peculiarity has the relative *what*?
 What is an *interrogative* pronoun?—Tell the interrogatives.
 What modifications have pronouns?
 What is the declension of a pronoun?
 How do you decline the pronouns *I*, *thou*, *he*, *she*, and *it*?
 What is said of the compound personal pronouns?
 How do you decline *who*, *which*, *what*, and *that*?
 How do you decline the compound relative pronouns?

LESSON X.—PARSING.

What is required of the pupil in the FOURTH CHAPTER for parsing?
 How many definitions the here to be given for each part of speech?
 How is the following example parsed? "She met them."
 [Now parse, in like manner, the three lessons of the *Fourth Chapter*.]

LESSON XI.—VERBS.

What is a VERB?—What are the examples?
 How are verbs divided with respect to their form?
 What is a *regular* verb?—an *irregular* verb?
 How are verbs divided with respect to their signification?

What is an *active-transitive* verb?—an *active-intransitive* verb?—a *passive* verb?—a *neuter* verb?

What modifications have verbs?

What are Moods in grammar?

How many moods are there, and what are they called?

What is the *infinitive* mood?—the *indicative* mood?—the *potential* mood?—the *subjunctive* mood?—the *imperative* mood?

LESSON XII.—VERBS.

What are Tenses in grammar?

How many tenses are there, and what are they called?

What is the *present* tense?—the *imperfect* tense?—the *perfect* tense?—the *pluperfect* tense?—the *first-future* tense?—the *second-future* tense?

What are the Person and Number of a verb?

How many persons and numbers belong to verbs?

How are the second and third persons singular formed?

What is the conjugation of a verb?

What are the *principal parts* in the conjugation of a verb?

What is a verb called which wants some of these parts?

What is an *auxiliary* in grammar?

What verbs are used as auxiliaries?

LESSON XIII.—VERBS.

What is the simplest form of an English conjugation?

What is the first example of conjugation?

What are the principal parts of the verb LOVE?

How many and what tenses has the *infinitive* mood?—the *indicative*?—the *potential*?—the *subjunctive*?—the *imperative*?

What is the verb LOVE in the *Infinitive*, present?—perfect?—*Indicative*, present?—imperfect?—perfect?—pluperfect?—first-future?—second-future?—*Potential*, present?—imperfect?—perfect?—pluperfect?—*Subjunctive*, present?—imperfect?—*Imperative*, present? What are its participles?

LESSON XIV.—VERBS.

What is the synopsis of the verb LOVE, in the first person singular?—second person singular?—third person singular?—first person plural?—second person plural?—third person plural?

LESSON XV.—VERBS.

What is the second example of conjugation?

How is the verb SEE conjugated throughout?

How do you form a synopsis of the verb *see*, with the pronoun *I? thou? he? we? you? they?*

LESSON XVI.—VERBS.

What is the third example of conjugation?

How is the verb BE conjugated throughout?

How do you form a synopsis of the verb *be*, with the nominative *I? thou? he? we? you? they? the man? the men?*

LESSON XVII.—VERBS.

How else may active and neuter verbs be conjugated?

What peculiar meaning does this form convey?

What is the fourth example of conjugation?

How is the verb READ conjugated in the compound form?

How do you form a synopsis of the verb *be reading*, with the nominative *I? thou? he? we? you? they? the boy? the boys?*

LESSON XVIII.—VERBS.

How are passive verbs formed?

What is the fifth example of conjugation ?

How is the passive verb BE LOVED, conjugated throughout ?

How do you form a synopsis of the verb *be loved*, with the nominative *I ? thou ? he ? we ? you ? they ? the child ? the children ?*

LESSON XIX.—VERBS.

How is a verb conjugated *negatively* ?

How is the form of negation exemplified ?

How is a verb conjugated *interrogatively* ?

How is the form of question exemplified ?

How is a verb conjugated *interrogatively* and *negatively* ?

How is the form of negative question exemplified ?

LESSON XX.—VERBS.

What is an *irregular* verb ?

How many regular verbs are there ?—and whence are they derived ?

How does the list exhibit the irregular verbs ?

What are the principal parts of the following verbs:—Abide—Be, bear, beat, begin, bend, beseech, bid, bind, bite, bleed, blow, break, breed, bring, build, burst, buy—Cast, catch, chide, choose, cleave, cling, clothe, come, cost, crow, creep, cut—Dare, deal, dig, do, draw, dream, drive, drink, dwell ?

LESSON XXI.—VERBS.

What are the principal parts of the following verbs:—Eat—Fall, feed, feel, fight, find, flee, fling, fly, forsake, freeze—Get, gild, gird, give, go, grave, grind, grow—Hang, have, hear, heave, hew, hide, hit, hold, hurt—Keep, kneel, knit, know—Lade, lay, lean, lead, leave, lend, let, lie, light, lose—Make, mean, meet, mow—Pay, put ?

LESSON XXII.—VERBS.

What are the principal parts of the following verbs:—Quit—Read, reave, rend, rid, ride, ring, rise, rive, run—Saw, say, see, seek, seethe, sell, send, set, shake, shave, shear, shed, shine, shoe, show, shoot, shut, shred, shrink, sing, sink, sit, slay, sleep, slide, sling, slink, slit, smite, sow, speak, speed, spend, spill, spin, spit, split, spread, spring, stand ?

LESSON XXIII.—VERBS.

What are the principal parts of the following verbs:—Steal, stick, sting, stride, strike, string, strive, strow, swear, sweat, sweep, swell, swim, swing—Take, teach, tear, tell, think, thrive, throw, thrust, tread—Wake, wear, weave, weep, win, wind, wont, work, wring, write ?

What is a *defective* verb ?—What tenses do such verbs lack ?

What verbs are defective ? and wherein are they so ?

LESSON XXIV.—PARTICIPLES.

What is a PARTICIPLE ? and how is it generally formed ?

How many kinds of participles are there ? and what are they called ?

How is the *imperfect* participle defined ? and what are the examples ?

How is the *perfect* participle defined ? and what are the examples ?

How is the *pluperfect* participle defined ? and what are the examples ?

How is the first or imperfect participle formed ?

How is the second or perfect participle formed ?

How is the third or pluperfect participle formed ?

What are the participles of the following verbs, according to the simplest form of conjugation : Repeat, study, return, mourn, seem, rejoice appear, approach, suppose, think, set, come, rain, stand, know, deceive ?

LESSON XXV.—PARSING.

What is required of the pupil in the FIFTH CHAPTER for parsing ?

How many definitions are here to be given for each part of speech?
How is the following example parsed? "Piety has the purest delight attending it?"

[Now parse, in like manner, the six lessons of the *Fifth Chapter*.]

LESSON XXVI.—ADVERBS AND CONJUNCTIONS.

What is an ADVERB?—What is the example?
To what classes may adverbs be reduced?
Which are adverbs of *time*?—of *place*?—of *degree*?—of *manner*?
What are *conjunctive* adverbs?
Have adverbs any modifications?
Compare *well*, *badly* or *ill*, *little*, *much*, *far* and *forth*.
What is a CONJUNCTION?—How are conjunctions divided?
What is a *copulative* conjunction?—a *disjunctive* conjunction?
What are the copulative conjunctions?—the disjunctive?


LESSON XXVII.—PREPOSITIONS AND INTERJECTIONS.

What is a PREPOSITION?—How are the prepositions arranged?
What are the prepositions beginning with *a*?—with *b*?—with *c*?—with *d*?
—with *e*?—with *f*?—with *i*?—with *n*?—with *o*?—with *p*?—with *r*?—
with *s*?—with *t*?—with *u*?—with *v*?
What is an INTERJECTION?—How are the interjections arranged?
What are the interjections of joy?—of sorrow?—of wonder?—of wishing
or earnestness?—of pain?—of contempt?—of aversion?—of calling aloud?
—of exultation?—of laughter?—of salutation?—of calling to attention?—
of calling to silence?—of surprise?—of languor?—of stopping?

LESSON XXVIII.—PARSING.

What is required of the pupil in the SIXTH CHAPTER for parsing?
How many definitions are here to be given for each part of speech?
How is the following example parsed? "O! sooner shall the earth and stars
fall into chaos?"
[Now parse, in like manner, the seven lessons of the *Sixth Chapter*.]

EXERCISES IN ETYMOLOGY.

 [When the pupil has become familiar with the different parts of speech, and their classes and modifications, and has been sufficiently exercised in *etymological parsing*, he should write out the following exercises.]

EXERCISE I.—ARTICLES.

1. Prefix the definite article to the following nouns: path, paths; loss, losses; name, names; page, pages; want, wants; doubt, doubts; votary, votaries.

2. Prefix the indefinite article to the following nouns: age, error, idea, omen, urn, arch, bird, cage, dream, empire, farm, grain, horse, idol, jay, king, lady, man, novice, opinion, pony, quail, raven, sample, trade, uncle, vessel, window, youth, zone, whirlwind, union, onion, unit, eagle, house, honour, hour, herald, habitation, hospital, harper, harpoon, ewer, eye, humour.

3. Insert the definite article rightly in the following phrases: George second—fair appearance—part first—reasons most obvious—good man—wide circle—man of honour—man of world—old books—common people—same person—smaller piece—rich and poor—first and last—all time—great excess—nine

muses—how rich reward—so small number—all ancient writers—in nature of things—much better course.

4. Insert the indefinite article rightly in each of the following phrases: new name—very quick motion—other sheep—such power—what instance—great weight—such worthy cause—too great difference—high honour—humble station—universal law—what strange event—so deep interest—as firm hope—so great wit—humorous story—such person—few dollars—little reflection.

EXERCISE II.—NOUNS.

1. Write the plural of the following nouns: town, country, case, pin, needle, harp, pen, sex, rush, arch, marsh, monarch, blemish, distich, princess, gas, bias, stigma, wo, grotto, folio, punctilio, ally, duty, toy, money, entry, valley, volley, half, dwarf, strife, knife, roof, muff, staff, chief, sheaf, mouse, penny, ox, foot, erratum, axis, thesis, criterion, bolus, rebus, son-in-law, pailful, man-servant.

2. Write the feminines corresponding to the following nouns: earl, friar, stag, lord, duke, marquis, hero, executor, nephew, heir, actor, enchanter, hunter, prince, traitor, lion, arbiter, tutor, songster, abbot, master, uncle, widower, son, landgrave.

3. Write the possessive case singular of the following nouns: table, leaf, boy, torch, park, porch, portico, lynx, calf, sheep, wolf, echo, folly, cavern, father-in-law, court-martial.

4. Write the possessive case, plural, of the following nouns: priest, tutor, scholar, mountain, city, courtier, judge, citizen, woman, servant, writer, grandmother.

5. Write the possessive case, both singular and plural, of the following nouns: body, fancy, lady, attorney, negro, nuncio, life, brother, deer, child, wife, goose, beau, envoy, distaff, colloquy, hero, thief, wretch.

EXERCISE III.—ADJECTIVES.

1. Annex a suitable noun to each of the following adjectives, without repeating any word: good, great, tall, wise, strong, dark, dangerous, dismal, drowsy, twenty, true, difficult, pale, livid, ripe, delicious, stormy, rainy, convenient, heavy. Thus—good *pens*, &c.

2. Prefix a suitable adjective to each of the following nouns, without repeating any word: man, son, merchant, work, fence, fear, poverty, picture, prince, delay, suspense, devices, follies, actions. Thus—*wise* man, &c.

3. Compare the following adjectives. black, bright, short, white, old, high, wet, big, few, lovely, dry, fat, good, bad, little, much, many, far.

4. Express the degrees of the following qualities, by the com-

parative adverbs of increase: delightful, comfortable, agreeable, pleasant, fortunate, valuable, wretched, vivid, timid, poignant, excellent.

5. Express the degrees of the following qualities by the comparative adverbs of diminution: objectionable, formidable, forcible, comely, pleasing, obvious, censurable, prudent.

EXERCISE IV.—PRONOUNS.

1. Write the nominative plural of the following pronouns: I, thou, he, she, it, who, which, what, that.

2. Write the declension of the following pronouns: myself, thyself, himself, herself, itself, whosoever.

3. Write the following words in their customary form: her's, it's, our's, your's, their's, who's, meself, hisself, theirselves.

4. Write the objective singular of all the simple pronouns.

5. Write the objective plural of all the simple pronouns.

EXERCISE V.—VERBS.

1. Write the four principal parts of each of the following verbs: slip, thrill, caress, force, release, crop, try, die, obey, delay, destroy, deny, buy, come, do, feed, lie, say, huzza.

2. Write the following preterits in their appropriate form: exprest, stript, learnt, dropt, jump't, prest, topt, whipt, spoilt, propt, fixt, staid, past, crost, stept, distrest, gusht, confest, snapt, blest, shipt, kist, discust, lackt.

3. Write the following verbs in the indicative mood, present tense, second person singular: move, strive, please, reach, confess, fix, deny, survive, know, go, outdo, close, lose, pursue.

4. Write the following verbs in the indicative mood, present tense, third person singular: leave, seem, search, impeach, fear, redress, comply, bestow, do, woo, sue, view, allure, rely, beset, release, be, bias.

5. Write the following verbs in the subjunctive mood, present tense, in the three persons singular: serve, shun, turn, learn, find, wish, throw, dream, possess, detest, disarm, allow, pretend.

EXERCISE VI.—VERBS.

1. Write a synopsis of the first person singular of the active verb *amuse*, conjugated affirmatively.

2. Write a synopsis of the second person singular of the neuter verb *sit*, conjugated affirmatively in the solemn style.

3. Write a synopsis of the third person singular of the active verb *speak*, conjugated affirmatively in the compound form.

4. Write a synopsis of the first person plural of the passive verb *be reduced*, conjugated affirmatively.

5. Write a synopsis of the second person plural of the active verb *lose*, conjugated negatively.

6. Write a synopsis of the third person plural of the neuter verb *stand*, conjugated interrogatively.

7. Write a synopsis of the first person singular of the active verb *derive*, conjugated interrogatively and negatively.

EXERCISE VII.—PARTICIPLES.

1. Write the simple imperfect participles of the following verbs: belong, provoke, degrade, impress, fly, do, survey, vie, coo, let, hit, put, defer, differ, remember.

2. Write the perfect participles of the following verbs: turn, burn, learn, deem, crowd, choose, draw, hear, lend, sweep, tear, thrust, steal, write, delay, imply, exist.

3. Write the pluperfect participles of the following verbs: depend, dare, deny, value, forsake, bear, set, sit, lay, mix, speak, sleep, allot.

4. Write the following participles in their appropriate form: dipt, deckt, markt, equipt, ingulft, embarrast, astonisht, tost, embost, absorpt, attackt, gasht, soakt, hackt, blest, curst.

5. Write the regular participles which are now generally preferred to the following irregular ones: clad, graven, hoven, hewn, knelt, leant, lit, mown, quit, riven, sawn, sodden, shaven, shorn, sown, strown, swollen, thriven, wrought.

6. Write the irregular participles which are commonly preferred to the following regular ones: bended, builded, catched, creeped, dealed, digged, dreamed, dwelled, gilded, girded, hanged, knitted, laded, meant, reaved, shined, slitted, splitted, stringed, strived, weeped, wonted, wringed.

EXERCISE VIII.—ADVERBS, &c.

1. Compare the following adverbs: soon, often, well, badly or ill, little, much, far, forth.

2. Prefix the comparative adverbs of increase to each of the following adverbs: purely, fairly, sweetly, earnestly, patiently, completely, fortunately, profitably.

3. Prefix the comparative adverbs of diminution to the following adverbs: secretly, sily, liberally, favourably, powerfully.

4. Insert suitable conjunctions in place of the following dashes: Love—fidelity are inseparable. Beware of parties—factions. Do well—boast not. Improve time—it flies. There would be few paupers—no time were lost. Be not proud—thou art human. I saw—it was necessary. Honesty is better—policy. Neither he—I can do it. It must be done—to day—to morrow. Take care—thou fall. Though I should boast—am I nothing.

5. Insert suitable prepositions in the place of the following dashes: Plead—the dumb. Qualify thyself—action—study. Think often—the worth—time. Live—peace—all men. Keep—compass. Jest not—serious subjects. Take no part—slander. Guilt starts—its own shadow. Grudge not—giving. Go not—sleep—malice. Debate not—temptation. Depend not—the stores—others. Contend not—trifles. Many fall—grasping—things—their reach. Be deaf—detraction.

6. Correct the following sentences, and adapt the interjections to the emotions expressed by the other words: Aha! aha! I am undone. Hey! io! I am tired. Ho! be still. Avaunt! this way. Ah! what nonsense. Heigh-ho! I am delighted. Hist! it is contemptible. Oh! for that sympathetic glow! Ah! what withering phantoms glare!

PART III.

SYNTAX.

SYNTAX treats of the relation, agreement, government, and arrangement, of words in sentences.

The *relation* of words, is their dependence, or connexion, according to the sense.

The *agreement* of words, is their similarity in person, number, gender, case, mood, tense, or form.

The *government* of words, is that power which one word has over an other, to cause it to assume some particular modification.

The *arrangement* of words, is their collocation, or relative position, in a sentence.

A *sentence* is an assemblage of words, making complete sense, and always containing a nominative and a verb; as, "Reward sweetens labour."

The *principal parts* of a sentence are usually three; namely, the **SUBJECT**; or nominative—the **VERB**—and, (if the verb be transitive,) the **OBJECT** governed by the verb; as, "*Crimes deserve punishment.*"

The other parts depend upon these, either as *primary* or as *secondary adjuncts*; as, "*High crimes justly deserve very severe punishments.*"

Sentences are of two kinds, *simple* and *compound*.

A *simple sentence* is a sentence which conveys but one

affirmation or negation; as, “Man is mortal.”—“Charity is not easily provoked.”

A *compound sentence* is a sentence which may be resolved into two or more simple ones; as, “Idleness produces want, vice, and misery.”

A *clause*, or *member*, is a subdivision of a compound sentence; and is itself a sentence, either simple or compound.

A *phrase* is two or more words which express some relation of different ideas, but no entire proposition; as, “By the means appointed”—“To be plain with you.”

Words that are omitted by *ellipsis*, and that are necessarily understood in order to complete the construction, must be supplied in parsing.

RULES OF SYNTAX.

1. RELATION AND AGREEMENT.

RULE I.—ARTICLES.

Articles relate to the nouns which they limit.

RULE II.—NOMINATIVES.

A Noun or a Pronoun which is the subject of a verb, must be in the nominative case.

RULE III.—APPOSITION.

A Noun or a personal Pronoun, used to explain a preceding noun or pronoun, is put, by apposition, in the same case.

RULE IV.—ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives relate to nouns or pronouns.

RULE V.—PRONOUNS.

A Pronoun must agree with its antecedent, or the noun or pronoun which it represents, in person, number, and gender.

RULE VI.—PRONOUNS.

When the antecedent is a collective noun conveying the idea of plurality, the Pronoun must agree with it in the plural number.

RULE VII.—PRONOUNS.

When a Pronoun has two or more antecedents connected by *and*, it must agree with them in the plural number.

RULE VIII.—PRONOUNS.

When a Pronoun has two or more singular antecedents

connected by *or* or *nor*, it must agree with them in the singular number.

RULE IX.—VERBS.

A Verb must agree with its subject, or nominative, in person and number.

RULE X.—VERBS.

When the nominative is a collective noun conveying the idea of plurality, the Verb must agree with it in the plural number.

RULE XI.—VERBS.

When a Verb has two or more nominatives connected by *and*, it must agree with them in the plural number.

RULE XII.—VERBS.

When a Verb has two or more singular nominatives connected by *or* or *nor*, it must agree with them in the singular number.

RULE XIII.—VERBS.

When Verbs are connected by a conjunction, they must either agree in mood, tense, and form, or have separate nominatives expressed.

RULE XIV.—PARTICIPLES.

Participles relate to nouns or pronouns, or are governed by prepositions.

RULE XV.—ADVERBS.

Adverbs relate to verbs, participles, adjectives, or other adverbs.

RULE XVI.—CONJUNCTIONS.

Conjunctions connect either words or sentences.

RULE XVII.—PREPOSITIONS.

Prepositions show the relations of things.

RULE XVIII.—INTERJECTIONS.

Interjections have no dependent construction.

2. GOVERNMENT.*

RULE XIX.—POSSESSIVES.

A noun or a pronoun in the Possessive case, is governed by the name of the thing possessed.

* The *Arrangement* of words is treated of, in the *Observations* under the *Rules of Syntax*, page 122, *et seq.*

RULE XX.—OBJECTIVES.

Active-transitive verbs, and their imperfect and pluperfect participles, govern the Objective case.

RULE XXI.—SAME CASES.

Active-intransitive, passive, and neuter verbs, and their participles, take the same case after as before them, when both words refer to the same thing.

RULE XXII.—OBJECTIVES.

Prepositions govern the Objective case.

RULE XXIII.—INFINITIVES.

The preposition *to* governs the Infinitive mood, and commonly connects it to a finite verb.

RULE XXIV.—INFINITIVES.

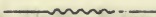
The active verbs, *bid, dare, feel, hear, let, make, need, see*, and their participles, take the Infinitive after them, without the preposition *to*.

RULE XXV.—NOM. ABSOLUTE.

A noun or a pronoun is put absolute in the Nominative, when its case depends on no other word.

RULE XXVI.—SUBJUNCTIVES.

A future contingency is best expressed by a verb in the Subjunctive, present; and a mere supposition, with indefinite time, by a verb in the Subjunctive, imperfect: but a conditional circumstance assumed as a fact, requires the Indicative mood.



EXAMPLES FOR PARSING.

CHAPTER VII.—SYNTACTICAL.

The grand clew to all syntactical parsing, is the sense; and as any composition is faulty which does not rightly deliver the author's meaning, so every solution of a word or sentence is necessarily erroneous, in which that meaning is not carefully noticed and literally preserved.

In all syntactical parsing, it is required of the pupil—to distinguish the different parts of speech and their classes; to mention their modifications in order; to point out their relation, agreement, or government; and to apply the Rules of Syntax. Thus:

EXAMPLE PARSED.

"This enterprise, alas! will never compensate us for the trouble and expense with which it has been attended."

This is a pronominal adjective, of the singular number, not compared: and relates to *enterprise*; according to Rule IV, which says, "Adjectives relate to nouns or pronouns." Because the meaning is—*this enterprise*.

Enterprise is a common noun, of the third person, singular number, neuter gender, and nominative case: and is the subject of *will compensate*; according to Rule II, which says, "A noun or a pronoun which is the subject of a verb, must be in the nominative case." Because the meaning is—*enterprise will compensate*.

Alas is an interjection, indicating sorrow: and is used independently; according to Rule XVIII, which says, "Interjections have no dependent construction." Because the meaning is—*alas!*—unconnected with the rest of the sentence.

Will is an auxiliary to *compensate*.

Never is an adverb of time: and relates to *will compensate*; according to Rule XV, which says, "Adverbs relate to verbs, participles, adjectives, or other adverbs." Because the meaning is—*never will compensate*.

Will compensate is a regular active-transitive verb, from *compensate*, *compensated*, *compensating*, *compensated*; found in the indicative mood, first-future tense, third person, and singular number: and agrees with its nominative *enterprise*; according to Rule IX, which says, "A Verb must agree with its subject, or nominative, in person and number." Because the meaning is—*enterprise will compensate*.

Us is a personal pronoun, representing *the speakers*, in the first person, plural number, and masculine gender; according to Rule V, which says, "A pronoun must agree with its antecedent, or the noun or pronoun which it represents, in person, number, and gender;" and is in the objective case, being governed by *will compensate*; according to Rule XX, which says, "Active-transitive verbs, and their imperfect and pluperfect participles, govern the objective case." Because the meaning is—*will compensate us*—i. e. *will compensate the speakers*.

For is a preposition: and shows the relation between *trouble and expense* and *will compensate*; according to Rule XVII, which says, "Prepositions show the relations of things." Because the meaning is—*will compensate for trouble and expense*.

The is the definite article: and relates to *trouble and expense*; according to Rule I, which says, "Articles relate to the nouns which they limit." Because the meaning is—*the trouble and expense*.

Trouble is a common noun, of the third person, singular number, neuter gender, and objective case: and is governed by *for*; according to Rule XXII, which says, "Prepositions govern the objective case." Because the meaning is—*for trouble*.

And is a copulative conjunction: and connects *trouble and expense*; according to Rule XVI, which says, "Conjunctions connect either words or sentences." Because the meaning is—*trouble and expense*.

Expense is a common noun, of the third person, singular number, neuter gender, and objective case: and is connected by *and* to *trouble*, and governed by *for*; according to Rule XXII, which says,

"Prepositions govern the objective case" Because the meaning is—*for trouble and expense*.

With is a preposition: and shows the relation between *which* and *has been attended*; according to Rule XVII, which says, "Prepositions show the relations of things." Because the meaning is—*which it has been attended with*—or, *has been attended with which*.

Which is a relative pronoun, representing *trouble and expense*, in the third person, plural number, and neuter gender; according to Rule VII, which says, "When a pronoun has two or more antecedents connected by *and*, it must agree with them in the plural number:" and is in the objective case, being governed by *with*; according to Rule XXII, which says, "Prepositions govern the objective case." Because the meaning is—*with which*—i. e. with which *trouble and expense*.

It is a personal pronoun, representing *enterprise*, in the third person, singular number, and neuter gender; according to Rule V, which says, "A pronoun must agree with its antecedent, or the noun or pronoun which it represents, in person, number, and gender:" and is in the nominative case, being the subject of *has been attended*; according to Rule II, which says, "A noun or a pronoun which is the subject of a verb, must be in the nominative case." Because the meaning is—*it has been attended*—i. e. the *enterprise* has been attended.

Has been attended is a regular passive verb, from the active verb *attend*, *attended*, *attending*, *attended*—passive, *to be attended*; found in the indicative mood, perfect tense, third person, and singular number: and agrees with its nominative *it*; according to Rule IX, which says, "A verb must agree with its subject, or nominative, in person and number." Because the meaning is—*it has been attended*.

LESSON I.—RULE I.

A man of *a* lively imagination, has *a* property in every thing which he sees; and exults in *the* happiness of *the* myriads of living creatures that inhabit *the* woods, *the* lawns, and *the* mountains.

As *the* branches of *a* tree return their sap to *the* root, from which it arose; as *a* river pours its waters to *the* sea, from which its springs were supplied; so *the* heart of *a* grateful man delights in returning *a* benefit received.

Spring hangs her infant blossoms on *the* trees,
Rock'd in *the* cradle of *the* western breeze.—Cowper.

LESSON II.—RULE II.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all *men* are created equal; that *they* are endowed by their Creator, with certain unalienable rights; that among these, are *life*, *liberty*, and the *pursuit* of happiness.—*Dec. of Independence*.

They who are moderate in their expectations, meet with few disappointments.

Which, now, of these three [men,] thinkest *thou*, was neighbour unto him *that* fell among the thieves? And *he* said, '*H that* showed mercy on him.'—*Luke*, x. 36.

Who takes care of all people, when *they* are sunk in sleep, when *they* cannot defend themselves, nor see if *danger* approaches?—*Barbauld*.

Men whose *circumstances* will permit them to choose their own way of life, are inexcusable, if *they* do not pursue that *which* their *judgment* tells them is the most laudable.—*Blair*.

Thou rather, with thy sharp and sulph'rous bolt,
Splitst the unwedgeable and gnarled oak.—*Shak*.

LESSON III.—RULE III.

In the fifth century, the Franks, a *people* of Germany, invaded France.—*Allen*.

Jerusalem, the Jewish *capital*, was destroyed by the Romans under Titus the *son* of Vespasian.

In the days of Joram, *king* of Israel, flourished the prophet *Elisha*.—*Blair*.

Sisera fled, and took refuge in the tent of Jael, a *woman* of the Kenite tribe, the *descendants* of Hobab, Moses's *brother-in-law*.—*Milman*.

Him, *Tubal* nam'd, the *Vulcan* of old times,
The sword and falchion their *inventor* claim.—*Cowper*.

Virtue *itself* 'scapes not calumnious strokes.—*Shak*.

All now are vanished! *Virtue* sole survives;
Immortal, never-failing *friend* of man,
His *guide* to happiness on high.—*Thomson*.

LESSON IV.—RULE IV.

A *suspicious* *uncharitable* spirit is not only *inconsistent* with all *social* virtue and happiness, but it is also, in itself, *unreasonable* and *unjust*.—*Blair*.

Any man who attends to what passes within himself, may easily discern that the *human* character is a very complicated system.—*Id*.

Among the *vicious*, friendship is *coeval* only with *mutual* satisfaction.—*Allen*.

Pitch upon *that* course of life which is the most *excellent*, and custom will render it the most *delightful*.—*Blair*.

No worldly enjoyments are *adequate* to the *high* desires and powers of an *immortal* spirit.—*Id*.

The *mighty* tempest, and the *hoary* waste,
Abrupt and *deep*, stretch'd o'er the *buried* earth,
Awake to *solemn* thought.—*Thomson*.

The gaudy, babbling, and remorseful day
Is crept into the bosom of the sea.—*Shak.*

LESSON V.—RULE V.

The chief misfortunes *that* befall *us* in life, can be traced to some vices or follies *which we* have committed.

The Psalms of David present religion to *us*, in the most engaging dress; communicating truths *which* philosophy could never investigate, in a style *which* poetry can never equal. *He who* has once tasted *their* excellencies, will desire to taste *them* again; and *he who* tastes *them* oftenest, will relish *them* best.—*Horne.*

‘Hassan,’ said the caliph, ‘*what* canst *thou* have lost, *whose* wealth was the labour of *thy* own hand; and *what* can have made *thee* sad, the spring of *whose* joy was in *thy* own bosom?’—*Hawkesworth.*

He that has light within *his* own clear breast,
May sit in the centre, and enjoy bright day:
But *he that* hides a dark soul and foul thoughts.
Benighted walks under the mid-day sun.—*Milton.*

LESSON VI.—RULE V.

There is a simplicity in the words, *which* outshines the utmost pride of expression.—*Addison.*

He that can please nobody, is not so much to be pitied, as *he that* nobody can please.

The meeting was so respectable, that the propriety of *it* decision can hardly be questioned.

God is on the side of virtue: for *whoever* dreads punishment, suffers *it*, and *whoever* deserves *it*, dreads *it*.—*Lacon.*

Every society has a right to prescribe for *itself* the terms on *which its* members shall be admitted.

We never, in a moral way, applaud or blame either *ourselves* or others for *what we* enjoy or *what we* suffer; or for having impressions made upon *us which we* consider as being altogether out of *our* power: but only for *what we* do, or would have done had *it* been in *our* power; or for *what we* leave undone *which we* might have done, or would have left undone though *we* could have done *it*.—*Bp. Butler.*

Th’ Egyptian crown *I* to *your* hands remit;
And with *it* take *his* heart *who* offers *it*.—*Shak.*

LESSON VII.—RULE VI.

The clergy declared against any peace which would not give to *their* prelates a right to sit in parliament.

The fair sex, *whose* task is not to mingle in the labours of public life, have *their* own part assigned *them* to act.

The committee, not depending on the royal favour, demanded the security of a legal and formal declaration of the rights *they* claimed.—*Hist. of Ireland.*

The English people showed that *they* were not insensible to what was passing in Ireland.—*Ibid.*

The majority of the assembly were more consistent and temperate: *they* considered that to decline a cessation, would be to refute all *their* professions of loyalty.—*Ibid.*

By Wisdom tutor'd, Poetry exalts
Her voice to ages; and informs the page
With music, image, sentiment and thought;
Never to die! the treasure of mankind!
Their highest honour, and *their* purest joy!—*Thomson.*

LESSON VIII.—RULE VII.

Socrates and Plato were celebrated for *their* wisdom; *they* were the most eminent philosophers of Greece.—*Murray.*

And *Ennaiah* sent, and called for Moses and Aaron, and said unto *them*, "I have sinned this time; the Lord is righteous, and I and my people are wicked."—*Bible.*

Education, when it works upon a noble mind, draws out to view many latent virtues and perfections, *which*, without its aid, would never be able to make *their* appearance.

Honour thy father and mother, both in word and deed, that a blessing may come upon thee from *them*.

How gladly would the man recall to life
The boy's neglected sire! a mother too,
That softer friend, perhaps more gladly still,
Might he demand *them* at the gates of death.—*Cowper.*

LESSON IX.—RULE VIII.

Snow or ice, when *it* melts, absorbs heat and produces cold.

A marsh overgrown with willows, or a mountain shaded with oaks, is not only more beautiful but more beneficial, than when [*it is*] naked and unadorned.—*Addison.*

Mark the effect of art upon a block of marble: how the skill of the polisher fetches out the colours, makes the surface shine, and discovers every ornamental cloud, spot, or vein, *that* runs through the body of it! What sculpture is to a block of marble, education is to a human soul.—*Id.*

The moral system of nature, or natural religion, approves *itself* almost intuitively to a reasonable mind, upon seeing *it* proposed.—*Bp. Butler.*

The saint or moralist should tread
 This moss-grown alley, musing, slow ;
 [*He seeks,*] like me, the secret shade,
 But not, like me, to nourish wo.—*Cowper.*

LESSON X.—RULE IX.

I perceive the difference ; it is very obvious.
 Thou *sayst* thou *dost* not *know* where thou *art*.
 He *does* not *like* the office, and he *begs* to be excused.
 It *seems* she *is* disappointed, and no one *pities* her.
 We *depend* upon your assistance ; for we *need* it.
 Do you *recollect* the words ? I *think* they *are* these.
 They *are* found to be incorrect. Who *knows* them ?
 I *retired* from the throng, and *sat* down to read.
 Bad as the world *is*, respect *is* always *paid* to virtue.
 He *stood* alone, and *was* scoffed by the profane crew.
 He *endeavoured* to escape, but they *caught* him.
 She *has* finished her work, and we *have* seen it.
 It *has* often been done in this way, and *has* succeeded.
 We *had* left the company, and we *did* not see him.
 You *will* be wanted at home ; do not *tarry*.
 They *will* have returned to town ; you *will* see them.

The seasons *alter* ; hoary-headed frosts
 Fall in the fresh lap of the crimson rose.—*Shak.*

LESSON XI.—RULE IX.

Science *may* raise thee to eminence ; but religion alone *can*
guide thee to felicity.—*Aikin.*

If we *would* honour merit, we *must* not *judge* by appear-
 ances : a visored villain *may* seem fair.

The laurels of the warrior *must* at all times *be* died in blood,
 and [*be*] bedewed with the tears of the widow and the orphan.
 Often *are* they stained by rapine and cruelty.

It *might* be expected, that humanity itself *would* prevent them
 from breaking into the last retreat of the unfortunate.

He *should* consider often, who *can* choose but once.

She *may* have forgotten the occurrence.

They *can* not have been deceived, being eye-witnesses.

Thou *must* have made a mistake.

They *might* have had opportunity to have returned.

What *could* have induced him to act in that manner ?

It *would* have been desirable to have had his company.

If her son *had* fallen, her latter days *would* have been ren-
 dered miserable : he *was* her only support.

Had we not been too hasty, we *should* have discovered these
 men's secret intentions.

LESSON XII.—RULE IX.

If thine enemy *be* hungry, *give* him bread to eat; if he *be* thirsty, *give* him water to drink.—*Prov.* xxv. 2.

If thou duly *respected* thy teacher, he *would* never have occasion to punish thee.

If the mind *were* left uncultivated, though nothing else *should* find entrance, vice certainly *would*.—*Blair*.

Say not thou, 'I *will* recompense evil;' but *wait* on the Lord, and he *shall* save thee.—*Prov.* xx. 22.

Never *indulge* revenge to your own hurt.

Abstain from injuring others, if you *wish* to be in safety.

Do thou *attend* to this advice; *be* not too confident.

Do not *waste* your time; *omit* no opportunity of improvement: time lost *is* lost forever.

Be not *discouraged*; your wishes *may* yet *be* gratified.

Intemperance *engenders* disease, sloth *produces* poverty, pride *creates* disappointment, and dishonesty *exposes* to shame.

Loose conversation *operates* on the soul, as poison *does* on the body.

LESSON XIII.—RULE IX.

A variety of pleasing objects, *charms* the eye.

Do not we all *need* assistance? *Ought* we, then, to withhold our aid from others? Charity *is* kind to all.

The narrative of his dangers and escapes *is* interesting.

Humility, as well as merit, *engages* esteem.

A sordid mind *is* incapable of friendship.—*Kames*.

Neither *have* I, nor *has* my partner, *acceded* to this request.

The injuries we *do*, and those we *suffer*, are seldom *weighed* in the same balance.

Why *dost* thou *build* the hall, son of the winged days? thou *lookest* from thy towers to-day; yet a few years, and the blast of the desert *comes*; it *howls* in thy empty court.—*Ossian*.

Light! from whose rays all beauty *springs*,

Darkness! whose wide-expanded wings

Involve the dusky globe,

Praise him who, when the heavens he *spread*,

Darkness his thick pavilion *made*,

And light his regal robe.—*Merrick*.

LESSON XIV.—RULE X.

The generality of his hearers *were* favourable to his doctrines.—*Allen*.

The public *are* often *deceived* by false appearances and extravagant pretensions.

A considerable number of the confederates *were* induced to abandon the counsels of the nuncio.—*Hist. of Ireland*.

Around Bethesda's healing wave,
 Waiting to hear the rustling wing
 Which spoke the angel nigh who gave
 Its virtues to that holy spring,
 With patience and with hope endued,
Were seen the gather'd multitude.—*Anonymous.*

LESSON XV.—RULE XI.

Our good and evil *proceed* from ourselves.
 Sincerity and truth *form* the basis of every virtue.

Riches, honours, and pleasures, *steal* away the heart from religion.

On some occasions, mildness and forbearance *are* more powerful than vehemence and severity.

Virtue, diligence, and industry, joined with good temper and prudence, *must* ever *be* the surest means of prosperity.

Day and night *yield* us contrary blessings; and, at the same time, *assist* each other, by giving fresh lustre to the delights of both.—*Melmoth.*

For never any thing can be amiss,
 When simpleness and duty *tender* it.—*Shak.*

The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
 And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike the inevitable hour:
 The paths of glory lead but to the grave.—*Gray.*

LESSON XVI.—RULE XII.

Man's happiness or misery *is*, in a great measure, *put* into his own hands.—*Blair.*

When sickness, infirmity, or reverse of fortune, *affects* us, the sincerity of friendship is proved.

Neither his vote, his influence, nor his purse, *was* ever *withheld* from the cause in which he had engaged.

Has not sloth, or pride, or ill temper, or sinful passion, *mised* you from the path of sound and wise conduct?

Fools! who from hence into the notion fall,
 That vice or virtue there *is* none at all.
 If white and black blend, soften, and unite
 A thousand ways, *is* there no black or white?—*Pope.*

LESSON XVII.—RULE XIII.

Cheerfulness *keeps* up a kind of day-light in the mind, and *fills* it with a steady and perpetual serenity.—*Addison.*

King Solomon *built* a temple, and *dedicated* it to the Almighty.—*Allen.*

The pleasures of sense resemble a foaming torrent ; which, after a disorderly course, speedily *runs* out, and *leaves* an empty and offensive channel.—*Blair*.

Bursting into tears, she *rose*, and *tore* a lock from her hair ; a lock which waved o'er her heaving breast.—*Ossian*.

Loose, then, from earth the grasp of fond desire,
Weigh anchor, and some happier clime *explore*.—*Young*.

LESSON XVIII.—RULE XIV.

He, *stooping* down and *looking* in, saw the linen clothes *lying* ; yet went he not in.—*John*, xx. 5.

A man *used* to vicissitudes, is not easily dejected.

A habit of sincerity in *acknowledging* faults, is a guard against *committing* them.

This is a measure *formed* in justice, *supported* by precedent, and *warranted* by necessity.—*Allen*.

The bounty *displayed* in the earth, equals the grandeur *manifested* in the heavens.—*Murray*.

Sitting is the best posture for deliberation ; standing, for persuasion ; a judge, therefore, should speak *sitting* : a pleader, *standing*.

Having sold his patrimony he engaged in merchandise.

Amaz'd I stood, *harrow'd* with grief and fear.—*Milton*.

Lips busy, and eyes *fix'd*, foot *falling* slow,
Arms *hanging* idly down, hands *clasp'd* below,
Interpret to the marking eye distress,
Such as its symptoms can alone express.—*Cowper*.

LESSON XIX.—RULE XV.

How soon man's earthly enjoyments pass *away* !—*Allen*.

We *naturally* look with strong emotion to the spot, *where* the ashes of those we have loved, repose.—*D. Webster*.

[Veturia's] son's wife, Volumnia, who was sitting with her *when* the woman arrived, and who was *greatly* surprised at their coming, *hastily* asked them the meaning of so extraordinary an appearance.—*Hooke*.

Virtue is bold, and goodness *never* fearful.—*Shak*.

The soul that sees Him, or receives, sublim'd,
New faculties, or learns *at least* t' employ
More worthily the powers she own'd *before*.—*Cowper*.

The canker galls the infants of the spring,
Too oft before their buttons be disclosed ;
And, in the morn and liquid dew of youth,
Contagious blastments are *most* imminent.—*Shak*.

LESSON XX.—RULE XVI.

Prosperity gains friends, *and* adversity tries them.
If you desire to be free from sin, avoid temptation
 The ancient Russians believed, *that* their northern mountains
 encompassed the globe.—*Allen*.

I disregard their imputations, *because* I do not merit them.
 A judge ought to be influenced only by reason *and* evidence.

Look! *as* I blow this feather from my face,
And as the air blows it to me again;
 Obeying with my wind when I do blow,
And yielding to an other when it blows;
 Commanded always by the greater gust:
 Such is the lightness of you common men.—*Shak*.

But thou! who ownst that earthly bed,
 Ah! what will every dirge avail?
 Or tears which love *and* pity shed,
 That mourn beneath the gliding sail!—*Collins*.

LESSON XXI.—RULE XVII.

Most *of* the troubles which we meet *with in* the world, arise
from an irritable temper, or *from* improper conduct.

The want *of* regularity *in* the management *of* our affairs,
 very often prevents the successful accomplishment *of* those un-
 dertakings *in* which our fortune, comfort, and happiness, are
 involved.

By the faults *of* others, wise men learn *to* correct their own.

O momentary grace *of* mortal men,
 Which we more hunt *for* than the grace *of* God!
 Who builds his hopes *in* air *of* your fair looks,
 Lives like a drunken sailor *on* a mast;
 Ready, *with* ev'ry nod, *to* tumble down
Into the fatal bowels *of* the deep.—*Shakspeare*.

Thou art the source and centre *of* all minds,
 Their only point *of* rest, eternal Word!
From the departing, they are lost, and rove
 At random, *without* honour, hope, or peace.—*Cowper*.

LESSON XXII.—RULE XVIII.

At that hour, O how vain was all sublunary happiness!
Alas, said I, man was made in vain! how is he given away
 to misery and mortality!—*Addison*.

O stretch thy reign, fair Peace, from shore to shore,
 Till conquest cease, and slavery be no more!—*Pope*.

O Nature, how in every charm supreme !
 Whose votaries feast on raptures ever new !
 O for the voice and fire of seraphim,
 To sing thy glories with devotion due !—*Beattie.*

Hail ! wedded love !—
 Perpetual fountain of domestic sweets !—*Milton.*

LESSON XXIII.—RULE XIX.

Charles's resignation filled all Europe with astonishment.
 Stately are *his* steps of age ! lovely the remnant of *his* years
 A crown of glory are *his* hoary locks !
 Joy rose in *Carthon's* face : he lifted *his* heavy eyes.
Eliza's sensibility is such, that *her brother's* misfortunes will
 greatly afflict her.
 A dutiful son will hear *his father's* instructions.

What is the *bigot's* torch, the *tyrant's* chain ?
 I smile on death, if heaven-ward hope remain.—*Campbell.*

Ye thrones, dominions, virtues, powers,
 Join ye *your* joyful song with *ours*,
 With us *your* voices raise ;
 From age to age extend the lay,
 To *heaven's* eternal monarch pay
 Hymns of eternal praise.—*Merrick.*

LESSON XXIV.—RULE XX.

Do not insult a poor *man* : his misery entitles *him* to pity.
 When our vices leave *us*, we flatter *ourselves* that we leave
them.

While riotous indulgence enervates both the *body* and the
mind, purity and virtue heighten all the *powers* of human
 fruition.

What avails the show of external liberty, to one who has
 lost the *government* of himself ?

Princes have but their *titles* for their glories,
 An outward *honour* for an inward toil ;
 And, for unfelt imaginations,
 They often feel a *world* of restless cares.—*Shak.*

No *flocks* that range the *valley*, free,
 To slaughter I condemn :
 Taught by that power that pities *me*,
 I learn to pity *them.*—*Goldsmith.*

LESSON XXV.—RULE XXI.

The memory of mischief is no desirable *fame.*

Virtue is the surest *road* to happiness.

Solid merit is a *cure* for ambition.

Meekness and modesty are true and lasting *ornaments*.

Universal benevolence and patriotic zeal appear to have been the *motives* of all his actions.

Soon after his father's demise, he was crowned *emperor*.

We, who never were his *favourites*, did not expect these attentions; and we could scarcely believe it was *he*.

Junius Brutus, the son of Marcus Brutus, and Collatinus, the husband of Lucretia, were chosen first *consuls* in Rome.

The son, bred in sloth, becomes a *spendthrift*, a *profligate*, and goes out of the world a *beggar*.—*Swift*.

I am, as thou art, a *reptile* of the earth: my life is a *moment*, and eternity—in which days, and years, and ages, are *nothing*—eternity is before me, for which I also should prepare.—*Hawkesworth*.

The Lord of all, himself through all diffused,
Sustains, and is the *life* of all that lives.

Nature is but a *name* for an effect

Whose cause is *God*.—*Cowper*.

LESSON XXVI.—RULE XXII.

Titles of *honour* conferred upon *those* who have no personal merit, are like the royal *stamp* set upon base *metal*.

In the *varieties* of *life*, we are inured to *habits* both of the active and the suffering *virtues*.—*Blair*.

By *disappointments* and *trials*, the violence of our *passions* is tamed.—*Blair*.

In the *beginning* God created the heaven and the earth.

There is none like unto the *God* of *Jeshurun*, who rideth upon the *heaven* in thy *help*, and in his *excellency* on the *sky*.—*Deut.* xxxiii. 26.

For the kingdom of *God* is not in *word*, but in *power*.

In the *death* of a *man* there is no remedy.—*Bible*.

In every *region* the book of *nature* is open before *us*.

Ah! who can tell the triumphs of the *mind*,

By *truth* illumin'd and by *taste* refin'd?—*Rogers*.

LESSON XXVII.—RULE XXIII.

Leaning my head upon my hand, I began to *figure* to myself the miseries of confinement.—*Sterne*.

Our ambassadors are instructed to *negotiate* a peace; and there is reason to *think* they will succeed.

I shall henceforth do good and avoid evil, without respect to the opinions of men; and resolve to *solicit* only the approbation of that Being, whom alone we are sure to *please* by endeavouring to *please* him.—*Johnson*.

Delightful task! *to rear* the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how *to shoot*,
To pour the fresh instruction o'er the mind,
To breathe the enlivening spirit, and *to fix*
 The generous purpose in the glowing breast.—*Thomson.*

LESSON XXVIII.—RULE XXIV.

You need not *go*. I heard my father *bid* the boy *bring* your trunk, and saw him *go* for it. I dare *say* it will be safe.

Let him who desires to see others happy, *make* haste to give while his gift can be enjoyed.—*Blair.*

Nor, but the virtuous dare *hope* in bad circumstances.

Thy Hector, wrapp'd in everlasting sleep,
 Shall neither hear thee *cry*, nor see thee *weep*.—*Pope.*

Ye headlong torrents, rapid and profound;
 Ye softer floods, that lead the humid maze
 Along the vale; and thou majestic main,
 A secret world of wonders in thyself;
 Sound His stupendous praise, whose greater voice
 Or bids you *roar*, or bids your roarings *fall*.—*Thomson.*

LESSON XXIX.—RULE XXV.

This *proposition* being admitted, I now state my argument.

There being much *obscurity* in the case, he refuses to decide upon it.

They being absent, we cannot come to a determination.

The senate consented to the creation of tribunes of the people, *Appius* alone protesting against the measure.

Fathers! *Senators* of Rome! the arbiters of nations! to you I fly for refuge.—*Tr. Sallust.*

Remember, *Almet*, that the world in which thou art placed, is but the road to an other.—*Hawkesworth.*

Return, my *son*, to thy labour: thy food shall again be tasteful, and thy rest shall be sweet.—*Johnson.*

Ingratitude! thou marble-hearted fiend,
 More hideous when thou showst thee in a child,
 Than the sea-monster!—*Shakspeare.*

O wretched *we!* why were we hurried down
 This lubric and adulterate age!—*Dryden.*

LESSON XXX.—RULE XXV.

What misery doth the vicious man secretly endure! *Adversity!* how blunt are all the arrows of thy quiver, in comparison with those of guilt.—*Blair.*

Remember the uncertainty of life, and restrain thy hand from evil. *He* that was yesterday a king, behold him dead, and the beggar is better than he.—*Bible*.

The *lamb* thy riot dooms to bleed to-day,
Had he thy reason, would he skip and play?—*Pope*.

Hail! mildly pleasing *Solitude*,
Companion of the wise and good.—*Thompson*.

All this dread order break—for whom? for thee?
Vile *worm*!—Oh *madness*! *pride*! *impiety*!—*Pope*.

My *Absalom*! the voice of nature cried,
Oh! that for thee thy father could have died!
For bloody was the deed, and rashly done,
That slew my *Absalom*!—my son!—my son!—*Campbell*

LESSON XXXI.—RULE XXVI.

Though hand *join* in hand, the wicked shall not be unpunished.—*Prov. xi. 21*.

Let him that hastens to be rich, take heed lest he suddenly become poor.

If the king *were* present, Cleon, there would be no need of my answering to what thou hast just proposed.—*Goldsmith*.

He seems to have made an injudicious choice, though he *is* esteemed a sensible man.

Inspiring thought, of rapture yet to be!
The tears of love *were* hopeless but for thee!
If in that frame no deathless spirit *dwell*,
If that faint murmur *be* the last farewell,
If fate *unite* the faithful but to part,
Why is their mem'ry sacred to the heart?—*Campbell*.

RULES OF SYNTAX.

WITH EXAMPLES, EXCEPTIONS, OBSERVATIONS, NOTES, AND FALSE SYNTAX.

1. RELATION AND AGREEMENT.

Obs.—*Relation* and *Agreement* are taken together that the rules may stand in the order of the parts of speech. The latter is moreover naturally allied to the former. Seven of the ten parts of speech are, with a few exceptions, incapable of any agreement; of these, the *relation and use* must be explained in parsing; and all *necessary agreement* between any of the rest, is confined to words that *relate* to each other.

RULE I.—ARTICLES.

Articles relate to the nouns which they limit: as, "At a little distance from *the* ruins of *the* abbey, stands an aged elm."

EXCEPTION FIRST.

The definite article, used intensively, may relate to an *adjective* or *adverb* of the comparative or the superlative degree; as, "A land which was *the* mightiest."—*Byron*. "The farther they proceeded, *the* greater appeared their alacrity."—*Dr. Johnson*. "He chooses it *the* rather."—*Corper*. [See Obs. 7th, below.]

EXCEPTION SECOND.

The indefinite article is sometimes used to give a collective meaning to an *adjective of number*; as, "Thou hast a few names, even in Sardis."—*Rev* "There are a thousand things which crowd into my memory."—*Spectator*, No. 468. [See Obs. 12th, next page.]

OBSERVATIONS ON RULE I.

OBS. 1.—Articles often relate to nouns *understood*; as, "The [river] Thames"—"Pliny the younger" [*man*].—"The honourable [body,] the Legislature"—"The animal [world] and the vegetable world"—"Neither to the right [hand] nor to the left" [*hand*].—*Bible*. "He was a good man, and a just" [*man*].—*Ib*. "The pride of swains Palemon was, the generous [*man*,] and the rich" [*man*].—*Thomson*.

OBS. 2.—It is not always necessary to repeat the article before several nouns in the same construction: the same article serves sometimes to limit the signification of more than one noun; but we doubt the propriety of ever construing two articles as relating to one and the same noun.

OBS. 3.—The article *precedes* its noun, and is never, by itself, placed after it; as, "Passion is *the* drunkenness of the mind."—*Southey*.

OBS. 4.—When an *adjective* precedes the noun, the article is placed before the adjective, that its power may extend over that also; as,

"The private path, the secret acts of men,
If noble, far the noblest of their lives."—*Young*.

Except the adjectives *all*, *such*, *many*, *what*, *both*, and those which are preceded by the adverbs *too*, *so*, *as*, or *how*; as, "All the materials were bought at too dear a rate."—"Like many an other poor wretch, I now suffer all the ill consequences of so foolish an indulgence."

OBS. 5.—When the adjective is placed *after* the noun, the article generally retains its place *before* the noun, and is not repeated before the adjective; as, "A man ignorant of astronomy"—"The primrose pale." In *Greek*, when an adjective is placed after its noun, if the article is prefixed to the noun, it is repeated before the adjective; as, Ἡ πόλις ἡ μεγάλη, *The city the great*; i. e. The great city.

OBS. 6.—Articles, according to their own definition, belong *before* their nouns; but the definite article and an adjective seem sometimes to be placed after the noun to which they both relate: as, "Section the fourth"—"Henry the Eighth." Such examples, however, may be supposed elliptical; and, if they are so, the article, in *English*, can never be placed after its noun, nor can two articles ever properly relate to one noun, in any particular construction of it.

OBS. 7.—The definite article is often prefixed to *comparatives* and *superlatives*; and its effect is, as *Murray* observes, (in the words of *Lowth*,) "to mark the degree *the* more strongly, and to define it *the* more precisely:" as, "The oftener I see him, *the* more I respect him."—"A con-

stitution the most fit"—"A claim, *the* strongest, and *the* most easily comprehended"—"The men *the* most difficult to be replaced." In these instances, the article seems to be used *adverbially*, and to relate only to the *adjective* or *adverb* following it; but after the *adjective*, the noun may be supplied.

Obs. 8.—The article *the* is applied to nouns of both numbers; as, *The man, the men—The good boy, the good boys.*

Obs. 9.—The article *the* is generally prefixed to adjectives that are used, by ellipsis, as nouns; as,

"*The great, the gay, shall they partake
The heav'n that thou alone canst make?*"—*Cowper.*

Obs. 10.—The article *the* is sometimes elegantly used in stead of a possessive pronoun; as, "Men who have not bowed *the* knee to the image of Baal."—*Rom. xi. 4.*

Obs. 11.—*An* or *a* implies one, and belongs to nouns of the singular number only; as, *A man, a good boy.*

Obs. 12.—*An* or *a* is sometimes put before an adjective of number, when the noun following is plural; as, "*A few days—A hundred sheep—There are a great many* adjectives."—*Dr. Adam.* In these cases, the article seems to relate only to the *adjective*. Some grammarians however call these words of number *nouns*, and suppose an ellipsis of the preposition *of*. Murray and many others call them *adjectives*, and suppose a peculiarity of construction in the *article*.

Obs. 13.—*An* or *a* has sometimes the import of *each* or *every*; as, "He came twice *a* year." The article in this sense with a preposition understood, is preferable to the mercantile *per*, so frequently used; as, "Fifty cents [for] *a* bushel"—rather than "*per* bushel."

Obs. 14.—*A*, as prefixed to participles in *ing*, or used in composition, is a *preposition*; being, probably, the French *a*, signifying *to, at, on, in, or of*; as, "They burst out *a* laughing."—*M. Edgeworth.* "He is gone *a* hunting."—"She lies *a*-bed all day."—"He stays out *a*-nights."—"They ride out *a*-Sundays." *Shakspeare* often uses the prefix *a*, and sometimes in a manner peculiar to himself; as, "Tom's *a* cold"—"*a*-weary."

Obs. 15.—*An* is sometimes a *conjunction*, signifying, *if*; as,
"Nay, *an* thou'lt mouthe, I'll rant as well as thou."—*Shak.*

NOTES TO RULE I.

NOTE I.—When the indefinite article is required, *a* should always be used before the sound of a consonant, and *an*, before that of a vowel; as, "With the talents of *an* angel, *a* man may be *a* fool."—*Young.*

Obs.—*An* was formerly used before all words beginning with *h*, and before several other words which are now pronounced in such a manner as to require *a*: thus, we read in the Bible, "*An* house—*an* hundred—*an* one—*an* ewer—*an* usurer."

NOTE II.—When nouns are joined in construction, without a close connexion and common dependence, the article must be repeated. The following sentence is therefore inaccurate: "She never considered the quality, but merit of her visitors."—*Wm. Penn.* *The* should be inserted before *merit*.

NOTE III.—When adjectives are connected, and the qualities belong to things individually different, though of the same

name, the article should be repeated : as, "A black and a white horse"—i. e. *two* horses, one black and the other white.

NOTE IV.—When adjectives are connected, and the qualities all belong to the same thing or things, the article should not be repeated ; as, "A black and white horse"—i. e. *one* horse, piebald.

OBS. 1.—The reason of the two preceding notes is this : by a repetition of the article before several adjectives in the same construction, a repetition of the noun is implied ; but without a repetition of the article, the adjectives are confined to one and the same noun.

OBS. 2.—To avoid repetition, we sometimes, with one article, join inconsistent qualities to a *plural* noun ; as, "The Old and New Testaments"—for, "*The* Old and *the* New Testament." But the phrases, "The Old and New Testament," and "*The* Old and *the* New Testaments," are both obviously incorrect.

NOTE V.—The article should not be used before the names of virtues, vices, passions, arts, or sciences ; before simple proper names ; or before any noun whose signification is sufficiently definite without it : as, "*Falsehood* is odious."—" *Iron* is useful."—" *Beauty* is vain."

NOTE VI.—When titles are mentioned merely as titles, the article should not be used ; as, "He is styled *Marquis*."—"Ought a teacher to call his pupil *Master*?"

NOTE VII.—In expressing a comparison, if both nouns refer to the same subject, the article should not be inserted ; if to different subjects, it should not be omitted : thus, if we say, "He is a better teacher than poet," we compare different qualifications of the same man ; but if we say, "He is a better teacher than a poet," we refer to different men.

NOTE VIII.—The definite article, or some other definitive, is generally required before the antecedent to the pronoun *who* or *which* in a restrictive clause ; as, "The men who were present, consented."

NOTE IX.—The article is generally required in that construction which converts a participle into a verbal noun ; as, "The *completing* of this, by the *working-out* of sin inherent, must be by the power and spirit of Christ, in the heart."—*Wm. Penn.* "They shall be an *abhorring* unto all flesh."—*Isaiah*, lxvi. 24.

NOTE X.—The article should not be prefixed to a participle that is not taken in all respects as a noun ; as, "He made a mistake in *the* giving out the text." Expunge *the*.

FALSE SYNTAX UNDER RULE I.

✎ [The Examples of False Syntax placed under the rules, are to be corrected *orally* by the pupil, according to the formulæ given, or according to others framed in like manner, and adapted to the several notes.]

Examples under Note 1.

He went into an house.

[Not proper, because the article *an* is used before *house*, which begins with the sound of the consonant *h*. But, according to Note 1st under Rule 1st, "When the indefinite article is required, *a* should always be used before the sound of a consonant, and *an* before that of a vowel." Therefore, *an* should be *a*; thus, He went into *a* house.]

This is an hard saying.

A humble heart shall find favour.

Passing from an earthly to an heavenly diadem.

Few have the happiness of living with such an one.

She evinced an uniform adherence to the truth.

A hospital is an asylum for the sick.

This is truly an wonderful invention.

He is an younger man than we supposed.

An humorsome child is never long pleased.

A careless man is unfit for a hostler.

Under Note 2.

Avoid rude sports: an eye is soon lost, or bone broken.

As the drop of the bucket and dust of the balance.

Not a word was uttered, nor sign given.

I despise not the doer, but deed.

Under Note 3.

What is the difference between the old and new method?

The sixth and tenth have a close resemblance.

Is Paris on the right hand or left?

Does Peru join the Atlantic or Pacific ocean?

He was influenced both by a just and generous principle.

The book was read by the old and young.

I have both the large and small grammar.

Are both the north and south line measured?

Are the north line and south both measured?

Are both the north and south lines measured?

Are both the north lines and south measured?

Under Note 4.

Is the north and the south line measured?

Are the two north and the south lines both measured?

A great and a good man looks beyond time.

They made but a weak and an ineffectual resistance.

The Allegany and the Monongahela rivers form the Ohio.

I rejoice that there is an other and a better world.

Were God to raise up an other such a man as Moses.

The light and the worthless kernels will float.

Under Note 5.

Cleon was an other sort of a man.
 There is a species of an animal called a seal.
 Let us wait in the patience and the quietness.
 The contemplative mind delights in the silence.
 Arithmetic is a branch of the mathematics.
 You will never have an other such a chance.
 I expected some such an answer.
 And I persecuted this way unto the death.

Under Note 6.

He is entitled to the appellation of a gentleman.
 Cromwell assumed the title of a Protector.
 Her father is honoured with the title of an Earl.
 The chief magistrate is styled a President.
 The highest title in the state is that of the Governor.

Under Note 7.

He is a better writer than a reader.
 He was an abler mathematician than a linguist.
 I should rather have an orange than apple.

Under Note 8.

Words which are signs of complex ideas, are liable to be misunderstood.
 Carriages which were formerly in use, were very clumsy.
 The place is not mentioned by geographers who wrote at that time.

Under Note 9.

Means are always necessary to accomplishing of ends.
 By seeing of the eye, and hearing of the ear, learn wisdom.
 In keeping of his commandments, there is great reward.
 For revealing of a secret, there is no remedy.
 Have you no repugnance to torturing of animals?

Under Note 10.

By the breaking the law, you dishonour the lawgiver.
 An argument so weak is not worth the mentioning.
 In the letting go our hope, we let all go.
 Avoid the talking too much of your ancestors.
 The cuckoo keeps the repeating her unvaried notes.
 Forbear the boasting of what you can do.

RULE II.—NOMINATIVES.

A Noun or a Pronoun which is the subject of a verb, must be in the nominative case : as,

“I know *thou* sayst it : says thy *life* the same ?”—*Young*.

OBSERVATIONS ON RULE II.

OBS. 1.—To this rule there are *no exceptions*. And in connected language, every nominative stands as the subject of some verb expressed or understood; except such as are put *in apposition* with other nominatives, according to Rule 3d—*after a verb*, according to Rule 21st—or *absolute*, according to Rule 25th.

OBS. 2.—The subject, or nominative, is generally placed *before* the verb; as, "*Peace dawned upon his mind.*"—*Johnson*. "*What is written in the law?*"—*Bible*.

OBS. 3.—But, in the following nine cases, the subject is usually placed *after* the verb, or after the first auxiliary:

1. When a question is asked, without an interrogative pronoun in the nominative case; as, "*Shall mortals be implacable?*"—"What art thou doing?"—*Hooke*.

2. When the verb is in the imperative mood; as, "*Go thou.*"

3. When an earnest wish, or other strong feeling is expressed; as, "*May she be happy!*"—"How *were we struck!*"—*Young*.

4. When a supposition is made without a conjunction; as, "*Were it true, it would not injure us.*"

5. When *neither* or *nor*, signifying *and not*, precedes the verb; as, "*This was his fear; nor was his apprehension groundless.*"

6. When, for the sake of emphasis, some word or words are placed before the verb, which more naturally come after it; as, "*Here am I.*"—"Narrow is the way."—"Silver and gold *have I* none; but such as I have, *give I* thee."—*Bible*.

7. When the verb has no regimen, and is itself emphatical; as, "*Echo the mountains round.*"—*Thomson*.

8. When the verbs *say*, *think*, *reply*, and the like, introduce the parts of a dialogue; as, "'Son of affliction,' *said Omar*, 'who art thou?' 'My name, *replied the stranger*, 'is Hassan.'"—*Johnson*.

9. When the adverb *there* precedes the verb; as, "*There lived a man.*"—*Montg*. "*In all worldly joys, there is a secret wound.*"—*Owen*.

FALSE SYNTAX UNDER RULE II.

Thee must have been idle.

[Not proper, because the objective pronoun *thee* is made the subject of the verb *must have been*. But, according to Rule 2d, "A noun or a pronoun which is the subject of a verb, must be in the nominative case." Therefore, *thee* should be *thou*; thus, *Thou* must have been idle.]

Him that is studious, will improve.

Them that seek wisdom, will be wise.

She and me are of the same age.

You are two or three years older than us.

Are not John and thee cousins?

I can write as handsomely as thee.

Nobody said so but him.

Whom dost thou think was there?

Who broke this slate? Me.

We are alone; here's none but thee and I.—*Shak*.

Them that honour me, I will honour; and them that despise me, shall be lightly esteemed.

He whom in that instance was deceived, is a man of sound judgement.

RULE III.—APPOSITION.

A Noun or a personal Pronoun used to explain a preceding noun or pronoun, is put, by apposition, in the same case : as,

“But *he*, our gracious *Master*, kind as just,
Knowing our frame, remembers we are dust.”—*Barbauld*.

OBSERVATIONS ON RULE III.

OBS. 1.—*Apposition* is the using of different words or appellations, to designate the same thing. *Apposition* also denotes the relation which exists between the words which are so employed. In parsing, rule third should be applied only to the *explanatory term*; because the case of the *principal term* depends on its relation to the rest of the sentence, and comes under some other rule.

OBS. 2.—To this rule, there are properly *no exceptions*. But there are many puzzling examples under it, which the following observations are designed to explain. The rule supposes the first word to be the *principal term*, with which the other is in apposition; and it generally is so: but the explanatory word is sometimes placed first, especially among the poets; as,

“From bright’ning fields of ether fair disclos’d,
Child of the sun, refulgent *Summer* comes.”—*Thomson*.

OBS. 3.—The pronouns of the *first* and *second* persons are often prefixed to nouns, merely to distinguish their person; as, “*I John* saw these things.”—“This is the stone which was set at nought of *you builders*.”—*Bible*. “His praise, *ye brooks*, attune.”—*Thomson*. In this case of apposition, the words are closely united, and either of them may be taken as the explanatory term: the learner will find it easier to parse the *noun* by rule third.

OBS. 4.—When two or more nouns of the *possessive case* are put in apposition, the possessive termination added to one, denotes the case of both or all; as, “His brother *Philip’s* wife”—“*John the Baptist’s* head.”—“At my friend *Johnson’s*, the bookseller.” By a repetition of the possessive sign, a distinct governing noun is implied, and the apposition is destroyed.

OBS. 5.—In like manner, a noun without the possessive sign, is sometimes put in apposition with a *pronoun of the possessive case*; as, “As an *author*, his ‘*Adventurer*’ is *his* capital work.”—*Murray*.

“Thus shall mankind *his* guardian care engage,
The promised *father* of the future age.”—*Pope*.

OBS. 6.—When a noun or pronoun is repeated for the sake of emphasis, the word which is repeated may properly be said to be in apposition with that which is first introduced; as, “They have forsaken *me*, the *Fountain* of living waters, and hewed them out *cisterns*, broken *cisterns*, that can hold no water.”—*Jer. ii. 13*.

OBS. 7.—A noun is sometimes put in apposition to a *sentence*; as, “He permitted me to consult his library—a *kindness* which I shall not forget.”—*Allen*.

OBS. 8.—A *distributive term* in the singular number, is frequently construed in apposition with a comprehensive plural; as, “*They* reap vanity, *every one* with his neighbour.”—*Bible*. “Go ye *every man* unto his city.”—*Ibid*. And sometimes a *plural word* is emphatically put after a

series of particulars comprehended under it; as, "Ambition, interest, honour, all concurred."—*Murray*. "Royalists, republicans, churchmen, sectaries, courtiers, patriots, all parties concurred in the illusion."—*Hume*.

Obs. 9.—To express a reciprocal action or relation, the pronominal adjectives *each other* and *one another* are employed: as, "They love *each other*;"—"They love *one another*." The words separately considered, are singular; but taken together, they imply plurality; and they can be properly construed only after plurals, or singulars taken conjointly. *Each other* is usually applied to two objects; and *one another*, to more than two. The terms, though reciprocal, and closely united, are never in the same construction. If such expressions be analyzed, *each* and *one* will generally appear to be in the nominative case, and *other* in the objective; as, "They love *each other*;" i. e. *each* loves *the other*. *Each* is properly in apposition with *they*, and *other* is governed by the verb. The terms, however, admit of other constructions; as, "Be ye helpers *one of another*."—*Bible*. Here *one* is in apposition with *ye*, and *other* is governed by *of*. "Ye are *one another's* joy."—*Ib.* Here *one* is in apposition with *ye*, and *other's* is in the possessive case, being governed by *joy*. "Love will make you *one another's* joy." Here *one* is in the objective case, being in apposition with *you*, and *other's* is governed as before. The Latin terms *alius alium*, *alii alios*, &c. sufficiently confirm this doctrine.

Obs. 10.—The *common* and the *proper name* of an object are often associated, and put in apposition; as, The river Thames—The ship Albion—The poet Cowper—Lake Erie—Cape May—Mount Atlas. But the proper name of a *place*, when accompanied by the common name, is generally put in the objective case, and preceded by *of*; as, The city of New York—The land of Canaan.

Obs. 11.—The *several proper names* which distinguish an individual, are always in apposition, and should be taken together in parsing; as, *William Pitt*—*Marcus Tullius Cicero*.

Obs. 12.—When an object *acquires* a new name or character from the action of a verb, the new appellation is put in apposition with the object of the active verb, and in the nominative after the passive; as, "They named the child John—The child was named *John*."—"They elected *him president*—He was elected *president*."—After the active verb, the acquired name must be parsed by Rule 3d; after the passive, by Rule 21st.

FALSE SYNTAX UNDER RULE III.

I have received a letter from my cousin, she that was here last week.

[Not proper, because the nominative pronoun *she* is used to explain the objective noun *cousin*. But, according to Rule 3d, "A noun or a personal pronoun, used to explain a preceding noun or pronoun, is put, by apposition, in the same case." Therefore, *she* should be *her*; thus, I have received a letter from my cousin, *her* that was here last week.]

The book is a present from my brother Richard, he that keeps the bookstore.

I am going to see my friends in the country, they that we met at the ferry.

This dress was made by Catharine, the milliner, she that we saw at work.

Dennis, the gardener, him that gave me the tulips, has promised me a pony.

Resolve me, why the cottager and king,
Him whom sea-sever'd realms obey, and him
Who steals his whole dominion from the waste,
Repelling winter blasts with mud and straw,
Disquieted alike, draw sigh for sigh.

RULE IV.—ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives relate to nouns or pronouns: as, "He is a *wise man*, though *he is young*."

EXCEPTION FIRST.

An adjective sometimes relates to a *phrase* or *sentence* which is made the subject of an intervening verb; as, "*To insult the afflicted, is impious*."—*Dillwyn*. "*That he should refuse, is not strange*."

EXCEPTION SECOND.

With an infinitive or a participle denoting being or action in the abstract, an adjective is sometimes also taken *abstractly*; (that is, without reference to any particular noun, pronoun, or other subject;) as, "*To be sincere, is to be wise, innocent, and safe*."—*Hawkesworth*. "*Capacity marks the abstract quality of being able to receive or hold*."—*Crabb's Synonymes*.

OBSERVATIONS ON RULE IV.

OBS. 1.—Adjectives often relate to nouns understood; as, "The nine," [*muses*].—"Philip was one of the seven" [*deacons*].—"He came unto his own [*possessions*], and his own [*men*] received him not."—"The Lord your God is God of gods, and Lord of lords, a great God, a mighty [*God*], and a terrible" [*God*].—*Deut. x. 17*.

OBS. 2.—In as much as *qualities* belong only to *things*, most grammarians teach that every adjective belongs to some *noun* expressed or understood; and suppose a countless number of unnecessary ellipses. But it is evident that in the construction of sentences, adjectives often relate immediately to *pronouns*, and, through them, to the nouns they represent. This is still more obviously the case, in some other languages, as may be seen by the following examples, which retain something of the *Greek* idiom: "*All ye are brethren*."—"Whether of *them twain* did the will of his father."—*N. Test.*

OBS. 3.—When an adjective follows a finite verb, and is not followed by a noun, it generally relates to the *subject* of the verb; as, "*I am glad that the door is made wide*."—"Every thing which is *false, vicious, or unworthy*, is *despicable* to him, though all the world should approve it."—*Spectator*, No. 520. Here *false, vicious, and unworthy*, relate to *which*; and *despicable* relates to *thing*.

OBS. 4.—When an adjective follows an infinitive or a participle, the noun or pronoun to which it relates, is sometimes before it, and sometimes after it, and often considerably remote; as, "A real gentleman cannot but practise those virtues *which*, by an intimate knowledge of mankind, he has found to be *useful* to them."—"He [a melancholy enthusiast] thinks *himself* obliged in duty to be *sad and disconsolate*."—*Addison*. "He is scandalized at *youth* for being *lively*, and at *childhood* for being *playful*."—*Id.* "But growing *weary* of one who almost walked him out of breath, *he* left him for Horace and Anacreon."—*Steele*.

OBS. 5.—Adjectives preceded by the definite article, are often used,

by ellipsis, as *nouns*. They designate those classes of objects which are characterized by the qualities they express; and, in parsing, the noun may be supplied. They are most commonly of the plural number, and refer to *persons, places, or things*, understood; as, "The *careless* [persons] and the *imprudent*, the *giddy* and the *fickle*, the *ungrateful* and the *interested* everywhere meet us." *Blair*.

"Together let us beat this ample field,
Try what the *open* [places], what the *covert*, yield."—*Pope*.

OBS. 6.—The adjective is generally placed immediately *before its noun*; as, "*Vain man!* is grandeur given to *gay attire?*"—*Beattie*.

OBS. 7.—Those adjectives which relate to *pronouns* most commonly *follow them*; as, "They left *me* weary on a grassy turf."—*Milton*.

OBS. 8.—In the following instances, the adjective is placed *after the noun* to which it relates:

1. When other words depend on the adjective; as, "A mind *conscious of right*"—"A wall *three feet thick*."

2. When the quality results from the action of a verb; as, "Virtue renders life *happy*."

3. When the adjective would thus be more clearly distinctive; as, "Goodness *infinite*"—"Wisdom *unsearchable*."

4. When a verb comes between the adjective and the noun; as, "Truth stands *independent* of all external things."—*Burgh*.

OBS. 9.—In some cases, the adjective may *either precede or follow the noun*; as,

1. In poetry; as,

"Wilt thou to the *isles*
Atlantic, to the *rich Hesperian clime*,
Fly in the train of Autumn?"—*Akenside*.

2. In some technical expressions; as, "A notary public," or, "A public notary."

3. When an adverb precedes the adjective; as, "A Being infinitely wise," or, "An infinitely wise Being."

4. When several adjectives belong to the same noun; as, "A woman, modest, sensible, and virtuous," or, "A modest, sensible, and virtuous woman."

OBS. 10.—An emphatic adjective *may be placed first* in the sentence, though it belong after the verb, as, "*Weighty* is the anger of the righteous."—*Bible*.

OBS. 11.—By an ellipsis of the noun, an adjective with a preposition before it, is sometimes *equivalent to an adverb*; as, "*In particular*;" that is, *in a particular manner*; equivalent to "*particularly*." In parsing, supply the ellipsis. [See *Obs. 2d*, under *Rule xxii*.]

NOTES TO RULE IV.

NOTE I.—Adjectives that imply unity or plurality, must agree with their nouns in number; as, "*That sort, those sorts*."

NOTE II.—When the adjective is necessarily plural, the noun should be made so too; as, "Twenty *pounds*"—not, "Twenty *pound*."

OBS. 1.—In some peculiar phrases this rule appears to be disregarded; as, "Two hundred *pennyworth* of bread is not sufficient."—*Joh. vi. 7*. "Twenty *sail* of vessels"—"A hundred *head* of cattle."

OBS. 2.—To denote a collective number, a singular adjective may pro-

cede a plural one; as, "*One hundred men*"—"Every six weeks"—"*One seven times*."—*Dan.* iii. 19.

Obs. 3.—To denote plurality, the adjective *many* may, in like manner, precede *an* or *a* with a *singular* noun; as,

"Full *many a flower* is born to blush unseen,
And waste *its* sweetness on the desert air."—*Gray*.

NOTE III.—The noun *means*, and some others, have the same form in both numbers: they should therefore be used without change of number, with an adjective singular or plural, as the sense requires; as, "*By this means* they bear witness to each other."—*Burke*. *Mean*, in this sense, is not in good use.

NOTE IV.—The comparative degree can only be used in reference to *two objects*, or classes of objects; the superlative compares one or more things with *all others* of the same class, whether few or many: as, "*Edward is taller than James*; he is the *largest* of my scholars."

NOTE V.—When the comparative degree is employed, the latter term of comparison should never *include* the former; as, "*Iron is more useful than all the metals*." It should be, "*than all the other metals*."

NOTE VI.—When the superlative degree is employed, the latter term of comparison should never *exclude* the former; as, "*A fondness for show, is, of all other follies, the most vain*." The word *other* should be expunged.

NOTE VII.—Comparative terminations, and adverbs of degree, should not be applied to adjectives that are not susceptible of comparison; and all double comparatives and superlatives should be avoided; as, "*So universal a complaint*:" say, "*so general*."—"Some *less nobler* plunder:" say, "*less noble*."—"The *most straitest* sect:" expunge *most*.

NOTE VIII.—When adjectives are connected by conjunctions, the shortest and simplest should be placed first; as, "*He is older and more respectable than his brother*."

NOTE IX.—An adjective and its noun may be taken as a compound term, to which other adjectives may be prefixed. The most distinguishing quality should be expressed next to the noun; as, "*A fine young man*"—not, "*A young fine man*."

NOTE X.—In prose, the use of adjectives for adverbs, is improper; as, "*He writes elegant*"—say, "*elegantly*."

Obs. 1.—In *poetry*, an adjective relating to the noun or pronoun, is sometimes elegantly used in stead of an adverb qualifying the verb or participle; as,

"To thee I bend the knee; to thee my thoughts
Continual climb."—*Thomson*.

Obs. 2.—In order to determine, in difficult cases, whether an adjective or an adverb is required, the learner should carefully attend to the definitions of these parts of speech, and consider whether, in the case

in question, *quality* or *manner* is to be expressed: if the former, an adjective is proper; if the latter, an adverb. The following examples will illustrate this point: "She looks *cold*;—she looks *coldly* on him."—"I sat *silent*;—I sat *silently* musing."—"Stand *firm*;—maintain your cause *firmly*."

NOTE XI.—The pronoun *them* should never be used as an adjective in lieu of *those*: say, "I bought *those* books"—not, "*them* books." This is a vulgar error.

NOTE XII.—When the pronominal adjectives, *this* and *that*, or *these* and *those*, are contrasted; *this* or *these* should represent the latter of the antecedent terms, and *that* or *those*, the former; as,

"And, reason raise o'er instinct as you can,
In *this* 'tis God directs, in *that* 'tis man."—*Pope*.

"Farewell my friends! farewell my foes!
My peace with *these*, my love with *those*!"—*Burns*.

NOTE XIII.—The pronominal adjectives *each*, *one*, *either*, and *neither*, are always in the third person singular; and, when they are the leading words in their clauses, they require verbs and pronouns, to agree with them accordingly: as, "*Each* of you *is* entitled to *his* share."—"Let no *one* deceive *himself*."

NOTE XIV.—The pronominal adjectives *either* and *neither* relate to two things only; when more are referred to, *any* and *none* should be used in stead of them: as, "*Any* of the three"—not, "*Either* of the three."—"None of the four"—not, "*Neither* of the four."

NOTE XV.—Participial adjectives retain the termination, but not the government, of participles; when, therefore, they are followed by the objective case, a preposition must be inserted to govern it: as, "The man who is most *sparing* of his words, is generally most *deserving* of attention."

FALSE SYNTAX UNDER RULE IV.

Examples under Note 1.

Those sort of people you will find to be troublesome.

[Not proper, because the adjective *those* is in the plural number, and does not agree with its noun *sort*, which is singular. But, according to Note 1st under Rule 4th, "Adjectives that imply unity or plurality, must agree with their nouns in number." Therefore, *those* should be *that*; thus, *That* sort of people you will find to be troublesome.]

Things of these sort are easily understood.

Who broke that tongs?

Where did I drop this scissors?

Bring out that oats.

Extinguish that embers.

I disregard this minutiae.

Those kind of injuries we need not fear.

What was the height of those gallows which Haman erected?

Under Note 2.

We rode about ten mile an hour.

'Tis for a thousand pound.—*Cowper.*

How deep is the water? About six fathom.

The lot is twenty-five foot wide.

I have bought eight load of wood.

Under Note 3.

Industry is one mean of obtaining competence.

Scholasticus sought opportunities to display his learning; and, by these means, rendered himself ridiculous.

Caled was remarkable for his modesty, docility, and ingenuity; and by this means, he acquired both knowledge and fame.

Under Note 4.

He chose the latter of these three.

Trissyllables are often accented on the former syllable.

Which are the two more remarkable isthmuses in the world?

Under Note 5.

The Scriptures are more valuable than any writings.

The Russian empire is more extensive than any government in the world.

Israel loved Joseph more than all his children, because he was the son of his old age.—*Gen. xxxvii. 3.*

Under Note 6.

Of all other ill habits idleness is the most incorrigible.

Eve was the fairest of all her daughters.

Hope is the most constant of all the other passions.

Under Note 7.

That opinion is too universal to be easily corrected.

Virtue confers the supremest dignity upon man.

The tongue is like a race-horse: the lesser weight it carries, the faster it runs.

A more healthier place cannot be found.

The best and the most wisest men often meet with discouragements.

Under Note 8.

He showed us a more agreeable and easier way.

This was the most convincing and plainest argument.

Some of the most moderate and wisest of the senators.

This is an honourable and ancient fraternity.
There vice shall meet an irrevocable and fatal doom.

Under Note 9.

He is a young industrious man.
She has a new elegant house.
The two first classes have read.
The oldest two sons have removed to the westward.
England had not seen such an other king.—*Goldsmith.*

Under Note 10.

She reads well and writes neat.
He was extreme prodigal.
They went, conformable to their engagement.
He speaks very fluent, and reasons justly.
The deepest streams run the most silent.
These appear to be finished the neatest.
He was scarce gone when you arrived.
I am exceeding sorry to hear of your misfortunes.
The work was uncommon well executed.
This is not such a large cargo as the last.
Thou knowst what a good horse mine is.
I cannot think so mean of him.
He acted much wiser than the others.

Under Note 11.

I bought them books at a very low price.
Go and tell them boys to be still.
I have several copies: thou art welcome to them two.
Which of them three men is the most useful?

Under Note 12.

Hope is as strong an incentive to action, as fear: this is the anticipation of good, that of evil.
The poor want some advantages which the rich enjoy; but we should not therefore account those happy, and these miserable.
Memory and forecast just returns engage,
This pointing back to youth, that on to age.

Under Note 13.

Let each of them be heard in their turn.
On the Lord's day every one of us Christians keep the sabbath.—*Irenæus.*
Are either of these men known?
No: neither of them have any connexions here.

Under Note 14.

Did either of the company stop to assist you ?
Here are six ; but neither of them will answer.

Under Note 15.

Some crimes are thought deserving death.
Rudeness of speech is very unbecoming a gentleman.
To eat with unwashen hands was disgusting a Jew.

Leave then thy joys, unsuited such an age,
To a fresh comer, and resign the stage.—*Dryden*.

RULE V.—PRONOUNS.

A Pronoun must agree with its antecedent, or the noun or pronoun which it represents, in person, number, and gender: as, "This is the friend of *whom* I spoke; *he* has just arrived."—"This is the book *which* I bought; *it* is an excellent work."—"Ye, therefore, *who* love mercy, teach *your* sons to love *it* too."—*Cowper*.

EXCEPTION FIRST.

When a pronoun stands for some person or thing *indefinite*, or *unknown* to the speaker, this rule is not strictly applicable; because the person, number, and gender, are rather assumed than regulated by an antecedent: as, "I do not care *who* knows it."—*Steele*. "Who touched me? Tell me *who* it was."

EXCEPTION SECOND.

The neuter pronoun *it* may be applied to a young child, or to other creatures masculine or feminine by nature, when they are not obviously distinguishable with regard to sex; as, "Which is the real friend to the *child*, the person who gives *it* the sweetmeats, or the person who, considering only *its* health, resists *its* importunities?"—*Opie*. "He loads the *animal*, he is showing me, with so many trappings and collars, that I cannot distinctly view *it*."—*Murray*. "The *nightingale* sings most sweetly when *it* sings in the night."—*Bucke*.

EXCEPTION THIRD.

The pronoun *it* is often used without a definite reference to any antecedent, and is sometimes a mere expletive; as, "Whether she grapple *it* with the pride of philosophy."—*Chalmers*.

"Come, and trip *it* as you go
On the light fantastic toe."—*Milton*.

EXCEPTION FOURTH.

A singular antecedent with the adjective *many*, sometimes admits a plural pronoun, but never in the same clause; as,

"In Hawick twinkled *many* a light,
Behind him soon *they* set in night."—*W. Scott*.

OBSERVATIONS ON RULE V.

Obs. 1.—The pronoun *we* is used by the speaker to represent himself

and others, and is therefore plural. But it is sometimes used, by a sort of fiction, in stead of the singular, to intimate that the speaker is not alone in his opinions. Monarchs sometimes join it to a singular noun; as, "*We Alexander, Autocrat of all the Russias.*" They also employ the compound *ourselves*, which is not used by other people.

Obs. 2.—The pronoun *you*, though originally and properly plural, is now generally applied alike to one person or to more. [See *Obs.* 2*d*, page 56.] This usage, however it may seem to involve a solecism, is established by that authority against which the mere grammarian has scarcely a right to remonstrate. We do not, however, think it necessary or advisable, to encumber the conjugations, as some have done, by introducing this pronoun and the corresponding form of the verb, as singular. It is manifestly better to say that the plural is used *for* the singular, by the figure *enallage*. This change has introduced the compound *yourself*, which is used in stead of *thyself*.

Obs. 3.—The general usage of the *French* is like that of the *English*, *you* for *thou*; but *Spanish*, *Portuguese*, and *German* politeness requires that the *third person* be substituted for the second. And, when they would be very courteous, the *Germans* use also the plural for the singular as *they* for *thou*. Thus they have a fourfold method of addressing a person. as, *they*, denoting the highest degree of respect; *he*, a less degree; *you*, a degree still less; and *thou*, none at all, or absolute reproach. Yet, even among them, the last is used as a term of endearment to children, and of veneration to God!

Obs. 4.—Such perversions of the original and proper use of language, are doubtless matters of considerable moment. These changes in the use of the pronouns being evidently a sort of *complimentary fictions*, some have made it a matter of conscience to abstain from them, and have published their reasons for so doing. But the *moral objections* which may lie against such or any other applications of words, do not come within the grammarian's province. Let every one consider for himself the moral bearing of what he utters. [See *Matthew*, xii. 36 and 37.]

Obs. 5.—When a pronoun represents the name of an inanimate object *personified*, it agrees with its antecedent in the figurative, and not in the literal sense; [See the figure *Syllepsis*, in PART IV.] as,

"*Penance dreams her life away.*"—*Rogers*.

"*Grim Darkness furls his leaden shroud.*"—*Id.*

Obs. 6.—When the antecedent is applied *metaphorically*, the pronoun agrees with it in its literal, and not in its figurative sense; as, "*Pitt was the pillar which upheld the state.*"—"The monarch of mountains rears his snowy head." [See *Figures*, in PART IV.]

Obs. 7.—When the antecedent is put by *metonymy* for a noun of different properties, the pronoun sometimes agrees with it in the figurative, and sometimes in the literal sense; as,

"The wolf, who [that] from the nightly fold,
Fierce drags the bleating prey, ne'er drunk her milk,
Nor wore her warming fleece."—*Thomson*.

"That each may fill the circle mark'd by Heaven,
Who sees with equal eye, as God of all,
A hero perish or a sparrow fall."—*Pope*.

"And heaven beholds its image in his breast."—*Id.*

Obs. 8.—When the antecedent is put by *synecdoche* for more or less than it literally signifies, the pronoun agrees with it in the figurative, and not in the literal sense; as,

"A dauntless soul erect, who smiled on death."—*Thomson*.

"But, to the generous still improving mind,
That gives the hopeless heart to sing for joy,
To him the long review of ordered life
Is inward rapture only to be felt."—*Id.*

OBS. 9.—Pronouns usually follow the words which they represent; but this order is sometimes reversed: as, "*Whom* the cap fits, let *him* put it on."—"*Hark! they* whisper; *angels* say," &c.

OBS. 10.—A pronoun sometimes represents a phrase or sentence; and in this case, the pronoun is always in the third person singular neuter: as, "*She* is very handsome; and she has the misfortune to know *it*."—"Yet men can go on to vilify or disregard Christianity; *which* is to talk and act as if they had a demonstration of its falsehood."—*Bp. Butler*.

OBS. 11.—When a pronoun follows two words, having a neuter verb between them, and both referring to the same thing, it may represent either of them, but not with the same meaning; as, 1. "I am the man who command:" here, *who* command belongs to the subject *I*, and the meaning is, "I who command, am the man." (The latter expression places the relative nearer to its antecedent, and is therefore preferable.) 2. "I am the man who commands:" here, *who* commands belongs to the predicate *man*, and the meaning is, "I am the commander."

OBS. 12.—After the expletive *it*, which may be employed to introduce a noun or pronoun of any person, number, or gender, the above-mentioned distinction is generally disregarded: and the relative is made to agree with the latter word: as, "*It* is not *I* that do it." The propriety of this construction is questionable.

OBS. 13.—The pronoun *it* frequently refers to something mentioned in the subsequent part of the sentence. This pronoun is a necessary expletive at the commencement of a sentence in which the verb is followed by a clause which, by a transposition, may be made the subject of the verb; as, "*It* is impossible to please every one."—"It was requisite that the papers should be sent."

OBS. 14.—Relative and interrogative pronouns are placed at or near the beginning of their own clauses; and the learner must observe that, through all their cases, they almost invariably retain this situation in the sentence, and are often found before their verbs when the order of construction would reverse this arrangement: as, "He *who* preserves me, to *whom* I owe my being, *whose* I am, and *whom* I serve, is eternal."—*Murray*. "Who can tell us *who* they are?"—*Pope*. "He *whom* you seek."—*Lowth*.

OBS. 15.—Every relative pronoun, being the representative of some antecedent word or phrase, derives from this relation its person, number, and gender, but not its case. By taking an other relation of case, it helps to form an other clause; and, by retaining the essential meaning of its antecedent, serves to connect this clause to that in which the antecedent is found. Relatives, therefore, cannot be used in an independent simple sentence, nor with a subjunctive verb; but, like other connectives, they belong at the head of a clause in a compound sentence, and they exclude conjunctions, except when two such clauses are to be joined together: as, "Blessed is the man, *who* feareth the Lord, and *who* keepeth his commandments."

OBS. 16.—The special rules commonly given by the grammarians, for the construction of relatives, are both unnecessary and faulty. It usually takes two rules to parse a pronoun; one for its agreement with the noun or nouns which it represents, and the other for its case. But neither relatives nor interrogatives require any special rules for the construction

of their cases, because the general rules for the cases apply to pronouns as well as to nouns. And both relatives and interrogatives generally admit every construction common to nouns, except apposition. Let the learner parse the following examples :

1. *Nominatives by Rule 2d* ; "I *who* write—Thou *who* writest—He *who* writes—The animal *which* runs."—*Dr. Adam*. "He *that* spareth his rod hateth his son."—*Solomon*. "He *who* does any thing *which* he knows is wrong, is a sinner."—"What will become of us without religion?"—*Blair*. "Here I determined to wait the hand of death ; *which* I hope, when at last it comes, will fall lightly upon me."—*Dr. Johnson*. "What is sudden and unaccountable serves to confound."—*Crabb*. "They only are wise *who* are wise to salvation."—*Goodwin*.

2. *Nominatives by Rule 21st* ; "Who art thou ?"—"What were we ?"—*Bible*. "Do not tell them *who* I am."—"Let him be *who* he may, he is not the honest fellow *that* he seemed."—"The general conduct of mankind is neither *what* it was designed, nor *what* it ought to be."

3. *Nominatives absolute by Rule 25th* ; "There are certain bounds to imprudence and misbehaviour, *which* being transgressed, there remains no place for repentance in the natural course of things."—*Bp. Butler*. This construction of the relative is a *Latinism*, and very seldom used by the best *English* writers.

4. *Possessives by Rule 19th* ; "The chief man of the island, *whose* name was Publius."—*Acts*. "Despair, a cruel tyrant, from *whose* prisons none can escape."—*Dr. Johnson*. "To contemplate on Him *whose* yoke is easy and *whose* burden is light."—*Steele*.

5. *Objectives by Rule 20th* ; "Those *whom* she persuaded."—*Dr. Johnson*. "The cloak *that* I left at Troas."—*St. Paul*. "By the things *which* he suffered."—*Id.* "A man *whom* there is reason to suspect"—"What are we to do ?"—*Burke*. "Love refuses nothing *that* love sends."—*Gurnall*. "*Whomsoever* you please to appoint."—*Lowth*. "*Whatsoever* he doeth, shall prosper."—*Bible*. "What we are afraid to do before men, we should be afraid to think before God."—*Sibs*. "Shall I hide from Abraham *that* thing *which* I do ?"—*Gen. xviii. 32*. "Shall I hide from Abraham *what* I do ?"—"Call imperfection *what* thou fanciest such."—*Pope*.

6. *Objectives by Rule 21st* ; "He is not the man *that* I took him to be."—"Whom did you suppose me to be ?"—"Let the lad become *what* you wish him to be."

7. *Objectives by Rule 22d* ; "To *whom* shall we go ?"—*Bible*. "The laws by *which* the world is governed, are general."—*Butler*. "Whom he looks upon as his defender."—*Addison*. "That secret heaviness of heart *which* unthinking men are subject to."—*Id.* "I cannot but think the loss of such talents as the man of *whom* I am speaking was master of, a more melancholy instance."—*Steele*.

Obs. 17.—In familiar language, the relative in the *objective* case is frequently understood ; as, "Here is the letter [*which*] I received." The omission of the relative in the *nominative* case, is inelegant ; as, "This is the worst thing [*that*] could happen." The latter ellipsis sometimes occurs in poetry ; as,

"In this, 'tis God—directs, in that 'tis man."—*Pope*.

Obs. 18.—The *antecedent* is sometimes suppressed, especially in poetry ; as, "How shall I curse [*him or them*] whom God hath not cursed."—*Numb. xxiii. 8*.

[*He*] "Who lives to nature, rarely can be poor ;
[*He*] Who lives to fancy, never can be rich."—*Young*.

Obs. 19.—*What* is sometimes used *adverbially* ; as, "Though I forbear, *what* am I eased ?"—*Job, xvi. 6*,—that is, *how much ? or wherein ?*

"The enemy having his country wasted, *what* by himself and *what* by the soldiers, findeth succour in no place."—*Spenser*. Here *what* means partly,—“wasted partly by himself and partly by the soldiers.”

OBS. 20.—*What* is sometimes used as a mere interjection; as,

“*What!* this a sleeve? ’tis like a demi-cannon.”—*Shakspeare*.

“*What!* can you lull the winged winds asleep?”—*Campbell*.

NOTES TO RULE V.

NOTE I.—A pronoun should not be introduced in connexion with words that belong more properly to the antecedent, or to an other pronoun; as,

“My banks *they* are furnished with bees.”—*Shenstone*.

OBS.—This is only an example of *pleonasm*; which is allowable and frequent in animated discourse, but inelegant in any other. [See *Pleonasm*, in PART IV.]

NOTE II.—A change of number in the second person, is inelegant and improper; as, “*You* wept, and I for *thee*.”

OBS.—Poets have sometimes adopted this *solecism*, to avoid the harshness of the verb in the second person singular; as,

“As, in that lov’d Athenian bower,
You learn’d an all commanding power,
Thy mimic soul, O nymph endear’d!
 Can well recall what then it heard.”—*Collins*.

NOTE III.—The relative *who* is applied only to persons, and to animals personified; and *which*, to brute animals and inanimate things: as, “The judge *who* presided”—“The old crab *who* advised the young one”—“The horse *which* ran”—“The book *which* was given me.”

OBS.—*Which*, as well as *who*, was formerly applied to persons; as, “Our Father *which* art in heaven.”—*Bible*. It may still be applied to a young child; as, “The child *which* died.”—Or even to adults, when they are spoken of without regard to a distinct personality or identity; as, “*Which* of you will go?”—“Crabb knoweth not *which* is *which*, himself or his parodist.”—*Leigh Hunt*.

NOTE IV.—Nouns of multitude, unless they express persons directly as such, should not be represented by the relative *who*: to say, “The family *whom* I visited,” would hardly be proper; *that* would here be better. When such nouns are strictly of the neuter gender, *which* may represent them; as, “The committees *which* were appointed.”

NOTE V.—A proper name taken merely as a name, or an appellative taken in any sense not strictly personal, must be represented by *which*, and not by *who*; as, “Herod—*which* is but another name for cruelty.”—“In every prescription of duty, God proposeth himself as a rewarder; *which* he is only to those that please him.”—*Dr. J. Owen*.

NOTE VI.—The relative *that* may be applied either to per-

sons or to things. In the following cases it is generally preferable to *who* or *which*, unless it be necessary to use a preposition before the relative:—1. After an adjective of the superlative degree; as, "He was the *first that* came."—2. After the adjective *same*; as, "This is the *same person that* I met before."—3. After the antecedent *who*; as, "*Who that* has common sense, can think so?"—4. After a joint reference to persons and things; as, "He spoke of the *men and things that* he had seen."—5. After an unlimited antecedent, which the relative and its verb are to restrict; as, "*Thoughts that* breathe, and *words that* burn."—6. After an antecedent introduced by the expletive *it*; as, "*It is you that* command."—"It was *I that* did it."—7. And, in general, where the propriety of *who* or *which* is doubtful; as, "The little child *that* was placed in the midst."

NOTE VII.—When several relative clauses come in succession, and have a similar dependence in respect to the antecedent, the same pronoun must be employed in each; as, "O thou *who* art, and *who* wast, and *who* art to come!"—"And they shall spread them before the sun, and the moon, and all the host of heaven, *whom* they have loved, and *whom* they have served, and after *whom* they have walked, and *whom* they have sought, and *whom* they have worshipped."—Jer. viii. 2.

NOTE VIII.—The relative, and the preposition governing it, should not be omitted, when they are necessary to give connexion to the sentence; as, "He is still in the situation [*in which*] you saw him."

NOTE IX.—An adverb should not be used where a preposition and a relative pronoun would better express the relation of the terms; as, "A cause *where* [for *in which*] justice is so much concerned."

NOTE X.—Where a pronoun or a pronominal adjective will not express the meaning clearly, the noun must be repeated, or inserted in stead of it. Example: "We see the beautiful variety of colour in the rainbow, and are led to consider the cause of *it*"—[that variety.]

NOTE XI.—To prevent ambiguity or obscurity, the relative should be placed as near as possible to the antecedent. The following sentence is therefore faulty: "He is like a beast of prey, that is void of compassion." Better: "He that is void of compassion, is like a beast of prey."

NOTE XII.—The pronoun *what* should never be used in stead of the conjunction *that*; as, "He will not believe but *what* I am to blame." *What* should be *that*.

NOTE XIII.—A pronoun should not be used to represent an adjective; because it can neither express a concrete quality as

such, nor convert it properly into an abstract. Example: "Be *attentive*; without *which* you will learn nothing." Better: "Be *attentive*; *for* without *attention* you will learn nothing."

FALSE SYNTAX UNDER RULE V.

No person should be censured for being careful of their reputation.

[Not proper, because the pronoun *their* is of the plural number, and does not correctly represent its antecedent noun *person*, which is of the third person, *singular*, masculine. But according to Rule 5th, "A pronoun must agree with its antecedent, or the noun or pronoun which it represents, in person, number, and gender." Therefore, *their* should be *his*; thus, No person should be censured for being careful of *his* reputation.]

Every one must judge of their own feelings.—*Byron*.

Can any person, on their entrance into the world, be fully secure that they shall not be deceived?

He cannot see one in prosperity without envying them.

I gave him oats, but he would not eat it.

Rebecca took goodly raiment, and put them on Jacob.

Take up the tongs, and put it in its place.

Let each esteem others better than themselves.

A person may make themselves happy without riches.

Every man should try to provide for themselves.

The mind of man should not be left without something on which to employ his energies.

An idler is a watch that wants both hands,
As useless if he goes, as when he stands.

Under Note 1.

Many words they darken speech.

These praises he then seemed inclined to retract them.

These people they are all very ignorant.

Asa his heart was perfect with the Lord.

Who, in stead of going about doing good, they are perpetually intent upon doing mischief.—*Tillotson*.

Whom ye delivered up, and denied him in the presence of Pontius Pilate.—*Acts*, iii. 13.

Whom, when they had washed, they laid her in an upper chamber.—*Acts*, ix. 37.

What I have mentioned, there are witnesses of the fact.

What he said, he is now sorry for it.

The empress, approving these conditions, she immediately ratified them.

This incident, though it appears improbable, yet I cannot doubt the author's veracity.

Under Note 2.

Thou art my father's brother, else would I reprove you.
 Your weakness is excusable, but thy wickedness is not.
 Now, my son, I forgive thee, and freely pardon your fault.

You draw the inspiring breath of ancient song,
 Till nobly rises emulous thy own.—*Thomson.*

Under Note 3.

This is the horse whom my father imported.
 Those are the birds whom we call gregarious.
 He has two brothers, one of which I am acquainted with.
 What was that creature whom Job called leviathan?
 Those which desire to be safe, should be careful to do that
 which is right.
 A butterfly which thought himself an accomplished traveller
 happened to light upon a bee-hive.
 There was a certain householder which planted a vineyard

Under Note 4.

He instructed and fed the crowds who surrounded him.
 The court, who has great influence upon the public manners,
 ought to be very exemplary.
 The wild tribes who inhabit the wilderness, contemplate the
 ocean with astonishment, and gaze upon the starry heavens
 with delight.

Under Note 5.

Judas (who is now an other name for treachery) betrayed his
 master with a kiss.
 He alluded to Phalaris,—who is a name for all that is cruel.

Under Note 6.

He was the first who entered.
 He was the drollest fellow whom I ever saw.
 This is the same man whom we saw before.
 Who is she who comes clothed in a robe of green?
 The wife and fortune whom he gained, did not aid him.
 Men who are avaricious, never have enough.
 All which I have, is thine.
 Was it thou, or the wind, who shut the door?
 It was not I who shut it.
 The babe who was in the cradle, appeared to be healthy.

Under Note 7.

He is a man that knows what belongs to good manners, and
 who will not do a dishonourable act.

The friend who was here, and that entertained us so much, will never be able to visit us again.

The curiosities which he has brought home, and that we shall have the pleasure of seeing, are said to be very rare.

Under Note 8.

Observe them in the order they stand.

We proceeded immediately to the place we were directed.

My companion remained a week in the state I left him.

The way I do it, is this.

Under Note 9.

Remember the condition whence thou art rescued.

I know of no rule how it may be done.

He drew up a petition, where he too freely represented his own merits.

The hour is hastening, when whatever praise or censure I have acquired, will be remembered with equal indifference.

Under Note 10.

Many will acknowledge the excellence of religion, who cannot tell wherein it consists.

Every difference of opinion is not that of principle.

Next to the knowledge of God, this of ourselves seems most worthy of our endeavour.

Under Note 11.

Thou art thyself the man that committed the act, who hast thus condemned it.

There is a certain majesty in simplicity, which is far above the quaintness of wit.

Thou hast no right to judge who art a party concerned.

It is impossible for such men as those, ever to determine this question, who are likely to get the appointment.

There are millions of people in the empire of China, whose support is derived almost entirely from rice.

Under Note 12.

I had no idea but what the story was true.

The post-boy is not so weary but what he can whistle.

He had no intimation but what the men were honest.

Under Note 13.

Some men are too ignorant to be humble ; without which there can be no docility.—*Berkley.*

Judas declared him innocent ; which he could not be, had he in any respect deceived the disciples.—*Porteus.*

Be accurate in all you say or do ; for it is important in all the concerns of life.

Every law supposes the transgressor to be wicked ; which indeed he is, if the law is just.

RULE VI.—PRONOUNS.

When the antecedent is a collective noun conveying the idea of plurality, the Pronoun must agree with it in the plural number ; as, “The *council* were divided in *their* sentiments.”

OBSERVATION ON RULE VI.

Most collective nouns of the neuter gender, may take the regular *plural form*, and be represented by a pronoun in the third person, plural, neuter ; as, “The *nations* will enforce *their* laws.” This construction comes under Rule 5th. To Rule 6th there are *no exceptions*.

NOTE TO RULE VI.

A collective noun conveying the idea of unity, requires a pronoun in the third person, singular, neuter, agreeably to Rule 5th ; as, “The *nation* will enforce *its* laws.”

FALSE SYNTAX UNDER RULE VI.

The jury will be confined until it agrees on a verdict.

[Not proper, because the pronoun *it* is of the singular number, and does not correctly represent its antecedent *jury*, which is a collective noun, conveying the idea of plurality. But, according to Rule 6th, “When the antecedent is a collective noun conveying the idea of plurality, the pronoun must agree with it in the plural number.” Therefore, *it* should be *they* ; thus, The jury will be confined till *they* agree on a verdict.]

In youth, the multitude eagerly pursue pleasure, as if it were its chief good.

The council were not unanimous, and it separated without coming to any determination.

The committee were divided in sentiment, and it referred the business to the general meeting.

There happened to the army a very strange accident, which put it in great consternation.

The enemy were not able to support the charge, and he dispersed and fled.

The defendant’s counsel had a difficult task imposed on it.

The board of health publish its proceedings.

I saw all the species thus delivered from its sorrows.

Under Note to Rule 6th.

I saw the whole species thus delivered from their sorrows.

This court is famous for the justice of their decisions.

The convention then resolved themselves into a committee of the whole.

The crowd was so great that the judges with difficulty made their way through them.

RULE VII.—PRONOUNS.

When a Pronoun has two or more antecedents connected by *and*, it must agree with them in the plural number : as, "*James and John* will favour us with *their* company."

EXCEPTION FIRST.

When two or more antecedents connected by *and*, serve merely to describe one person or thing ; they are in apposition, and do not require a plural pronoun : as, "This great *philosopher and statesman* continued in public life till *his* eighty-second year."—"The same *Spirit, light, and life, which enlighteneth*, also sanctifieth, and there is not an other."—*Pennington*.

EXCEPTION SECOND.

When two antecedents connected by *and*, are emphatically distinguished ; they belong to different propositions, and (if singular) do not require a plural pronoun : as, "The *butler*, and *not the baker*, was restored to *his* office."—"The *good man*, and the *sinner too*, shall have *his* reward."—" *Truth*, and *truth only*, is worth seeking for *its* own sake."

EXCEPTION THIRD.

When two or more antecedents connected by *and*, are preceded by the adjective *each, every, or no* ; they are taken separately, and do not require a plural pronoun : as, " *Every plant and every tree* produces others after *its* kind."—"It is the original cause of *every reproach and distress which has attended* the government."—*Junius*.

OBSERVATIONS ON RULE VII.

Obs. 1.—When the antecedents are of *different persons*, the first person is preferred to the second, and the second to the third : as, "John, and thou, and I, are attached to *our* country."—"John and thou are attached to *your* country."

Obs. 2.—The *gender* of pronouns, except in the third person singular, is distinguished only by their antecedents. In expressing that of a pronoun which has antecedents of *different genders*, the masculine should be preferred to the feminine, and the feminine to the neuter.

FALSE SYNTAX UNDER RULE VII.

Discontent and sorrow manifested itself in his countenance.

[Not proper, because the pronoun *itself* is of the singular number, and does not correctly represent its two antecedents, *discontent and sorrow*, which are connected by *and*, and taken conjointly. But, according to Rule 7th, "When a pronoun has two or more antecedents connected by *and*, it must agree with them in the plural number." Therefore, *itself* should be *themselves* ; thus, Discontent and sorrow manifested *themselves* in *his* countenance.]

Your levity and heedlessness, if it continue, will prevent all substantial improvement.

Poverty and obscurity will oppress him only who esteems it oppressive.

Good sense and refined policy are obvious to few, because it cannot be discovered but by a train of reflection.

Avoid haughtiness of behaviour, and affectation of manners : it implies a want of solid merit.

If love and unity continue, it will make you partakers of one another's joy.

Suffer not jealousy and distrust to enter : it will destroy, like a canker, every germ of friendship.

Hatred and animosity are inconsistent with Christian charity ; guard, therefore, against the slightest indulgence of it.

Every man is entitled to liberty of conscience, and freedom of opinion, if he does not pervert it to the injury of others.

RULE VIII.—PRONOUNS.

When a Pronoun has two or more *singular* antecedents connected by *or* or *nor*, it must agree with them in the singular number : as, "*James or John* will favour us with *his* company."

OBSERVATIONS ON RULE VIII.

Obs. 1.—When a pronoun has two or more *plural* antecedents connected by *or* or *nor*, it is of course plural, and agrees with them severally. To the foregoing rule, there are properly *no exceptions*.

Obs. 2.—When antecedents of different persons, numbers, or genders, are connected by *or* or *nor*, they cannot be represented by a pronoun that is not applicable to each of them. The following sentence is therefore inaccurate : "*Either thou or I* am greatly mistaken in *our* judgement on this subject."—*Murray's Key*. But different pronouns may be so connected as to refer to such antecedents taken separately ; as, "By requiring greater labour from such *slave or slaves*, than *he or she or they* are able to perform."—*Prince's Digest*. Or, if the gender only be different, the masculine may involve the feminine by implication ; as, "If a man smite the eye of his *servant* or the eye of his *maid* that it perish, he shall let *him* go free for *his* eye's sake." . *Exodus*, xxi. 26.

FALSE SYNTAX UNDER RULE VIII.

Neither wealth nor honour can secure the happiness of their votaries.

[Not proper, because the pronoun *their* is of the plural number, and does not correctly represent its two antecedents *wealth* and *honour*, which are connected by *nor*, and taken disjunctively. But, according to Rule 8th, "When a pronoun has two or more singular antecedents connected by *or* or *nor*, it must agree with them in the singular number." Therefore, *their* should be *its* ; thus, Neither wealth nor honour can secure the happiness of *its* votaries.]

Neither Sarah, Ann, nor Jane, has performed their task.
 One or the other must relinquish their claim.
 A man is not such a machine as a clock or a watch, which will move only as they are moved.
 Rye or barley, when they are scorched, may supply the place of coffee.
 A man may see a metaphor or an allegory in a picture, as well as read them in a description.
 Despise no infirmity of mind or body, nor any condition of life, for they may be thy own lot.

RULE IX.—VERBS.

A Verb must agree with its subject, or nominative, in person and number: as, “*I know*; thou *knowst*, or *knowest*; he *knows*, or *knoweth*.”—“The bird *flies*; the birds *fly*.”

OBSERVATIONS ON RULE IX.

OBS. 1.—To this general rule for the verb, there are properly *no exceptions*. The *infinitive mood*, having no relation to a nominative, is of course exempt from the agreement; and all the special rules which follow, virtually accord with this.

OBS. 2.—Every *finite* verb (that is, every verb not in the *infinitive* mood) must have some noun, pronoun, or phrase equivalent, known as the subject of the being, action, or passion; and with this subject the verb must agree in person and number.

OBS. 3.—Different verbs always have different subjects, expressed or understood; except when two or more verbs are connected in the same construction, or when the same verb is repeated for the sake of emphasis.

OBS. 4.—Verbs in the *imperative mood*, commonly agree with the pronoun *thou*, *ye*, or *you*, understood; as, “*Do [thou] as thou list*.”—*Shak.* “*Trust God and be doing, and leave the rest with him*.”—*Dr. Sibbs.*

OBS. 5.—The *place* of a verb can have reference only to that of the subject with which it agrees, and that of the object which it governs; this matter is therefore sufficiently explained in the observations under Rule 2d and Rule 20th.

NOTES TO RULE IX.

NOTE I.—The adjuncts of the nominative do not control its agreement with the verb: as, “Six months’ *interest was due*.”—“The *propriety* of these rules is evident.”—“The *mill*, with all its appurtenances, *was destroyed*.”

NOTE II.—The *infinitive mood*, a phrase, or a sentence, is sometimes the subject to a verb: a subject of this kind, however composed, if it is taken as one whole, requires a verb in the third person singular; as, “*To lie* is base.”—“*To see the sun* is pleasant.”—“*That you have violated the law*, is evident.”—“*For what purpose they embarked*, is not yet known.”—“*How far the change would contribute to his welfare*, comes to be considered.”—*Blair.*

OBS. 1.—The same meaning will be expressed, if the pronoun *it* be placed before the verb, and the infinitive, phrase, or sentence, after it; as, "*It is base to lie.*"—" *It is evident that you have violated the law.*" The construction of the following sentences is rendered defective by the omission of the pronoun: "Why do ye that which [*it*] is not lawful to do on the sabbath days?"—*Luke*, vi. 2. "The show-bread which [*it*] is not lawful to eat, but for the priests only."—*Luke*, vi. 4.

OBS. 2.—When the infinitive mood is made the subject of a finite verb, it is used to express some action or state in the abstract; as, "*To be contents his natural desire.*" *Pope*. Here *to be* stands for simple existence. In connexion with the infinitive, a concrete quality may also be taken as an abstract; as, "*To be good is to be happy.*" Here *good* and *happy* express the quality of *goodness* and the state of *happiness*, considered abstractly; and therefore these adjectives do not relate to any particular noun. So also the passive infinitive, or a perfect participle taken in a passive sense; as, "*To be satisfied with a little is the greatest wisdom.*"—" *To appear discouraged is the way to become so.*" Here the *satisfaction* and the *discouragement* are considered abstractly, and without reference to any particular person.

OBS. 3.—When the action or state is to be limited to a particular person or thing, the noun or pronoun may be introduced before the infinitive, by the preposition *for*; as, "*For a prince to be reduced by villany to my distressful circumstances, is calamity enough.*"—*Tr. Sallust*.

NOTE III.—A neuter verb between two nominatives should be made to agree with that which precedes it; as, "Words are wind:" except when the terms are transposed, and the proper subject is put after the verb by *question* or *hyperbaton*; as, "His pavilion were dark waters and thick clouds of the sky."—*Bible*. "Who art thou?"—*Ib*. "The wages of sin is death."—*Ib*.

NOTE IV.—When the verb has different forms, that form should be adopted, which is the most consistent with present and reputable usage, in the style employed: thus, to say familiarly, "The clock *hath* stricken,"—"Thou *laughedst* and *talkedst*, when thou *oughtest* to have been silent,"—"He *readeth* and *writeth*, but he *doth* not cipher,"—would be no better, than to use *don't*, *won't*, *can't*, *shan't*, and *didn't*, in preaching.

NOTE V.—Every finite verb not in the imperative mood, should have a separate nominative expressed; as, "*I came, I saw, I conquered:*" except when the verb is repeated for the sake of emphasis, or connected to an other in the same construction; as,

"They bud, blow, wither, fall, and die."—*Watts*.

FALSE SYNTAX UNDER RULE IX.

You was kindly received.

[Not proper, because the passive verb *was received* is of the singular number, and does not agree with its nominative *you*, which is of the second person, plural. But, according to Rule 9th, "A verb must agree with its subject, or nominative, in person and number." Therefore, *was received* should be *were received*; thus, *You were kindly received.*]

We was disappointed.
 She dare not oppose it.
 His pulse are too quick.
 Circumstances alters cases.
 He need not trouble himself.
 Twenty-four pence is two shillings.
 On one side was beautiful meadows.
 He may pursue what studies he please.
 What have become of our cousins?
 There was more impostors than one.
 What says his friends on this subject?
 Thou knows the urgency of the case.
 What avails good sentiments with a bad life?
 Has those books been sent to the school?
 There is many occasions for the exercise of patience.
 What sounds have each of the vowels?
 There were a great number of spectators.
 There are an abundance of treatises on this easy science.

While ever and anon there falls
 Huge heaps of hoary moulder'd walls.—*Dyer.*

He that trust in the Lord, will never be without a friend.
 Errors that originates in ignorance, is generally excusable.
 Be ye not as the horse, or as the mule, which have no understanding.
 Not one of the authors who mentions this incident, is entitled to credit.
 The man and woman that was present, being strangers to him wondered at his conduct.
 There necessarily follows from thence these plain and unquestionable consequences.

O thou, for ever present in my way,
 Who all my motives and my toils survey.

Under Note 1.

The derivation of these words are uncertain.
 Four years' interest were demanded.
 One added to nineteen, make twenty.
 The increase of orphans render the addition necessary.
 The road to virtue and happiness, are open to all.
 The ship, with all her crew, were lost.
 A round of vain and foolish pursuits, delight some folks.

Under Note 2.

To obtain the praise of men, were their only object.
 To steal and then deny it, are a double sin.

To copy and claim the writings of others, are plagiarism.

To live soberly, righteously, and piously, are required of all men.

That it is our duty to promote peace and harmony among men, admit of no dispute.

Under Note 3.

The reproofs of instruction is the way of life.

A diphthong are two vowels joined in one syllable.

So great an affliction to him was his wicked sons.

What is the latitude and longitude of that island?

He churlishly said to me, "Who is you?"

Under Note 4.

1. For the Familiar Style.

Was it thou that buildest that house?

That boy writeth very elegantly.

Couldst not thou write without blotting thy book?

Thinkest thou not it will rain to-day?

Doth not your cousin intend to visit you?

That boy hath torn my book.

Was it thou that spreadest the hay?

Was it James or thou that didst let him in?

He dares not say a word.

Thou stoodest in my way and hinderedst me.

2. For the Solemn Style.

The Lord has prepar'd his throne in the heavens; and his kingdom rules over all.

Thou answer'd them, O Lord our God: thou was a God that forgave them, though thou took vengeance of their inventions.

Then thou spoke in vision to thy Holy One, and said—

So then it is not of him that wills, nor of him that runs, but of God that shows mercy.

Under Note 5.

New-York, Fifthmonth 3d, 1823.

Dear friend, Am sorry to hear of thy loss; but hope it may be retrieved. Should be happy to render thee any assistance in my power. Shall call to see thee to-morrow morning. Accept assurances of my regard. A. B.

New-York, May 3d, P. M. 1823.

Dear sir, Have just received the kind note favoured me with this morning; and cannot forbear to express my gratitude to you. On further information, find have not lost so much as

at first supposed; and believe shall still be able to meet all my engagements. Should, however, be happy to see you. Accept, dear sir, my most cordial thanks. C. D.

Will martial flames forever fire thy mind,
And never, never be to Heaven resign'd?—*Pope.*

RULE X.—VERBS.

When the nominative is a collective noun conveying the idea of plurality, the Verb must agree with it in the plural number; as, "The council *were divided*."

OBSERVATION ON RULE X.

To this rule there are *no exceptions*. Whenever the collective noun conveys the idea of plurality without the form, the verb is to be parsed by Rule 10th; but if the nominative conveys the idea of unity or takes the plural form, the verb is to be parsed by Rule 9th. The only difficulty is, to determine in what sense the noun should be taken. In modern usage, a plural verb is commonly adopted wherever it is admissible; as, "The public *are informed*"—"The plaintiff's counsel *are* of opinion"—"The committee *were instructed*."

NOTE TO RULE X.

A collective noun conveying the idea of unity, requires a verb in the third person, singular; and generally admits also the regular plural construction: as, "His *army was defeated*."
"His *armies were defeated*."

FALSE SYNTAX UNDER RULE X.

The people rejoices in that which should cause sorrow.

[Not proper, because the verb *rejoices* is of the singular number, and does not correctly agree with its nominative *people*, which is a collective noun conveying the idea of plurality. But according to Rule 10th, "When the nominative is a collective noun conveying the idea of plurality, the verb must agree with it in the plural number." Therefore, *rejoices* should be *rejoice*; thus, The people *rejoice* in that which should cause sorrow.

The nobility was assured that he would not interpose.

The committee has attended to their appointment.

Mankind was not united by the bonds of civil society.

The majority was disposed to adopt the measure.

The peasantry goes barefoot, and the middle sort makes use of wooden shoes.

All the world is spectators of your conduct.

Blessed is the people that know the joyful sound.

Under Note to Rule 10th.

The church have no power to inflict corporal punishments.

The fleet were seen sailing up the channel.

The meeting have established several salutary regulations.
 The regiment consist of a thousand men.
 A detachment of two hundred men were immediately sent.
 Every auditory take this in good part.
 In this business, the house of commons were of no weight.
 Are the senate considered as a separate body?
 There are a flock of birds.
 No society are chargeable with the disapproved conduct of particular members.

RULE XI.—VERBS.

When a Verb has two or more nominatives connected by *and*, it must agree with them in the plural number : as,

“Judges *and* senates *have been bought* for gold,
 Esteem *and* love *were never* to be sold.”—*Pope*.

EXCEPTION FIRST.

When two or more nominatives connected by *and*, serve merely to describe one person or thing ; they are in apposition, and do not require a plural verb : as, “This *philosopher and poet was banished* from his country.”—*“Toll, tribute, and custom, was paid* unto them.”—*Ezra*, iv. 20.

“Whose icy *current and compulsive course*
 Ne’er *feels* retiring ebb, but *keeps* due on.”—*Shakspeare*.

EXCEPTION SECOND.

When two nominatives connected by *and*, are emphatically distinguished ; they belong to different propositions, and (if singular) do not require a plural verb : as, “*Ambition, and not the safety of the state, was concerned*.”—*Goldsmith*.

“*Ay, and no too, was* no good divinity.”—*Shakspeare*.
 “*Love, and love only, is* the loan for love.”—*Young*.

EXCEPTION THIRD.

When two or more nominatives connected by *and*, are preceded by the adjective *each, every, or no* ; they are taken separately, and do not require a plural verb : as, “When *no part of their substance, and no one of their properties, is* the same.”—*Butler*. “Every limb and feature *appears with its* respective grace.”—*Steele*.

EXCEPTION FOURTH.

When the verb separates its nominatives, it agrees with that which precedes it, and is understood to the rest ; as,

“—————Forth in the pleasing spring,
 Thy *beauty walks, thy tenderness, and love*.”—*Thomson*.

OBSERVATIONS ON RULE XI.

OBS. 1.—The conjunction is sometimes *understood* ; as,

“Art, empire, earth itself, to change are doomed.”—*Beattie*.

OBS. 2.—In *Greek* and *Latin*, the verb frequently agrees with the nearest nominative, and is understood to the rest; and this construction is sometimes improperly imitated in *English*: as, *Nun̄i δὲ ΜΕΝΕΙ πίστις, ἐλπίς, ἀγάπη, τὰ τρία πάντα*.—Nunc verò *manet* fides, spes, charitas; tria hæc.—Now *abideth* faith, hope, charity; these three.—1 *Cor.* xiii. 13.

OBS. 3.—When the nominatives are of *different persons*, the verb agrees with the first person in preference to the second, and with the second in preference to the third; for *thou* and *I* (or *he*, *thou*, and *I*) are equivalent to *we*; and *thou* and *he* are equivalent to *you*: as, “Why speakest thou any more of thy matters? I have said, *thou* and *Ziba* divide the land.”—2 *Sam.* xix. 29. i. c. “*divide ye* the land.”

NOTES TO RULE XI.

NOTE I.—When two subjects or antecedents are connected, one of which is taken affirmatively, and the other negatively, they belong to different propositions; and the verb or pronoun must agree with the affirmative subject, and be understood to the other: as, “Diligent *industry*, and not mean savings, *produces* honourable competence.”—“Not a loud voice, but strong *proofs* bring conviction.”

NOTE II.—When two subjects or antecedents are connected by *as-well-as*, *but*, or *save*, they belong to different propositions; and, (unless one of them is preceded by the adverb *not*,) the verb and pronoun must agree with the former and be understood to the latter: as, “*Veracity*, as well as justice, *is* to be our rule of life.”—*Butler*. “*Nothing*, but wailings, *was* heard.”—“*None*, but thou, *can* aid us.”—“No mortal *man*, save *he*, &c. *had* e’er survived to say he saw.”—*W. Scott*.

OBS. 1.—The conjunction *as*, when it connects nominatives that are in *apposition*, is commonly placed at the beginning of the sentence, so that the verb agrees with its proper nominative following the explanatory word; thus, “*As a poet*, he holds a high rank.”—*Murray*. But when this conjunction denotes a *comparison* between two nominatives, there must be two verbs expressed or understood, each agreeing with its own subject; as, “Such *writers* as he [is] *have* no reputation among the learned.”

OBS. 2.—Some grammarians say that *but* and *save*, when they denote exception, should govern the objective case, as *prepositions*; but this is not according to the usage of the best authors. The objective case of *nouns* being like the nominative, the point can be proved only by the *pronouns*: as, “There is none *but* he alone.”—*Perkins’s Theology*, 1608. “There is none other *but* he.”—*Mark*, xii. 32. (This text is good authority as regards the case, though it is incorrect in an other respect: it should have been, ‘There is none *but* he,’ or, ‘There is no other *than* he.’) “No man hath ascended up to heaven, *but* he that came down from heaven.”—*John*, iii. 13. “Not that any man hath seen the Father, *save* he which is of God.”—*John*, vi. 46. “Few can, *save* he and I.”—*Byron’s Werner*. “There is none justified, *but* he that is in measure sanctified.”—*Penington*. *Save*, as a conjunction, is nearly obsolete. In *Rev.* ii. 17, we read, “Which no man knoweth, *saving* he that receiveth it.”

NOTE III.—When two or more subjects or antecedents are

preceded by the adjective *each*, *every*, or *no*, they are taken separately, and require a verb and pronoun in the singular number: as,

“And every sense, and every heart *is* joy.”—*Thomson*.

“Each beast, each insect, happy in *its* own.”—*Pope*.

NOTE IV.—When words are to be taken conjointly as subjects or antecedents, the conjunction *and* must connect them.

Obs.—In *Latin*, *cum* with an ablative, sometimes has the force of the conjunction *et* with a nominative; as, “*Dux cum aliquot principibus capiuntur.*” —*Livy*. In imitation of this construction, some *English* writers have substituted *with* for *and*, and varied the verb accordingly; as, “A long course of time, *with* a variety of accidents and circumstances, *are* requisite to produce these revolutions.”—*Hume*. But, as the preposition makes its object only an adjunct of the preceding noun, this construction cannot be justified.

NOTE V.—Two or more distinct subject phrases connected by *and*, require a plural verb; as, “*To be wise in our own eyes, to be wise in the opinion of the world, and to be wise in the sight of our Creator*, are three things so very different, as rarely to coincide.” —*Blair*.

FALSE SYNTAX UNDER RULE XI.

Industry and frugality leads to wealth.

[Not proper, because the verb *leads* is in the singular number, and does not correctly agree with its two nominatives, *industry* and *frugality*, which are connected by *and*, and taken conjointly. But, according to Rule 11th, “When a verb has two or more nominatives connected by *and*, it must agree with them in the plural number.” Therefore, *leads* should be *lead*; thus, *Industry and frugality lead to wealth.*]

Temperance and exercise preserves health.

Time and tide waits for no man.

My love and affection towards thee remains unaltered.

Wealth, honour, and happiness, forsakes the indolent.

My flesh and my heart faileth.

In all his works, there is sprightliness and vigour.

Elizabeth's meekness and humility was extraordinary.

In unity consists the security and welfare of every society.

High pleasures and luxurious living begets satiety.

Much does human pride and folly require correction.

Our conversation and intercourse with the world is, in several respects, an education for vice.

Occasional release from toil, and indulgence of ease, is what nature demands, and virtue allows.

What generosity, and what humanity, was then displayed!

—————What thou desir'st,
And what thou fearst, alike destroys all hope.

Under Note 1.

Wisdom, and not wealth, procure esteem.
 Prudence, and not pomp, are the basis of his fame.
 Not fear, but labour have overcome him.
 The decency, and not the abstinence, make the difference.
 Not her beauty, but her talents attracts attention.
 It is her talents, and not her beauty, that attracts attention.
 It is her beauty, and not her talents, that attract attention.

Under Note 2.

His constitution, as well as his fortune, require care.
 Their religion, as well as their manners, were ridiculed.
 Every one, but thou, hadst been legally discharged.
 The buyer, as well as the seller, render themselves liable.
 All songsters, save the hooting owl, was mute.
 None, but thou, O mighty prince ! canst avert the blow.
 Nothing, but frivolous amusements, please the indolent.
 Cæsar, as well as Cicero, were admired for their eloquence.

Under Note 3.

Each day, and each hour, bring their portion of duty.
 Every house, and even every cottage, were plundered.
 Every thought, every word, and every action, will be brought
 into judgement, whether they be good or evil.
 The time will come, when no oppressor, no unjust man, will
 be able to screen themselves from punishment.

No bandit fierce, no tyrant mad with pride,
 No cavern'd hermit, rest self-satisfied.

Under Note 4.

In this affair, perseverance with dexterity were requisite.
 Town or country are equally agreeable to me.
 Sobriety with humility lead to honour.
 The king, with the lords, and the commons, compose the
 British parliament.
 The man with his whole family are dead.
 A small house in addition to a trifling annuity, are still granted
 him.

Under Note 5.

To profess, and to possess, is very different things.
 To do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with God, is
 duties of universal obligation.

To be round or square, to be solid or fluid, to be large or small, and to be moved swiftly or slowly, is all equally alien from the nature of thought.

RULE XII.—VERBS.

When a Verb has two or more *singular* nominatives connected by *or* or *nor*, it must agree with them in the singular number : as, “Fear *or* jealousy *affects* him.”

OBSERVATION ON RULE XII.

To this rule there are properly *no exceptions*. But in the learned languages, a *plural verb* is often employed with singular nominatives thus connected; as,

“Tunc nec mens mihi, nec color
Certa sede manent.”—*Horace*.

And the best scholars have sometimes *improperly* imitated this construction in *English*; as,

“He comes—nor want nor cold his course *delay*.
Hide, blushing Glory! hide Pultowa’s day.”—*Dr. Johnson*.

NOTES TO RULE XII.

NOTE I.—When a verb has nominatives of different persons or numbers, connected by *or* or *nor*, it must agree with that which is placed next to it, and be understood to the rest, in the person and number required; as, “Neither he nor his brothers *were* there.”—“Neither you nor I *am* concerned.”—“That neither they nor ye also die.”—*Numb. xviii. 3*.

OBS. 1.—When the latter nominative is parenthetical, the verb agrees with the former only; as, “One example (or ten) *says* nothing against the universal opinion.”—*Leigh Hunt*. “And we (or future ages) *may* possibly have a proof of it.”—*Bp. Butler*.

OBS. 2.—When the alternative is merely in the *words*, not in the *thought*, the terms are virtually in apposition, and the principal nominative alone controls the verb; but there is always a harshness in this mixture of different numbers: as, “A *parathesis*, or brackets, *consists* of two angular strokes, or hooks, enclosing one or more words.”—*Whiting*. “To show us that our own *schemes*, or prudence, *have* no share in our advancements.”—*Addison*. “The Mexican *figures*, or picture-writing, *represent* things, not words; they exhibit images to the eye, not ideas to the understanding.”—*Murray’s Gr. p. 243*.

NOTE II.—But when the nominatives require different forms of the verb, it is in general more elegant to express the verb, or its auxiliary, in connexion with each of them; as, “Either thou *art* to blame, or I *am*.”—“Neither *were* their numbers, nor *was* their destination known.”

NOTE III.—The speaker should generally mention himself last; as, “Thou or I must go.”—“He then addressed his discourse to my father and *me*.” But in confessing a fault he

may assume the first place; as, "*I and Robert did it.*"—*M Edgeworth.*

NOTE IV.—Two or more distinct subject phrases connected by *or* or *nor*, require a singular verb; as, "*That a drunkard should be poor, or that a fop should be ignorant,* is not strange."

FALSE SYNTAX UNDER RULE XII.

Ignorance or negligence have caused this mistake.

[Not proper, because the verb *have caused* is of the plural number, and does not correctly agree with its two nominatives, *ignorance* and *negligence*, which are connected by *or*, and taken disjunctively. But, according to Rule 12th, "When a verb has two or more singular nominatives connected by *or* or *nor*, it must agree with them in the singular number." Therefore, *have caused* should be *has caused*; thus, *Ignorance or negligence has caused this mistake.*]

Neither imprudence, credulity, nor vanity, have ever been imputed to him.

What the heart or the imagination dictate, flows readily.

Neither authority nor analogy support such an opinion.

Either ability or inclination were wanting.

Redundant grass or heath afford abundance to their cattle.

The returns of kindness are sweet; and there are neither honour, nor virtue, nor utility, in repelling them.

The sense or drift of a proposition, often depend upon a single letter.

Under Note 1.

Neither he nor you was there.

Either the boys or I were in fault.

Neither he nor I intends to be present.

Neither the captain nor the sailors was saved.

Whether one person or more was concerned in the business, does not yet appear.

Under Note 2.

Are they or I expected to be there?

Neither he, nor am I, capable of it.

Either he has been imprudent, or his associates vindictive.

Neither were their riches, nor their influence great.

Under Note 3.

I and my father were riding out.

The premiums were given to me and George.

I and Jane are invited.

They ought to invite me and my sister.

We dreamed a dream in one night, I and he.

Under Note 4.

To practise tale-bearing, or even to countenance it, are great injustice.

To reveal secrets, or to betray one's friends, are contemptible perfidy.

RULE XIII.—VERBS.

When Verbs are connected by a conjunction, they must either agree in mood, tense, and form, or have separate nominatives expressed: as, "He himself *held* the plough, *sowed* the grain, and *attended* the reapers."—"She *was* proud, but she *is* now humble."

EXCEPTION.

Verbs differing in mood, tense, or form, may sometimes agree with the same nominative, especially if the simplest verb be placed first; as,

"What nothing earthly *gives* or *can destroy*."—*Pope*.

"Some *are*, and *must be*, greater than the rest."—*Id*.

OBSERVATIONS ON RULE XIII.

Obs. 1.—When separate nominatives are expressed, distinct sentences are formed, and the verbs have not a common construction. Those examples which require a repetition of the nominative might be corrected equally well by Note 5th to Rule 9th.

Obs. 2.—Those parts which are common to several verbs, are generally expressed to the first, and understood to the rest: as, "Every sincere endeavour to amend shall be assisted, [*shall be*] accepted, and [*shall be*] rewarded."—"Honourably do the best you can" [*do*].—"He thought as I did" [*think*].—"You have seen it, but I have not" [*seen it*].—"If you will go, I will" [*go*].

NOTES TO RULE XIII.

NOTE I.—The preterit should not be employed to form the compound tenses, nor should the perfect participle be used for the preterit. Thus: say, "To have *gone*"—not, "To have *went*;" and, "I *did* it"—not, "I *done* it."

NOTE II.—Care should be taken, to give every verb its appropriate form and signification. Thus: say, "He *lay* by the fire"—not, "He *laid* by the fire."—"He *had entered* into the connexion"—not, "He *was entered* into the connexion."—"I *would rather stay*"—not, "I *had rather stay*."

Obs.—Several verbs which resemble each other in form are frequently confounded: as, to *flee*, to *fly*; to *lay*, to *lie*; to *sit*, to *set*; to *fall*, to *fell*; to *rent*, to *rent*; to *ride*, to *rid*; &c. Some others are often misapplied; as, *learn* for *teach*. There are also erroneous forms of some of the compound tenses: as, "We *will be convinced*," for "We *shall be convinced*;"—"If I *had have seen him*," for "If I *had seen him*." All such errors are to be corrected by the foregoing note.

FALSE SYNTAX UNDER RULE XIII.

They would neither go in themselves, nor suffered others to enter.

[Not proper, because the two verbs *would go* and *suffered*, which are connected without separate nominatives, do not agree in mood. But according to Rule 13th, "When verbs are connected by a conjunction, they must either agree in mood, tense, and form, or have separate nominatives expressed." The sentence is best* corrected by changing *suffered* to *would suffer*; (*would* understood;) thus, They *would* neither go in themselves, nor *suffer* others to enter.]

Doth he not leave the ninety and nine, and goeth into the mountains, and seeketh that which is gone astray?

Did he not tell thee his fault, and entreated thee to forgive him?

If he understands the business, and attend to it, wherein is he deficient?

The day is approaching, and hastens upon us, in which we must give an account of our stewardship.

If thou dost not turn unto the Lord, but forget him who remembered thee in thy distress, great will be thy condemnation.—*Barclay*.

There are a few who have kept their integrity to the Lord, and prefer his truth to all other enjoyments.

This report was current yesterday, and agrees with what we heard before.

Virtue is generally praised, and would be generally practised also, if men were wise.

Under Note 1.

He would have went with us, if we had invited him.

They have chose the part of honour and virtue.

He soon begun to be weary of having nothing to do.

Somebody has broke my slate.

I seen him when he done it.

Under Note 2.

He was entered into the conspiracy.

The American planters grow cotton and rice.

The report is predicated on truth.

I entered the room and set down.

Go and lay down, my son.

With such books, it will always be difficult to learn children to read.

* Errors under this rule may generally be corrected in three ways: 1. By changing the first verb, to agree with the second—2. By changing the second verb, to agree with the first—3. By inserting the nominative. The form preferred, is in the Key.

RULE XIV.—PARTICIPLES.

Participles relate to nouns or pronouns, or are governed by prepositions: as, "Elizabeth's tutor, at one time *paying* her a visit, found her *employed* in reading Plato."—*Hume*.

EXCEPTION FIRST.

A participle sometimes relates to a preceding *phrase* or *sentence*, of which it forms no part; as,

"But *ever* to do ill our sole delight,
As *being* the contrary to his high will."—*Milton*.

EXCEPTION SECOND.

With an infinitive denoting being or action in the abstract, a participle is sometimes also taken *abstractly*; (that is, without reference to any particular noun, pronoun, or other subject;) as, "To seem *compelled* is disagreeable."—"To keep always *praying* aloud is plainly impossible."

OBSERVATIONS ON RULE XIV.

OBS. 1.—To this rule there are properly *no other exceptions*; for we cannot agree with *Murray* that it is strictly correct to make participles in *ing* the subjects or objects of verbs, while they retain the government and adjuncts of participles; as, "Not attending to this rule, is the cause of a very common error."—*Murray's Key*. "He abhorred *being* in debt."—*Ibid*. "Cavilling and objecting upon any subject, is much easier than clearing up difficulties."—*Bp. Butler*. This mixed and erroneous construction of the participle, is a great blemish in the style of several English authors. It is at best a useless anomaly, which it is always easy to avoid; as, "Inattention to this rule is the cause of a very common error."—"He abhorred *debt*."—"To *evil* and *object* upon any subject is much easier than to clear up difficulties."

OBS. 2.—The word to which the participle relates, is sometimes understood; as, "Granting this to be true, what is to be inferred from it?"—*Murray*. That is, "I granting this to be true, ask what is to be inferred from it?"—"The very chin was, [I] modestly speaking, [say,] as long as my whole face."—*Addison*. Some grammarians have erroneously taught that such participles are *put absolute*.

OBS. 3.—Participles are almost always placed after the words on which their construction depends, but sometimes they are introduced before them; as,

"Immur'd in cypress shades, a sorcerer dwells."—*Milton*.

NOTES TO RULE XIV.

NOTE I.—Active Participles have the same government as the verbs from which they are derived; the preposition *of*, therefore, should never be used after the participle, when the verb does not require it. Thus, in phrases like the following, *of* is improper: "Keeping *of* one day in seven"—"By preaching *of* repentance"—"They left beating *of* Paul."

OBS.—When participles are compounded with something that does not belong to the verb, they become *adjectives*; and, as such, they cannot

govern an object after them. The following sentence is therefore inaccurate: "When Caius did any thing *unbecoming* his dignity."—*Jones's Church History*. Such errors are to be corrected by Note 15th to Rule 4th, or by changing the particle; as, "Unbecoming *to* his dignity," or, "Not becoming his dignity."

NOTE II.—When a transitive participle is converted into a noun, *of* must be inserted to govern the object following.

OBS. 1.—An imperfect or a compound participle, preceded by an article, an adjective, or a noun or pronoun of the possessive case, becomes a *verbal noun*; and, as such, it cannot govern an object after it. A word which may be the object of the *participle* in its proper construction, requires the preposition *of*, to connect it with the *verbal noun*; as, 1. (The *participle*,) "*Worshipping* idols, the Jews sinned."—"Thus *worshipping* idols—*In worshipping* idols—or, *By worshipping* idols, they sinned." 2. (The *verbal noun*,) "*The worshipping of* idols—*Such worshipping of* idols—or, *Their worshipping of* idols, was sinful."—"In the *worshipping of* idols, there is sin."

OBS. 2.—When the use of the preposition produces ambiguity or harshness, the expression must be varied. Thus, the sentence, "He mentions *Newton's writing of* a commentary," is both ambiguous and awkward. If the preposition be omitted, the word *writing* will have a double construction, which is inadmissible. Some would say, "He mentions *Newton writing* a commentary." This is still worse; because it makes the leading word in sense the adjunct in construction. The meaning may be correctly expressed thus: "He mentions *that Newton wrote* a commentary." "By *his study* ing the Scriptures, he became wise." Here *his* serves only to render the sentence incorrect: all such possessives are to be expunged by Note 5th to Rule 19th.

OBS. 3.—We sometimes find a participle that takes the same case after as before it, converted into a verbal noun, and the latter word retained unchanged in connexion with it; as, "I have some recollection of his *father's* being a judge."—"To prevent *its* being a dry detail of terms."—*Buck*. The noun after the verbal, is in apposition with the possessive going before. Nouns that are in apposition with the possessive case, *do not admit the possessive sign*. But the above-mentioned construction is anomalous, and perhaps it would be better to avoid it; thus: "I have some recollection *that his father was* a judge."—"To prevent *it from* being a dry detail of terms."

OBS. 4.—The verbal noun should not be accompanied by any adjuncts of the verb or participle, unless they be taken into composition; as, "The hypocrite's hope is like the *giving-up* of the ghost." The following phrase is therefore inaccurate: "For the *more easily* reading of large numbers." Yet if we say, "For reading large numbers *the more easily*," the construction is different, and not inaccurate.

NOTE III.—A participle should not be used where the infinitive mood, the verbal noun, a common substantive, or a phrase equivalent, will better express the meaning.

OBS. 1.—Participles that have become nouns, may be used as such with or without the article; as, *spelling, reading, writing, drawing*. But we sometimes find those which retain the government and the adjuncts of participles, used as nouns before or after verbs; as, "*Exciting* such disturbances, is unlawful."—"Rebellion is *rising* against government." This mongrel construction is liable to ambiguity, and ought to be avoided. The infinitive mood, the verbal or some other noun, or a clause intro-

duced by the conjunction *that*, will generally express the idea in a better manner; as, "*To excite such disturbances,—The exciting of such disturbances,—The excitation of such disturbances,—or, That one should excite such disturbances, is unlawful.*"

Obs. 2.—After verbs signifying *to persevere* or *to desist*, the participle in *ing*, relating to the nominative, may be used in stead of the infinitive connected to the verb; as, "So when they continued *asking* him."—*John*, viii. 7. Here *continued* is intransitive, and *asking* relates to *they*. Greek, Ὡς δὲ ἐπέμνον ἐρωτῶντες αὐτὸν. Latin, "Cum ergo perseverarent interrogantes eum." But in sentences like the following, the participle seems to be improperly made the *object* of the verb: "I intend *doing* it."—"I remember *meeting* him."—Better, "I intend *to do* it."—"I remember *to have met* him."—Verbs do not govern participles.

Obs. 3.—After verbs of *beginning*, *omitting*, and *avoiding*, some writers employ the participle in *English*, though the analogy of general grammar evidently requires in such cases the infinitive or a noun; as, "It is now above three years since he began *printing*."—*Dr. Adam's Pref. to Rom. Antiquities*. "He omits *giving* an account of them."—*Tooke's Div. of Parley*, vol. 1. p. 251. "He studied to avoid *expressing* himself too severely."—*Murray's Gram. 8vo. vol. 1. p. 194*. If these examples are good *English*, (for the point is questionable,) the verbs are all *intransitive*, and the participles relate to the nominatives going before, as in the text quoted in the preceding observation. But *Murray*, not understanding this construction, or not observing what verbs admit of it, has very unskilfully laid it down as a rule, that, "The participle with its adjuncts, may be considered as a *substantive phrase* in the objective case, governed by the preposition *or verb*;" whereas he himself, on the preceding page, had adopted from *Lowth* a different doctrine, and cautioned the learner against treating words in *ing*, "as if they were of an *amphibious* species, partly *nouns* and partly *verbs*;" that is, "partly *nouns* and partly *participles*;" for, according to *Murray*, participles are verbs. The term "*substantive phrase*" is a solecism, invented merely to designate this anomalous construction. Copying *Lowth* again, he defines a phrase to be "two or more words rightly put together;" and whatsoever words are rightly put together, may be regularly parsed. But how can one indivisible word be made two different parts of speech at once? And is not this the situation of every transitive participle that is made either the *subject* or the *object* of a verb? Adjuncts never alter either the nature or the construction of the words on which they depend; and participial nouns always differ from participles in both. The former express *actions as things*; the latter attribute them *to their agents or recipients*.

NOTE IV.—In the use of participles and of verbal nouns, the leading word in sense, should always be made the leading or governing word in the construction.

Obs.—A participle construed after the nominative or the objective case, is not equivalent to a verbal noun governing the possessive. There is sometimes a nice distinction to be observed in the application of these two constructions. For the leading word in sense should not be made the adjunct in construction. The following sentences exhibit a disregard to this principle, and are both inaccurate: "He felt his *strength's* declining."—"He was sensible of his *strength* declining." In the former sentence the noun *strength* should be in the objective case, governed by *felt*; and in the latter, in the possessive, governed by *declining*.

NOTE V.—Participles, in general, however construed, should

have a clear reference to the proper subject of the being, action, or passion. The following sentence is therefore faulty: "By *giving* way to sin, trouble is encountered." This suggests that *trouble gives way to sin*. It should be, "By *giving* way to sin, *we* encounter trouble."

NOTE VI.—The præterit of irregular verbs should not be used for the perfect participle: as, "A certificate *wrote* on parchment"—for, "A certificate *written* on parchment." This error should be carefully avoided.

NOTE VII.—Perfect participles being variously formed, care should be taken to express them agreeably to the best usage: thus, *learnt*, *snatcht*, *checkt*, *snapt*, *mixt*, *past*, are erroneously written for *learned*, *snatched*, *checked*, *snapped*, *mixed*, *passed*; and *holden*, *foughten*, *proven*, are now superseded by *held*, *fought*, *proved*.

FALSE SYNTAX UNDER RULE XIV.

Examples under Note 1.

In forming of his sentences, he was very exact.

[Not proper, because the preposition *of* is used after the participle *forming*, whose verb does not require it. But, according to Note 1st under Rule 14th, "Participles have the same government as the verbs from which they are derived; the preposition *of*, therefore, should not be used after the participle when the verb does not require it." Therefore, *of* should be omitted; thus, In forming his sentences, he was very exact.]

By observing of truth, you will command respect.

I could not, for my heart, forbear pitying of him.

I heard them discussing of this subject.

By consulting of the best authors, he became learned.

Here are rules, by observing of which, you may avoid error.

Under Note 2.

Their consent was necessary for the raising any supplies.

Thus the saving a great nation devolved on a husbandman.

It is an overvaluing ourselves, to decide upon every thing.

The teacher does not allow any calling ill names.

That burning the capitol was a wanton outrage.

May nothing hinder our receiving so great a good.

My admitting the fact will not affect the argument.

Cain's killing his brother, originated in envy.

Under Note 3.

Cæsar carried off the treasures, which his opponent had neglected taking with him.—*Goldsmith*.

It is dangerous playing with edge tools.

I intend returning in a few days.

Suffering needlessly is never a duty.
 Nor is it wise complaining.—*Cowper*.
 I well remember telling you so.
 Doing good is a Christian's vocation.—*H. More*.
 Piety is constantly endeavouring to live to God. It is earnestly
 desiring to do his will, and not our own.—*Id.*

Under Note 4.

There is no harm in women knowing about these things.
 They did not give notice of the pupil leaving.
 The sun's darting his beams through my window, awoke me.
 The maturity of the sago tree is known by the leaves being
 covered with a delicate white powder.

Under Note 5.

Sailing up the river, the whole town may be seen.
 Being conscious of guilt, death becomes terrible.
 By yielding to temptation, our peace is sacrificed.
 In loving our enemies, no man's blood is shed.
 By teaching the young, they are prepared for usefulness.

Under Note 6.

A nail well drove will support a great weight.
 See here a hundred sentences stole from my work.
 I found the water entirely froze, and the pitcher broke.
 Being forsook by my friends, I had no other resource.

Under Note 7.

Till by barbarian deluges o'erflown.
 Like the lustre of diamonds sat in gold.
 A beam ethereal, sullied and absorpt.
 With powerless wings around them wrapt.
 Error learnt from preaching, is held as sacred truth.

RULE XV.—ADVERBS.

Adverbs relate to verbs, participles, adjectives, or other adverbs: as, "Any passion that *habitually* discomposes our temper, or unfits us for *properly* discharging the duties of life, has *most certainly* gained a *very* dangerous ascendancy."---*Blair*.

EXCEPTION FIRST.

The adverbs *yes* and *yea*, expressing a simple affirmation, and the adverbs *no* and *nay*, expressing a simple negation, are always independent. They generally answer a question, and are equivalent to a whole sentence. Is it clear, that they ought to be called adverbs? *No*.

EXCEPTION SECOND.

The word *amen*, which is commonly called an adverb, is often used independently at the beginning or end of a declaration or prayer; and is itself a prayer, meaning, *so let it be*.

OBSERVATIONS ON RULE XV.

Obs. 1.—On this rule *Dr. Adam* remarks: "Adverbs sometimes likewise qualify *substantives*;" and gives Latin examples of the following import: "Homer *plainly* an orator"—"*Truly* Metellus"—"*To-morrow* morning"—"*Yesterday* morning." But this doctrine is not well proved by such imperfect phrases, nor can it ever be consistently admitted; because it destroys the characteristic difference between an *adjective* and an *adverb*.

Obs. 2.—Whenever any of those words which are commonly used adverbially, are made to relate directly to nouns or pronouns, they must be reckoned *adjectives*, and parsed by Rule 4th; as, "The *above** verbs."—*Dr. Adam*. "God *only*."—*Bible*. "He *alone*."—*Id*. "A *far* country."—*Id*. "No wine—No new thing—No greater joy."—*Id*. "Nothing *else*."—*Blair*. "To-morrow noon."—*Scott*. "This *beneath* world."—*Shak*. "Calamity *enough*."—*Tr. Sallust*. "My *hither* way."

Obs. 3.—When words of an adverbial character are used after the manner of nouns, they must be parsed *as nouns* and *not as adverbs*: as, "The Son of God—was not *yea* and *nay*, but in him was *yea*."—*Bible*. "For a great *while* to come."—*Id*. "On this *perhaps*, this *peradventure* infamous for lies."—*Young*. "From the extremest *upward* of thine head."—*Shak*. "Prate of my *whereabout*."—*Id*. "An eternal *now* does always last."—*Cowley*. "Discourse requires an animated *no*."—*Cowper*.

Obs. 4.—Adverbs sometimes relate to verbs *understood*; as, "The former has written correctly; but the latter, *elegantly*." "And, [*I say*] *truly*, if they had been mindful of that country from whence they came out, they might have had opportunity to have returned."—*Heb. xi. 15*.

Obs. 5.—To abbreviate expressions, and give them vivacity, verbs of self-motion (as *go, come, rise, get, &c.*) are sometimes suppressed, being suggested to the mind by an emphatic adverb; as,

"I'll *hence* to London on a serious matter."—*Shakspeare*.

"I'll *in*. I'll *in*. Follow your friend's counsel. I'll *in*."—*Id*.

"*Away* old man; give me thy hand; *away*."—*Id*.

"Would you youth and beauty stay,

"Love hath wings, and will *away*."—*Waller*.

"*Up, up*, Glentarkin! rouse thee, ho!"—*W. Scott*.

Obs. 6.—Most *conjunctive adverbs* relate to two verbs at the same time, and thus connect the two clauses; as, "And the rest will I set in order *when* I come."—1 *Cor. xi. 34*. Here *when* is an adverb of time, relating to the two verbs, *will set* and *come*; the meaning being, "And the rest will I set in order *at the time at which* I come."

NOTES TO RULE XV.

NOTE I.—Adverbs must be placed in that position which will render the sentence the most perspicuous and agreeable

* *Murray* and his copyists strongly condemn this use of *above*, and we do not contend for it; but, both he and they, (as well as others,) have repeatedly employed the word in this manner: as, "The *above* construction."—*Murray's Gr. 8vo. p. 149*. "The *above* instances."—p. 202. "The *above* rule."—p. 270. "In such instances as the *above*."—p. 24. "The same as the *above*."—p. 66

Obs.—For the placing of adverbs, no definite general rule can be given. Those which relate to adjectives, immediately precede them; and those which belong to compound verbs, are commonly placed after the first auxiliary.

NOTE II.—Adverbs should not be used as adjectives; nor should they be employed, when *quality* is to be expressed, and not *manner*: as, “The *then* ministry”—“The *soonest* time”—“Thine *often* infirmities”—“It seems *strangely*.” All these are wrong.

NOTE III.—With a verb of motion, most grammarians prefer *hither*, *thither*, and *whither*, to *here*, *there*, and *where*, which are in common use; as, “Come *hither* Charles”—not, “Come *here*.”

NOTE IV.—To the adverbs *hence*, *thence*, and *whence*, the preposition *from* is frequently (though not with strict propriety) prefixed.

NOTE V.—The adverb *how* should not be used before the conjunction *that*, nor in stead of it; as, “He said *how* he would go.” Expunge *how*. This is a vulgar error.

NOTE VI.—The adverb *no* should not be used with reference to a *verb* or a *participle*. Such expressions as, “Tell me whether you will go or *no*,” are therefore improper: *no* should be *not*; for “*go*” is understood after it.

Obs.—*No* is sometimes an adverb of *degree*; and as such it has this peculiarity, that it can relate only to comparatives: as, “*No* more”—“*No* better”—“*No* greater”—“*No* sooner.” When this word is prefixed to a noun, it is clearly an *adjective*, corresponding to the Latin *nullus*; as, “*No* clouds, *no* vapours intervene.”—*Dyer*.

NOTE VII.—A negation, in English, admits but one negative word: as, “I could not wait any longer”—not, “*no* longer.” Double negatives are vulgar.

Obs. 1.—The repetition of a negative word or clause, strengthens the negation, as, “No, no, no.” But two negatives in the same clause, destroy the negation, and render the meaning affirmative; as, “Nor did they not perceive their evil plight.”—*Milton*. That is, they *did* perceive it.

Obs. 2.—*Ever* and *never* are directly opposite in sense, and yet they are frequently confounded and misapplied even by respectable writers; as, “Seldom, or *never*, can we expect,” &c.—*Blair’s Lectures*, p. 305. “Seldom, or *ever*, did any one rise,” &c.—*Ibid.* p. 272. Here *never* is right; and *ever* is wrong. But as the negative adverb applies only to *time*, *ever* is preferable to *never*, in sentences like the following: “Now let man reflect but *never* so little on himself.”—*Burlamaqui*, p. 29. “Which will not hearken to the voice of charmers, charming *never* so wisely.”—*Ps.* lviii. 5. For the phrase *ever so*, (which ought perhaps to be written as one word,) is a very common expression, denoting *degree*, however great or small; as, “*ever so* little”—“*ever so* wisely.” And it seems to be this, and not time, that is intended in the last two examples.

Obs. 3.—By the customary (but faulty) omission of the negative before *but*, that conjunction has acquired the adverbial sense of *only*; and it may, when used with that signification, be called an *adverb*. Thus, the text, “He hath *not* grieved me but in part,” [2 Cor. ii. 5.] might drop

the negative, and still convey the same meaning: "He hath grieved me *but* in part."

"Reason itself, *but* gives it edge and power."—*Pope*.

"Born *but* to die, and reasoning *but* to err."—*Id*.

FALSE SYNTAX UNDER RULE XV.

Examples under Note 1.

We were received kindly.

[Not proper, because the adverb *kindly* is not in the most suitable place. But, according to note 1st under Rule 15th, "Adverbs must be placed in that position which will render the sentence the most perspicuous and agreeable." The sentence will be improved by placing *kindly* before *received*; thus, We were kindly received.]

The work will be never completed.

We always should prefer our duty to our pleasure.

It is impossible continually to be at work.

He impertinently behaved to his master.

The heavenly bodies are in motion perpetually.

Not only he found her busy, but pleased and happy even.

Under Note 2.

Give him a soon and decisive answer.

When a substantive is put absolutely.

Such expressions sound harshly.

Such events are of seldom occurrence.

Velvet feels very smoothly.

Under Note 3.

Bring him here to me.

I shall go there again in a few days.

Where are they all riding in so great haste?

Under Note 4.

From hence it appears that the statement is incorrect.

From thence arose the misunderstanding.

Do you know from whence it proceeds?

Under Note 5.

You see how that not many are required.

I knew how that they had heard of his misfortunes.

He remarked, how time was valuable.

Under Note 6.

Know now, whether this be thy son's coat or no.

Whether he is in fault or no, I cannot tell.

I will ascertain whether it is so or no.

Under Note 7.

I will not by no means entertain a spy.
 Nobody never invented nor discovered nothing, in no way to
 be compared with this.
 Be honest, nor take no shape nor semblance of disguise.
 I did not like neither his temper nor his principles.
 Nothing never can justify ingratitude.

RULE XVI.—CONJUNCTIONS.

Conjunctions connect either words or sentences: as,
 “Let there be no strife, I pray thee, between me *and* thee,
and between my herdmen *and* thy herdmen; *for* we are
 brethren.”—*Gen.* xiii. 8.

EXCEPTION FIRST.

The conjunction *that* sometimes serves merely to introduce a sentence which is made the subject of a verb; as, “*That* mind is not matter, is certain.”

EXCEPTION SECOND.

When two corresponding conjunctions occur, the former should be parsed as referring to the latter, which is more properly the connecting word; as, “*Neither* sun *nor* stars in many days appeared.”—*Acts* xxvii. 20.

OBSERVATIONS ON RULE XVI.

OBS. 1.—Conjunctions that connect *particular words*, generally join similar parts of speech in a common dependence on some other term. Those which connect *sentences* or *clauses*, commonly unite one to another, either as an additional affirmation, or as a condition, a cause, or an end. They are placed *between* the terms which they connect, except there is a transposition, and then they stand *before* the dependent term.

OBS. 2.—Two or three conjunctions sometimes come together; as,

“What rests, *but that* the mortal sentence pass?”—*Milton*.

OBS. 3.—Conjunctions should not be unnecessarily accumulated; as, “*But AND if* that evil servant say in his heart.”—*Matt.* xxiv. 48. Greek, Ἐὰν δὲ εἴπῃ ὁ κακὸς δούλος ἐκεῖνος, &c. Here is no *and*.

OBS. 4.—The conjunction *as* often unites words that are in *apposition*; as, “He offered *himself* as a journeyman.” [See Obs. 5, Rule xx.] So, likewise, when an intransitive verb takes the same case after *as* before it, by Rule xxi.; as, “*Johnson* soon after engaged *as usher* in a school.”—*Murray*. “*He* was employed *as usher*.” This also is a virtual *apposition*. If after the verb “engaged” we supply *himself*, *usher* becomes objective, and is in apposition with the pronoun.

OBS. 5.—*As* frequently has the force of a relative pronoun; as, “Avoid such *as* are vicious.” “But to *as* many *as* received him” &c. “He then read the conditions *as follow*.” Here *as* represents a noun, and is the subject of a verb. [See *Tooke's Diversions of Purley*.] But when a clause, or sentence, is the antecedent, it is better to consider *as* a conjunction, and to supply the pronoun *it*: as, “He is angry, *as* [it] appears by this letter.”

OBS. 6.—The conjunction *that* is frequently understood; as,

“Thou warnst me [*that*] I have done amiss.”—*Scott*.

OBS. 7.—After *than* or *as* expressing a comparison, there is usually an ellipsis of some word or words. The construction of the words employed may be known by supplying the ellipsis; as, “She is younger than I” [*am*.] —“He does nothing who endeavours to do more than [*what*] is allowed to humanity.”—*Johnson*. “My punishment is greater than [*what*] I can bear.” —*Bible*.

NOTES TO RULE XVI.

NOTE I.—When two terms connected refer jointly to a third, they must be adapted to it and to each other, both in sense and in form. Thus: in stead of, “It always *has*, and always will be laudable,” say, “It always *has been*, and *it* always will be laudable.”

NOTE II.—The disjunctive conjunctions *lest* and *but*, should not be employed where the copulative *that*, would be more proper: as, “I feared *that* I should be deserted;” not, “*lest* I should be deserted.”

NOTE III.—After *else*, *other*, *rather*, and *all comparatives*, the latter term of comparison should be introduced by the conjunction *than*: as, “Can there be any *other than* this?”—*Harris*. “Is not the life *more than* meat?”—*Bible*.

NOTE IV.—The words in each of the following pairs, are the proper *correspondents* to each other; and care should be taken, to give them their right place in the sentence:

1. *Though—yet*; as, “*Though* he were dead, *yet* shall he live.”—*John*, xi. 25.

2. *Whether—or*; as, “*Whether* there be few *or* many.”

3. *Either—or*; as, “He was *either* ashamed *or* afraid.”

4. *Neither—nor*; as, “John the Baptist came *neither* eating bread *nor* drinking wine.”—*Luke*, vii. 33.

5. *Both—and*; as, “I am debtor *both* to the Greeks *and* to the Barbarians.”—*Rom*. i. 14.

6. *Such—as*; as, “An assembly *such as* earth saw never.”—*Cowper*.

7. *Such—that*; with a finite verb following, to express a consequence: as, “My health is *such that* I cannot go.”

8. *As—as*; with an adjective or an adverb, to express equality: as, “The peasant is *as* gay *as* he.”—*Cowper*.

9. *As—so*; with two verbs, to express equality or proportion. as, “*As* two are to four, *so* are six to twelve.”

10. *So—as*; with an adjective or an adverb, to limit the degree by comparison: as, “How can you descend to a thing so base *as* falsehood?”

11. *So—as*; with a negative preceding, to deny equality: as, "No lamb was e'er *so* mild *as* he."—*Langhorne*.

12. *So—as*; with an infinitive following, to express a consequence: as, "These difficulties were *so* great *as* to discourage him."

13. *So—that*; with a finite verb following, to express a consequence: as, "He was *so* much injured, *that* he could not walk."

FALSE SYNTAX UNDER RULE XVI.

Examples under Note 1.

The first proposal was essentially different and inferior to the second.

[Not proper, because the preposition *to*, is used with joint reference to the two adjectives *different* and *inferior*, which require different prepositions. But, according to Note 1st under Rule 16th, "When two terms connected refer jointly to a third, they must be adapted to it and to each other, both in sense and in form." The sentence may be corrected thus; The first proposal was essentially different *from* the second, and inferior *to* it.]

He has made alterations and additions to the work.

He is more bold, but not so wise, as his companion.

Sincerity is as valuable, and even more so, than knowledge.

I always have, and I always shall be, of this opinion.

What is now kept secret, shall be hereafter displayed and heard in the clearest light.

We pervert the noble faculty of speech, when we use it to the defaming or to disquiet our neighbours.

Be more anxious to acquire knowledge than of showing it.

The court of chancery frequently mitigates and breaks the teeth of the common law.

Under Note 2.

We were apprehensive lest some accident had happened.

I do not deny but he has merit.

Are you afraid lest he will forget you?

These paths and bow'rs, doubt not but our joint hands
Will keep from wilderness.—*Milton*.

Under Note 3.

It was no other but his own father.

Have you no other proof except this?

I expected something more besides this.

He no sooner retires but his heart burns with devotion.

Such literary filching is nothing else but robbery.

Under Note 4.

Neither despise or oppose what you do not understand.

He would not either do it himself nor let me do it.

The majesty of good things is such, as the confines of them are reverend.

Whether he intends to do so, I cannot tell.

Send me such articles only, that are adapted to this market.

As far as I am able to judge, the book is well written.

No errors are so trivial but they deserve correction.

It will improve neither the mind, nor delight the fancy.

The one is equally deserving as the other.

There is no condition so secure as cannot admit of change.

Do you think this is so good as that?

The relations are so obscure as they require much thought.

None is so fierce that dare stir him up.

There was no man so sanguine who did not apprehend some ill consequence.

I must be so candid to own that I do not understand it.

The book is not as well printed as it ought to be.

So still he sat as those who wait

Till judgement speak the doom of fate.—*Scott.*

RULE XVII.—PREPOSITIONS.

Prepositions show the relations of things: as, "He came *from* Rome *to* Paris, *in* the company of many eminent men, and passed *with* them *through* many cities."—*Analectic Magazine.*

EXCEPTION FIRST.

The preposition *to*, before an abstract infinitive, and at the head of a phrase which is made the subject of a verb, has no proper antecedent term of relation; as, "*To* learn to die, is the great business of life."—*Dillwyn.* "Nevertheless, *to* abide in the flesh, is more needful for you."—*St. Paul.* "*To* be reduced to poverty, is a great affliction."

EXCEPTION SECOND.

The preposition *for*, when it introduces its object before an infinitive, and the whole phrase is made the subject of a verb, has properly no antecedent term of relation; as, "*For* us to learn to die, is the great business of life."—"Nevertheless, *for* me to abide in the flesh, is more needful for you."—"For an old man to be reduced to poverty, is a very great affliction."

OBSERVATIONS ON RULE XVII.

OBS. 1.—In parsing a *preposition*, the learner should name *the two terms of the relation*, and apply the foregoing rule. The principle is simple and etymological, yet not the less important as a rule of syntax. Among tolerable writers, the prepositions exhibit more errors than any

other equal number of words. This is probably owing to the careless manner in which they are usually slurred over in parsing.

Obs. 2.—If the learner be at any loss to discover the two terms of relation, let him ask and answer *two questions*; first, with the interrogative *what* before the preposition, to find the antecedent; and then, with the same pronoun after the preposition, to find the subsequent term. These questions answered according to the sense, will always give the true terms. If one term is obvious, find the other in this way; as, "Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night showeth knowledge."—*Psal.* *What* unto day? Ans. "*Uttereth unto day.*" *What* unto night? Ans. "*Showeth unto night.*" To parse rightly is to understand rightly; and what is well expressed, it is a shame to misunderstand or misinterpret.

Obs. 3.—When a preposition *begins* or *ends* a sentence or clause, the terms of relation are transposed; as, "To a studious man, action is a relief."—*Burgh.* "*Science* they [the ladies] do not *pretend to.*"—*Id.* "Until I have done that *which* I have spoken to thee *of.*"—*Gen.* xxviii. 15.

Obs. 4.—The *former* or *antecedent* term of relation may be a noun, an adjective, a pronoun, a verb, a participle, or an adverb: the *latter* or *subsequent* term may be a noun, a pronoun, a pronominal adjective, an infinitive verb, or an imperfect or pluperfect participle. The word governed by the preposition, is always the *subsequent* term, however placed.

Obs. 5.—Both the terms of relation are usually expressed; though either of them *may be understood*: as, 1. *The former*—"All shall know me, [*reckoning*] *from* the least to the greatest."—*Heb.* viii. 11. [I say] "*in* a word, it would entirely defeat the purpose."—*Blair.* 2. *The latter*—"Opinions and ceremonies [*which*] they would die *for.*"—*Locke.* "*in* [*those*] who obtain defence, or who defend."—*Pope.*

Obs. 6.—The only proper exceptions to the foregoing rule, are those which are inserted above, unless the abstract infinitive used as a predicate is also to be excepted; as, "To reason right, is to submit."—*Pope.* But here most if not all grammarians would say, the verb *is*, is the antecedent or governing term. The relation, however, is not such as when we say, "He is to submit;" but, perhaps, to insist on a different mode of parsing these two infinitives, would be a needless refinement. In relation to the infinitive, *Dr. Adam* remarks that the preposition *to* is often taken *absolutely*; as, "To confess the truth"—"To proceed." But the assertion is not entirely true; nor are his examples appropriate; for what he and many other grammarians call the *infinitive absolute*, evidently depends on something *understood*; and the preposition is surely in no instance independent of what follows it, and is therefore never entirely absolute. Prepositions are not to be supposed to have no antecedent term, merely because they stand at the head of a sentence which is made the subject of a verb; for the sentence itself often contains that term, as in the following example: "*In* what way mind acts upon matter, is unknown." Here *in* shows the relation between *acts* and *way*; because it is suggested, that mind *acts in some way.*

Obs. 7.—The preposition (as its name implies) *precedes* the word which it governs. But, in poetry, the preposition is sometimes placed *after* its object; as,

"Wild Carron's lonely woods *among*."—*Langhorne.*

Obs. 8.—In the familiar style, a preposition governing a relative or an interrogative pronoun, is often separated from its object, and connected with the other term of relation; as, "*Whom* did he speak *to*?" But it is more dignified, and in general more graceful, to place the preposition before the pronoun; as, "*To whom* did he speak?"

OBS. 9.—Two prepositions sometimes come together; as, “Lambeth is *over against* Westminster-abbey.”—*Murray*.

“And *from before* the lustre of her face.”—*Thomson*.

“Blows mildew *from between* his shrivel’d lips.”—*Cowper*.

These should be written as compounds, and taken together in parsing; for if we parse them separately, we must either call the first an *adverb*, or suppose some very awkward ellipsis.

OBS. 10.—Two separate prepositions have sometimes a joint reference to the same noun: as, “He boasted *of*, and contended *for*, the privilege.” This construction is formal, and scarcely allowable, except in the law style. It is better to say, “He boasted of the privilege, and contended for it.”

OBS. 11.—The preposition *into*, expresses a relation produced by motion or change; and *in*, the same relation, without reference to motion: hence, “to walk *into* the garden,” and, “to walk *in* the garden,” are very different.

OBS. 12.—*Between* or *betwixt* is used in reference to two things or parties: *among* or *amidst*, in reference to a greater number, or to something by which an other may be surrounded; as,

“Thou pendulum *betwixt* a smile and tear.”—*Byron*.

“The host *between* the mountain and the shore.”—*Id.*

“To meditate *amongst* decay, and stand
A ruin *amidst* ruins.”—*Id.*

NOTES TO RULE XVII.

NOTE I.—Prepositions must be employed agreeably to the usage and idiom of the language, so as rightly to express the relations intended.

NOTE II.—An *ellipsis* of prepositions is inelegant, except in those phrases in which long and general use has sanctioned it. In the following sentence, *of* is needed.

“———— I will not flatter you,
That all I see in you is *worthy love*.”—*Shak.*

FALSE SYNTAX UNDER RULE XVII.

Examples under Note 1.

Her sobriety is no derogation to her understanding.

[Not proper, because the relation between *derogation* and *understanding* is not correctly expressed by the preposition *to*. But, according to Note 1st under Rule 17th, “Prepositions must be employed agreeably to the usage and idiom of the language, so as rightly to express the relations intended.” This relation would be better expressed by *from*; thus, Her sobriety is no derogation *from* her understanding.]

She finds a difficulty of fixing her mind.

This affair did not fall into his cognizance.

He was accused for betraying his trust.

There was no water, and he died for thirst.

I have no occasion of his services.

You may safely confide on him.

I entertain no prejudice to him.
 You may rely in what I tell you.
 Virtue and vice differ widely with each other.
 This remark is founded in truth.
 After many toils, we arrived to our journey's end.
 I will tell you a story very different to that.
 Their conduct is agreeable with their profession.
 Excessive pleasures pass from satiety in disgust.
 I turned into disgust from the spectacle.
 They are gone in the meadow.
 Let this be divided between the three.
 The shells were broken in pieces.
 The deception has passed among every one.
 They never quarrel among each other.
 Amidst every difficulty, he persevered.
 Let us go above stairs.
 I was at London, when this happened.
 We were detained to home, and disappointed in our walk.
 This originated from mistake.
 The Bridewell is situated to the west of the City-Hall, and it
 has no communication to the other buildings.
 I am disappointed of the work ; it is very inferior from what I
 expected.

Under Note 2.

Be worthy me, as I am worthy you.—*Dryden*.
 They cannot but be unworthy the care of others.
 Thou shalt have no portion on this side the river.
 Sestos and Abydos were exactly opposite each other.
 Ovid was banished Rome by his patron Augustus.

RULE XVIII.—INTERJECTIONS.

Interjections have no dependent construction : as, “*O*’
 let not thy heart despise me.”—*Johnson*.

OBSERVATIONS ON RULE XVIII.

OBS. 1.—To this rule there are properly *no exceptions*. Though interjections are sometimes uttered in close connexion with other words, yet, being mere signs of passion and feeling, they cannot have any strict grammatical relation, or dependence according to the sense. Being destitute alike of relation, agreement, and government, they must be used independently, if used at all.

OBS. 2.—The interjection *O* is common to many languages, and is frequently prefixed to nouns or pronouns put absolute by direct address ; as, “*Arise, O Lord ; O God, lift up thine hand.*”—*Psalm*, x. 12. “*O ye of little faith !*”—*Mat.* vi. 30. The *Latin* and *Greek* grammarians, therefore, made this interjection the sign of the *vocative case* ; which is the same as the *nominative* put absolute by address in *English*.

OBS. 3.—"Interjections in English have no government."—*Lowth*. When a word not in the nominative absolute, follows an interjection, as part of an imperfect exclamation, its construction depends on something *understood*; as, "Ah *me!*"—that is, "Ah! *pity me.*"—"Alas *for them!*"—that is, "Alas! I *sigh* for them."—"O *for that warning voice!*"—that is, "O! *how I long* for that warning voice!"—"O! *that they were wise!*"—that is, "O! *how I wish* that they were wise." Such expressions, however, lose much of their vivacity, when the ellipsis is supplied.

OBS. 4.—Interjections may be placed *before* or *after* a simple sentence, and sometimes *between* its parts; but they are seldom allowed to interrupt the connexion of words closely united in sense. Murray's definition of an interjection is faulty, and directly contradicted by his example: "O virtue! how amiable thou art!"

II. GOVERNMENT.

OBS. 1.—*Government* has respect only to nouns, pronouns, verbs, participles, and prepositions; the other five parts of speech neither govern nor are governed. The *governing* words may be either nouns, verbs, participles, or prepositions; the words *governed* are either nouns, pronouns, verbs, or participles. In parsing, the learner must remember that the rules of government are not to be applied to the *governing* words, but to those which *are governed*; and which, for the sake of brevity, are often technically named after the particular form or modification assumed; as, *possessives, objectives, same cases, infinitives, gerundives, &c.* Taken in this way, none of the following rules can have any exceptions.

OBS. 2.—The *Arrangement* of words, (which is treated of in the observations on the rules of construction,) is an important part of syntax, in which not only the beauty but the propriety of language is intimately concerned, and to which particular attention should therefore be paid in composition. But it is to be remembered, that the mere collocation of words in a sentence never affects the method of parsing them; on the contrary, the same words, however placed, are always to be parsed in precisely the same way, so long as they express precisely the same meaning. In order to show that we have parsed any part of an inverted or difficult sentence rightly, we are at liberty to declare the meaning by any arrangement which will make the construction more obvious, provided we retain both the sense and all the words unaltered; but to drop or alter any word, is to pervert the text, and to make a mockery of parsing. Grammar rightly learned, enables one to understand both the sense and the construction of whatsoever is rightly written; and he who reads what he does not understand, reads to little purpose. With great indignity to the muses, several pretenders to grammar have foolishly taught, that, "in parsing poetry, in order to *come at the meaning* of the author, the learner will find it necessary to transpose his language."—*Kirkham's Gr.* p. 166. See also *Merchant, Wilcox, Hull*, and others, to the same effect. To what purpose can he *transpose* a sentence, who does not first see what it means, and how to explain or parse it as it stands?

RULE XIX.—POSSESSIVES.

A noun or a pronoun in the Possessive case, is governed by the name of the thing possessed; as,

"*Theirs* is the vanity, the learning *thine*;

"Touch'd by *thy* hand, again *Rome's* glories shine."

OBSERVATIONS ON RULE XIX.

Obs. 1.—Every possessive is governed by some *noun* expressed or understood, except such as (without the possessive sign) are put in apposition with others so governed; and for every possessive termination there must be a separate governing word. The possessive sign *may* and *must* be omitted in certain cases; but it is never omitted *by ellipsis*, as *Murray* erroneously teaches. The four lines of Note 2d below, are sufficient to show, in every instance, when it must be used, and when omitted: but *Murray*, after as many octavo pages on the point, still leaves it undetermined. If a person knows what he means to say, let him express it according to the note, and he shall not err.

Obs. 2.—The possessive case generally comes *immediately before* the governing noun; as, “All *nature’s* difference keeps all *nature’s* peace.”—*Pope*. “Lady! be *thine* [i. e. thy walk] the *Christian’s* walk.”—*Ch. Observer*. But to this general principle there are some exceptions: as,

1. When an adjective intervenes; as, “*Flora’s* earliest *smells*.”—*Milton*. “Of *Will’s* last night’s *lecture*.”—*Spectator*.

2. When the possession is affirmed or denied; as, “The book is *mine*, and not *John’s*.” But here the governing noun *may be supplied* in its proper place; and, in some such sentences, it *must be*, else a pronoun will be the only governing word: as, “Ye are Christ’s [disciples,] and Christ is God’s [son.]”—*St. Paul*.

3. When the case occurs without the sign; as, “In her brother Absalom’s house.”—*Bible*. “David and Jonathan’s friendship.”—“Adam and Eve’s morning hymn.”—*Dr. Ash*. “Behold, the heaven, and the heaven of heavens, is the Lord’s thy *God*.”—*Deut. x. 14*.

Obs. 3.—Where the governing noun cannot be easily mistaken, it is often omitted by ellipsis; as, “At the alderman’s” [house]—“A book of my brother’s” [books]—“A subject of the emperor’s” [subjects.] This is the true explanation of all *Murray’s* “double genitives;” for the first noun, being partitive, naturally suggests a plurality of the same kind.

Obs. 4.—When two or more nouns of the possessive form are in any way connected, they usually refer to things individually different, but of the same name; and when such is the meaning, the governing noun is *understood* wherever the sign is added without it; as,

“From Stiles’s pocket into Nokes’s” [pocket.]—*S. Butler*.

“Add *Nature’s*, *Custom’s*, *Reason’s*, *Passion’s* strife.”—*Pope*.

Obs. 5.—The possessive sign is sometimes annexed to that part of a compound name, which is, of itself, in the objective case; as, “The *captain-of-the-guard’s* house.”—*Bible*. “The *Bard-of-Lomond’s* lay is done.”—*Hogg*. “Of the *Children-of-Israel’s* half thou shalt take one portion.”—*Num. xxxi. 30*. Such compounds ought always to be written with hyphens, and parsed together as *possessives* governed in the usual way. The words cannot be explained separately.

Obs. 6.—In the following phrase, the possessive sign is awkwardly added to a distinct *adjective*: “In Henry the *Eighth’s* time.”—*Walker’s Key, Introd. p. 11*. Better, “In the time of Henry the Eighth.” But, in the following line, the adjective elegantly takes the sign; because there is an ellipsis of both nouns:

“The rich *man’s* joys increase, the poor’s decay.”—*Goldsmith*.

Obs. 7.—To avoid a concurrence of hissing sounds, the *s* is sometimes omitted; and the apostrophe alone retained to mark the possessive singular; as, “For *conscience’s* sake.”—*Bible*. “*Moses’* minister.”—*Ibid*. “*Felix’s* room.”—*Ibid*. “*Achilles’* wrath.”—*Pope*. But the elision should

be sparingly indulged. It is in general less agreeable than the regular form as, *Hicks'* for *Hicks's*—*Barnes'* for *Barnes's*.

Obs. 8.—Whatever word or term gives rise to the direct relation of property, and is rightly made to govern the possessive case, must be a *noun*—must be the *name* of some substance, quality, state, or action. When therefore other parts of speech assume this relation, they become nouns; as, “Against the day of *my burying*.”—*John*, xii. 7. “Of *my whereabouts*.”—*Shak*. “The very head and front of *my offending*.”—*Id*.

Obs. 9.—Some grammarians say, that a *participle* may govern the possessive case before it, and yet retain the government and adjuncts of a *participle*; as, “We also *properly* say, ‘This will be the effect of the *pupil's composing* frequently.’”—*Murray's Gram*. “What can be the reason of the *committee's having delayed* this business?”—*Murray's Key*. This construction is *faulty*, because it confounds the properties of different parts of speech, and produces a hybridous class between the participle and the noun; “but this,” says *Lowth*, “is inconsistent; let it be either the one or the other, and abide by its proper construction.” It is also *unnecessary*, because the same idea may be otherwise expressed more elegantly; as, “This will be the effect, *if the pupil compose frequently*.”—“*Why have the committee delayed this business?*”

NOTES TO RULE XIX.

NOTE I.—In the use of the possessive case, its appropriate form should be observed: thus, write *men's hers, its, ours, yours, theirs*; and not, *mens', her's, it's our's, your's, their's*.

NOTE II.—When nouns of the possessive case, are connected by conjunctions, or put in apposition, the sign of possession must always be annexed to such, and such only, as immediately precede the governing noun, expressed or understood; as, “*John and Eliza's* teacher is a man of more learning than *James's* or *Andrew's*.”—“For *David* my *servant's* sake.”—*Bible*. “Lost in *love's* and *friendship's* smile.”—*Scott*.

NOTE III.—The relation of property may also be expressed by the preposition *of* and the objective: as, “The will *of man* ;” for, “*man's* will.” Of these forms, we should adopt that which will render the sentence the most perspicuous and agreeable; and by the use of both, avoid an unpleasant repetition of either.

NOTE IV.—A noun governing the possessive plural, should not be made plural, unless the sense requires it. Thus: say, “We have changed our *mind*,” if only one purpose or opinion is meant.

Obs.—A noun taken figuratively may be singular, when the literal meaning would require the plural: such expressions as, “Their *face*”—“Their *neck*”—“Their *hand*”—“Their *head*”—“Their *heart*”—“Our *mouth*”—“Our *life*”—are frequent in the Scriptures, and are not improper.

NOTE V.—The possessive case should not be prefixed to a participle that is not taken in all respects as a noun. The following phrase is therefore wrong: “Adopted by the Goths

in *their* pronouncing the Greek.”—*Walker's Key*, p. 17. Ex-
punge *their*.

FALSE SYNTAX UNDER RULE XIX.

Examples under Note 1.

Thy ancestors virtue is not thine.

[Not proper, because the noun *ancestors*, which is intended for the pos-
sessive plural, has not the appropriate form of that case. But, according to
Note 1st under Rule 19th, “In the use of the possessive case, its appropriate
form should be observed.” An apostrophe is required after *ancestors*; thus.
Thy *ancestors'* virtue is not thine.]

Mans chief good is an upright mind.

I will not destroy the city for ten sake

Moses rod was turned into a serpent.

They are wolves in sheeps clothing.

The tree is known by it's fruit.

The privilege is not their's, any more than it is your's.

Yet he was gentle as soft summer airs,

Had grace for others sins, but none for theirs'.

Under Note 2.

There is but little difference between the Earth and Venus's
diameter.

This hat is John, or James's.

The store is opposite to Morris's and Company's.

This palace had been the grand Sultan's Mahomet's.

This was the Apostle's Paul's advice.

Were Cain's occupation and Abel the same?

Were Cain and Abel's occupation the same?

Were Cain's and Abel's occupations the same?

Were Cain and Abel's parents the same?

Were Cain's parents and Abel the same?

Was Cain's and Abel's father there?

Were Cain's and Abel's parents there?

Thy Maker's will has placed thee here,

A Maker's wise and good.

Under Note 3.

The world's government is not left to chance.

He was Louis the Sixteenth's son's heir.

The throne we honour is the choice of the people.

We met at my brother's partner's house.

An account of the proceedings of the court of Alexander.

Here is a copy of the Constitution of the Society of Teachers
of the city of New-York.

Under Note 4.

Their healths perhaps may be pretty well secured.—*Locke*.
 We all have talents committed to our charges.
 For your sakes forgave I it, in the sight of Christ
 We are, for our parts, well satisfied.
 The pious cheerfully submit to their lots.
 Fools think it not worth their whiles to be wise.

Under Note 5.

I rewarded the boy for his studying so diligently.
 Have you a rule for your thus parsing the participle?
 He errs in his giving the word a double construction.
 By our offending others, we expose ourselves.
 They deserve our thanks, for their quickly relieving us.

RULE XX.—OBJECTIVES.

Active-transitive verbs, and their imperfect and pluperfect participles, govern the objective case; as, "I found *her* assisting *him*."—"Having finished the *work*, I submit *it*."

OBSERVATIONS ON RULE XX.

OBS. 1.—Every objective is governed by some *verb* or *participle*, according to this Rule, or by some *preposition*, according to Rule 22d; except such as are put *in apposition* with others according to Rule 3d, or *after an infinitive or participle* according to Rule 21st; as, "Like him of Gath, *Goliath*."—"They took him to be *me*."

OBS. 2.—The objective case generally follows the governing word: but when it is emphatic, it often precedes the nominative; as, "*Me* he restored to mine office, and *him* he hanged."—*Gen.* xli. 13. "*Home* he had not."—*Thomson*. "This *point* they have gained." In poetry it is sometimes placed between the nominative and the verb; as, "His daring foe securely *him* defied."—*Milton*. "The broom its yellow *leaf* hath shed."—*Langhorne*. A relative or an interrogative pronoun is commonly placed at the head of its clause, and of course it precedes the verb which governs it; as, "I am Jesus, *whom* thou persecutest."—*Acts*. "*Whom* will the meeting appoint?"

OBS. 3.—All active-transitive verbs have some *noun* or *pronoun* for their object. Though verbs are often followed by the infinitive mood, or a dependent clause, forming a part of the logical predicate; yet these terms, being commonly introduced by a connecting particle, do not constitute *such an object* as is contemplated in our definition of a transitive verb. If, in the sentence, "Boys *love* to play," the verb is transitive, as several grammarians affirm; why not also in "Boys *like* to play," "Boys *delight* to play," "Boys *seem* to play," "Boys *cease* to play," and the like? The construction is precisely the same. It must, however, be confessed, that some verbs which thus take the infinitive after them, cannot otherwise be intransitive.

OBS. 4.—The word *that*, which is often employed to introduce a clause, is, by some grammarians, considered as a pronoun, representing the clause which follows it. And their opinion seems to be warranted both

by the origin and the general import of the participle. But in conformity to general custom, and to his own views of the practical purposes of grammatical analysis, the author has ranked it with the conjunctions. And he thinks it better, to call those verbs intransitive, which are followed by *that* and a dependent clause, than to supply the very frequent ellipses which the other explanation supposes. To explain it as a conjunction, *connecting an active-transitive verb and its object*, (as several respectable grammarians do,) appears to involve some inconsistency.

OBS. 5.—Active-transitive verbs are often followed by two objectives in apposition: as, “Thy saints proclaim *thee king*.”—*Cowper*. “The Author of my being formed *me man*.”—*Murray*. “And God called the *firmament Heaven*.”—*Bible*. And, in such a construction, the direct object is sometimes placed before the verb; as, “And *Simon* he surnamed Peter.”—*Mark* iii. 15.

OBS. 6.—When a verb is followed by two words in the objective case which are neither in apposition nor connected by a conjunction, one of them is governed by a preposition understood; as, “I paid [to] *him the money*.”—“They offered [to] *me a seat*.”—“He asked [of] *them the question*.”—“*yielded, and unlock’d [to] her all my heart*.”—*Milton*.

OBS. 7.—In expressing such sentences passively, the object of the preposition is sometimes erroneously assumed for the nominative; as, “*He* was paid *the money*,” in stead of, “*The money* was paid [to] *him*.”

NOTES TO RULE XX.

NOTE I.—Those verbs and participles which require an object, should not be used intransitively; as, “She *affects [kindness,]* in order to *ingratitate [herself]* with you.”—“I will not *allow of* it.” Expunge *of*, that *allow* may govern the pronoun *it*.

NOTE II.—Those verbs and participles which do not admit an object, should not be used transitively; as, “The planters *grow cotton*.” Say *raise*, or *cultivate*.

OBS.—Some verbs will govern a kindred noun, or its pronoun, but not other; as, “He *lived a virtuous life*.”—“Hear, I pray you, this *dream which I have dreamed*.”—*Gen.* xxxvii. 6.

NOTE III.—The passive verb should always take for its subject the direct object of the active-transitive verb from which it is derived; as, (*Active*,) “They denied me this privilege.”—(*Passive*,) “This *privilege* was denied me”—not, “*I* was denied this privilege.”

FALSE SYNTAX UNDER RULE XX.

She I shall more readily forgive.

[Not proper, because the pronoun *she* is in the nominative case, and is used as the object of the active-transitive verb *shall forgive*. But according to Rule 20th, “Active-transitive verbs, and their imperfect and pluperfect participles, govern the objective case.”—Therefore, *she* should be *her*; thus, *Her* I shall more readily forgive.]

Thou only have I chosen.

Who shall we send on this errand?

My father allowed my brother and I to accompany him.

He that is idle and mischievous, reprove sharply.
 Who should I meet but my old friend !
 How long will it take ye to do it ?
 He accosts whoever he meets.
 Whosoever the court favours, is safe.
 They that honour me I will honour.
 Who do you think I saw the other day ?

Under Note 1.

The ambitious are always seeking to aggrandize.
 I must premise with three circumstances.
 This society does not allow of personal reflections.
 False accusation cannot diminish from real merit.
 His servants ye are to whom ye obey.

Under Note 2.

Good keeping thrives the herd.
 We endeavoured to agree the parties.
 Being weary, he sat him down.
 Go, flee thee away into the land of Judah.
 The popular lords did not fail to enlarge themselves on the subject.

Under Note 3.

They were refused the benefit of their recantation.
 Believers are not promised temporal riches.
 We were shown several beautiful pictures.
 But, unfortunately, I was denied the favour.
 You were paid a high compliment.
 I have never been asked the question.

RULE XXI.—SAME CASES.

Active-intransitive, passive, and neuter verbs, and their participles, take the same case *after* as *before* them, when both words refer to the same thing : as, "*He* returned a friend, *who* came a foe."—*Pope*. "*The child* was named John."—" *It* could not be *he*."

OBSERVATIONS ON RULE XXI.

Obs. 1.—The verbs described in this rule do not, like active-transitive verbs, require a regimen, or case after them; but their finite tenses may be followed by a nominative, and their infinitives and participles by a nominative or an objective, explanatory of a noun or pronoun which precedes them. And as these cases belong after the verb or participle, they may in a certain sense be said to be *governed* by it. But the rule is perhaps more properly a rule of agreement; the word which follows

the verb or participle, may be said to be *in apposition* with that which precedes it. [See Rule 3d.]

Obs. 2.—In this rule the terms *after* and *before* refer rather to the order of the sense and construction, than to the placing of the words. The proper subject of the verb is the nominative *to* it, or *before* it, by Rule 2d; and the other nominative, however placed, belongs after it, by Rule 21st. In general, however, the proper subject *precedes* the verb, and the other word *follows* it, agreeably to the literal sense of the rule. But when the proper subject is placed after the verb, as in the nine instances specified under Rule 2d, the explanatory nominative, is commonly introduced still later; as, “But be *thou* an *example* of the believers.”—1 Tim. iv. 12.

Obs. 3.—In interrogative sentences, the terms are usually transposed, or both are placed after the verb; as,

“Whence, and *what* art *thou*, execrable shape?”—Milton.

“Art *thou* that traitor *angel*? art *thou* *he*?”—Idem.

Obs. 4.—In a declarative sentence, there may be a rhetorical or poetical transposition of the terms; as, “I was eyes to the blind, and *feet* was *I* to the lame.”—Job, xxix. 15.

“Far other *scene* is *Thrasymenè* now.”—Byron.

Obs. 5.—In some peculiar constructions, both words naturally come before the verb; as, “I know not *who she* is.”—“Inquire thou whose *son the stripling* is.”—1 Sam. xvii. 56. “Man would not be the creature *which he* now is.”—Blair. “I could not guess *who it* should be.”—Addison. And they are sometimes placed in this manner by *hyperbaton*, or transposition; as, “Yet *He it* is.”—Young. “No contemptible *orator he* was.”—Dr. Blair.

Obs. 6.—As infinitives and participles have no nominatives of their own, such as are not transitive in themselves, may take different cases after them; and, in order to determine what case it is that follows them, the learner must carefully observe what preceding word denotes the same person or thing. This word being often remote and sometimes understood, the sense is the only clew to the construction. Examples: “Who then can bear the thought of *being* an *outcast* from his presence?”—Addison. “I cannot help *being* so passionate an *admirer* as I am.”—Steele. “To recommend *what* the soberer part of mankind look upon to *be* a *trifle*.”—Id. “It would be a romantic *madness*, for a *man* to be a *lord* in his closet.”—Id. “To affect to be a *lord* in one’s closet, would be a romantic *madness*.” In this last sentence, *lord* is in the objective after *to be*; and *madness* in the nominative after *would be*.

FALSE SYNTAX UNDER RULE XXI.

We did not know that it was him.

[Not proper, because the pronoun *him*, which belongs after the neuter verb *was*, is in the objective case, and does not agree with the pronoun *it*, which belongs before it as the nominative; both words referring to the same thing. But, according to Rule 21st, “Active-intransitive, passive, and neuter verbs, take the same case after as before them, when both words refer to the same thing.” Therefore, *him* should be *he*; then, We did not know that it was *he*.]

We thought it was thee.

I would act the same part, if I were him.

It could not have been her.

It is not me that he is angry with.
 They believed it to be I.
 It was thought to be him.
 If it had been her, she would have told us.
 We know it to be they.
 Whom do you think it is?
 Who do you suppose it to be?
 We did not know whom they were.
 Thou art him whom they described.
 Impossible! it can't be me.
 Whom did he think you were?
 Whom say ye that I am?

RULE XXII.—OBJECTIVES.

Prepositions govern the objective case : as,

“Truth and good are one :
 And beauty dwells *in them*, and they *in her*,
 With like *participation*.”—*Akenside*.

OBSERVATIONS ON RULE XXII.

Obs. 1.—Most of the prepositions may take the *imperfect participle* for their object; and some, the *pluperfect*: as, “*On opening the trial, they accused him of having defrauded them.*”—“A quick wit, a nice judgement, &c. could not raise this man *above being received* only upon the foot of contributing to mirth and diversion.”—*Steele*. And the preposition *to* is often followed by an *infinitive*. But, as prepositions, when they introduce declinable words, or words that have cases, always govern the *objective*, there are properly *no exceptions* to the foregoing rule.—Let not the learner suppose, that infinitives or participles, when they are governed by prepositions, are therefore in the *objective case*; for case is no attribute of either of them. They are governed *as participles* or *as infinitives*, and not *as cases*. The mere fact of government is so far from creating the modification governed, that it necessarily presupposes it to exist.

Obs. 2.—Prepositions are sometimes *elliptically* construed with *adjectives*; as, *in rain, in secret, at first, on high*; i. e. *in a rain manner, in secret places, at the first time, on high places*. Such phrases imply time, place, degree, or manner, and are equivalent to adverbs. In parsing, the learner may supply the ellipsis.

Obs. 3.—In a few instances prepositions precede *adverbs*; as, *at once, from above, for ever*. These should be united, and parsed as *adverbs*, or else the adverb must be parsed as a noun, according to observation 3d on Rule 15th.

Obs. 4.—When nouns of *time* or *measure* are connected with verbs or adjectives, the prepositions which govern them, are generally suppressed: as, “We rode sixty miles that day;” that is, “*through sixty miles on that day.*” —“The wall is ten feet high;” that is, “*high to ten feet.*” In parsing, supply the ellipsis; or else you must take the time or measure *adverbially*, as relating to the verb or adjective qualified by it. Such expressions as, “A board of six feet long,”—“A boy of twelve years old,” are wrong. Strike out *of*; or say, “A board of six feet *in length*,”—“A boy of twelve years *of age*.”

Obs. 5.—After the adjectives *like*, *near*, and *nigh*, the preposition *to* or *unto* is often understood; as, “It is *like* [*to* or *unto*] silver.”—Allen. “How *like* the former!”—Dryden. “*Near* yonder copse.”—Goldsmith. “*Nigh* this recess.”—Garth. As similarity and proximity are *relations*, and not *qualities*, it might seem proper to call *like*, *near*, and *nigh*, prepositions; and some grammarians have so classed the last two. Dr. Johnson seems to be inconsistent in calling *near* a preposition in the phrase, “So *near* thy heart,” and an adjective, in the phrase, “Being *near* their master!” We have not placed them with the prepositions for four reasons: (1.) because they are sometimes *compared*; (2.) because they sometimes have *adverbs* evidently relating to them; (3.) because the preposition *to* or *unto* is sometimes expressed after them; and, (4.) because the words which *usually* stand for them in the learned languages, are clearly *adjectives*.—*Like* when it expresses similarity of *manner*, and *near* and *nigh* when they express proximity of *degree*, are *adverbs*.

Obs. 6.—The word *worth* is often followed by an adjective, or a participle, which it appears to *govern*; as, “If your arguments produce no conviction, they are *worth* nothing to me.”—Beattie. “To reign is *worth* ambition.”—Milton. “This is life indeed, life *worth* preserving.”—Addison. It is not easy to determine to what part of speech *worth* here belongs. Dr. Johnson calls it an *adjective*, but says nothing of the *object* after it, which some suppose to be governed by *of* understood. In this supposition, it is gratuitously assumed, that *worth* is equivalent to *worthy*, after which *of* should be expressed; as, “Whatsoever is *worthy* of their love, is *worth* their anger.”—Denham. But, as *worth* appears to have no certain characteristic of an *adjective*, some call it a *noun*, and suppose a double ellipsis; as, “The book is [of the] *worth* [of] a dollar.” This is still less satisfactory; and, as the whole appears to be mere guess-work, we see no good reason why *worth* is not a *preposition*, governing the noun or participle. If an *adverb* precede *worth*, it may as well be referred to the foregoing verb, as when it occurs before any other preposition.

Obs. 7.—Both Dr. Johnson and Horne Tooke, (who never agreed if they could help it,) unite in saying that *worth*, in the phrases, “Wo *worth* the man,”—“Wo *worth* the day,” &c. is from the imperative of the Saxon verb *wyrthan* or *weorthan*, to *be*; i. e. “Wo *be* [*to*] the man,” or, “Wo *betide* the man,” &c. And the latter affirms, that, as *by* is from the imperative of *beon*, to *be*, so *with* (though admitted to be sometimes from *withan*, to *join*) is often no other than this same imperative verb *wyrth* or *worth*: if so, the words *by*, *with*, and *worth*, were originally synonymous, and should now be referred to one and the same class. The *dative case*, or oblique object which they governed as Saxon verbs, becomes their proper object, when taken as *English prepositions*; and in this also they appear to be alike.

Obs. 8.—After verbs of *giving*, *procuring*, and some others, there is usually an ellipsis of *to* or *for* before the objective of the person; as, “Give [*to*] him water to drink.”—“Buy [*for*] me a knife.” So in the exclamation, “Wo is *me*!”—meaning, “Wo is *to me*!”

FALSE SYNTAX UNDER RULE XXII.

It rests with thou and me to decide.

[Not proper, because the pronoun *thou* is in the nominative case, and is governed by the preposition *with*. But, according to Rule 22d, “Prepositions govern the objective case.” Therefore, *thou* should be *thee*; thus, ‘It rests with *thee* and me to decide.’]

Let that remain a secret between you and I.
 I lent the book to some one, I know not who.
 Let no quarrel occur among ye.
 Who did he inquire for? Thou.
 From he that is needy turn not away.
 We are all accountable, each for his own act's.
 Does that boy know who he is speaking to?
 I bestow my favours on whosoever I will.

RULE XXIII.—INFINITIVES.

The preposition *to* governs the Infinitive mood, and commonly connects it to a finite verb: as, "I desire to learn."—*Dr. Adam.*

OBSERVATIONS ON RULE XXIII.

OBS. 1.—No word is more variously explained by grammarians, than this word *to*, which is prefixed to the verb in the infinitive mood. *Johnson, Walker, Scott, Todd*, and other lexicographers, call it an *adverb*; but, in explaining its use, they say it denotes certain *relations*, which it is not the office of an *adverb* to express. [See *Johnson's Dictionary*, 4to.] *Louth, Murray, Webster, Coar, Comly*, and others, call it a *preposition*; and some of these ascribe to it the government of the verb, and others do not. *Louth* says, "The preposition *to* placed before the verb, makes the infinitive mood." *Skinner*, in his *Canones Etymologici*, calls it an *equivocal article*. *Horne Tooke*, who shows that most of our conjunctions and prepositions may be traced back to ancient verbs and nouns, says that *to* has the same origin as *do*, and he seems to consider it an *auxiliary verb*. Many are content to call it a *prefix*, a *particle*, a *sign of the infinitive*, &c. without telling us *why* or *how* it is so, or to *what part of speech* it belongs. If it be a *part of the infinitive*, it is a *verb*, and must be classed with the *auxiliaries*. *Dr. Ash* placed it among the *auxiliaries*; but he says, the *auxiliaries* "seem to have the nature of *adverbs*." We have given in the preceding rule that explanation which we consider to be the most correct and the most simple. Who first parsed the infinitive in this manner we know not; the doctrine is found in several English grammars, one of which, written by a *classical teacher*, was published in London in 1796.—See *Coar's Grammar*, 12mo, p. 263.

OBS. 2.—Most English grammarians have considered the word *to* as a *part of the infinitive*; and, like the teachers of Latin, have referred the government of this mood to a preceding verb. But the rule which they give is partial, and often inapplicable; and their exceptions to it are numerous and puzzling. They teach that at least half the different parts of speech frequently govern the infinitive: if so, there should be a distinct rule for each; for why should the government of one part of speech be made an exception to that of an other? and, if this be done, with respect to the infinitive, why not also with respect to the objective case? In all instances to which their rule is applicable, the rule here given amounts to the same thing; and it obviates the necessity for their numerous exceptions, and the embarrassment arising from other constructions of the infinitive not noticed in them.

OBS. 3.—The infinitive thus admits a simpler solution in *English*, than in most other languages. In *French*, the infinitive, though frequently

placed in immediate dependence on an other verb, may also be governed by several different prepositions, (as *à, de, pour, sans, après,*) according to the sense.* In *Spanish* and *Italian*, the construction is similar. In *Latin* and *Greek*, the infinitive is, for the most part, dependent on an other verb. But, according to the grammars, it may stand for a noun in all the six cases; and many have called it an *indeclinable noun*. See the *Port Royal Latin and Greek Grammars*; in which several peculiar constructions of the infinitive, are referred to the government of a *preposition*.

Obs. 4.—Though the infinitive is commonly made an adjunct to some finite verb, yet it may be joined to almost all the other parts of speech, or to an other infinitive; as,

1. To a *noun*; as, "He had *leave to go*."
2. To an *adjective*; as, "We were *anxious to see you*."
3. To a *pronoun*; as, "I discovered *him to be* a scholar."
4. To a *verb in the infinitive*; as, "*To cease to do evil*."
5. To a *participle*; as, "*Endeavouring to escape*, he fell."
6. To an *adverb*; as, "She is old *enough to go to school*."
7. To a *conjunction*; as, "He knows *better than to trust you*."
8. To a *preposition*; as, "I was *about to write*."—*Rev. x. 4.*
9. To an *interjection*; (by ellipsis;) as, "*O to forget her!*"—*Young.*

Obs. 5.—The infinitive is the mere verb, without affirmation; and, in some respects, resembles a noun. It may stand for—

1. A *subject*; as, "*To steal* is sinful."
2. A *predicate*; as, "To enjoy is *to obey*."—*Pope.*
3. A *purpose*, or an *end*; as, "He's gone *to do it*."—*Edgeworth.*
4. An *employment*; as, "He loves *to ride*."
5. A *cause*; as, "I rejoice *to hear it*."
6. A *coming event*; as, "A structure soon *to fall*."—*Cowper.*
7. A *term of comparison*; as, "He was so much affected *as to weep*."

Obs. 6.—Anciently, the infinitive was sometimes preceded by *for* as well as *to*; as, "I went up to Jerusalem *for to worship*."—*Acts, xxiv. 11.*
 "What went ye out *for to see*?"—*Luke, vii. 26.*

"Learn skilfullie how
 "Each grain *for to laie* by itself on a mow."—*Tusser.*

Modern usage rejects the former preposition.

Obs. 7.—The infinitive sometimes depends on a verb *understood*; as, "*To be* candid with you, [*I confess*] I was in fault." Some grammarians have erroneously taught that the infinitive in such sentences is *put absolute*.

Obs. 8.—The infinitive, or a phrase of which the infinitive is a part, being introduced apparently as the subject of a verb, but superseded by some other word, is *put absolute*, or left unconnected by *pleonasm*; as,

"*To be, or not to be—that is the question.*"—*Shakspeare.*

Obs. 9.—The infinitive of the verb *be*, is often understood; as, "I suppose it [*to be*] necessary." [See *Obs. 2d on Rule xxiv.*]

Obs. 10.—The infinitive usually *follows* the word on which it depends; but this order is sometimes reversed; as,

"*To catch your vivid scenes, too gross her hand.*"—*Thomson.*

* "La préposition, est un mot indéclinable, placé devant les noms, les pronoms, et les verbes, qu'elle régit.—The preposition is an indeclinable word placed before the nouns, pronouns, and verbs, which it governs."—*Perrin's Grammar*, p. 152.

"Every verb placed immediately after an other verb, or after a preposition, ought to be put in the *infinitive*; because it is then the *regimen* of the verb or preposition which precedes."—*Gram. des Gram. par Girault Du Vivier*, p. 774.

FALSE SYNTAX UNDER RULE XXIII.

Ought these things be tolerated?

[Not proper, because the infinitive *be tolerated*, is not preceded by the preposition *to*. But, according to Rule 23d, "The preposition *to* governs the infinitive mood, and commonly connects it to a finite verb." Therefore, *to* should be inserted; thus, Ought these things *to* be tolerated?]

Please excuse my son's absence.

Cause every man go out from me.

Forbid them enter the garden.

Do you not perceive it move?

Allow others discover your merit.

He was seen go in at that gate.

Permit me pass this way.

RULE XXIV.—INFINITIVES.

The active verbs *bid*, *dare*, *feel*, *hear*, *let*, *make*, *need*, *see*, and their participles, take the Infinitive after them, without the preposition *to*: as, "If he bade thee *depart*. how darest thou *stay*?"

OBSERVATIONS ON RULE XXIV.

Obs. 1.—The preposition is almost always employed after the passive form of these verbs, and in some instances after the active: as, "He was heard *to* say."—"I cannot see *to* do it."—"What would dare *to* molest him who might call, on every side, to thousands enriched by his bounty?"—*Dr. Johnson*.

Obs. 2.—The auxiliary *be* of the passive infinitive is also suppressed, after *feel*, *hear*, *make*, and *see*; as, "I heard the letter *read*"—not, "*be* read."

FALSE SYNTAX UNDER RULE XXIV.

They need not to call upon her.

[Not proper, because the preposition *to* is inserted before *call*, which follows the active verb *need*. But, according to Rule 24th, "The active verbs *bid*, *dare*, *feel*, *hear*, *let*, *make*, *need*, *see*, and their participles, take the infinitive after them, without the preposition *to*." Therefore *to* should be omitted; thus, They need not call upon her.]

I felt a chilling sensation to creep over me.

I have heard him to mention the subject.

Bid the boys to come in immediately.

I dare to say he has not got home yet.

Let no rash promise to be made.

We sometimes see bad men to be honoured.

A good reader will make himself to be distinctly heard.

RULE XXV.—NOM. ABSOLUTE.

A noun or a pronoun is put absolute in the nominative, when its case depends on no other word: as, "*He* failing,

who shall meet success?"—"Your *fathers*, where are they? and the *prophets*, do they live forever?"—*Zech. i. 5.*

"*This said*, he form'd thee, *Adam!* thee, *O man!*
Dust of the ground!"—*Milton.*

OBSERVATIONS ON RULE XXV.

OBS. 1.—In parsing the nominative absolute, tell *how* it is put so, whether with a *participle*, by direct *address*, by *pleonasm*, or by *exclamation*; for a noun or a pronoun is put absolute in the nominative, under the following four circumstances:

1. When, with a *participle*, it is used to express a cause, or a concomitant fact; as,

—————"Thou looking on,
Shame to be overcome or overreach'd,
Would utmost vigor raise."—*Milton.*

2. When, by *direct address*, it is put in the second person, and set off from the verb by a comma; as, "At length, *Seged*, reflect and be wise."—*Dr. Johnson.*

3. When, by *pleonasm*, it is introduced abruptly for the sake of emphasis; as, "*He* that is in the city, famine and pestilence shall devour him."—"Gad, a troop shall overcome him."—*Gen. xlix. 19.* "The north and the south, thou hast created them."—*Psalms, lxxxix. 12.* [See the figure *Pleonasm*, in PART IV.]

4. When, by *mere exclamation*, it is used without address, and without other words expressed or implied to give it construction; as,

"Oh! deep enchanting prelude to repose,
The dawn of bliss, the twilight of our woes!"—*Campbell.*

OBS. 2.—The nominative put absolute with a *participle*, is equivalent to a dependent clause commencing with *when*, *while*, *if*, *since*, or *because*; as, "I being a child,"—equal to, "When I was a child."

OBS. 3.—The participle *being* is often understood after nouns or pronouns put absolute; as,

"Alike in ignorance, his reason [—] such,
Whether he thinks too little or too much."—*Pope.*

OBS. 4.—All nouns in the second person are either put absolute, according to Rule 25th, or in apposition with their own pronouns placed before them, according to Rule 3d: as, "This is the stone which was set at nought of you builders."—*Acts.*

"Peace! *minion*, peace! it boots not me to hear
The selfish counsel of you hangers-on."—*Author.*

OBS. 5.—Nouns preceded by an article, are almost always in the third person; and, in exclamatory phrases, such nouns sometimes appear to have no determinable construction; as, "O the depth of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God."—*Rom. xi. 33.*

OBS. 6.—The case of nouns used in exclamations, or in mottoes and abbreviated sayings, often depends, or may be conceived to depend, on something understood; and, when their construction can be satisfactorily explained on the principle of ellipsis, they are not put absolute. The following examples may perhaps be resolved in this manner, though the expressions will lose much of their vivacity: "A horse! a horse! my kingdom for a horse!"—*Shak.* "Heaps upon heaps"—"Skin for skin"—"An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth"—"Day after day"—"World without end."—*Bible.*

FALSE SYNTAX UNDER RULE XXV.

Him having ended his discourse, the assembly dispersed.

[Not proper, because the pronoun *him*, whose case depends on no other word, is in the objective case. But, according to Rule 25th, "A noun or a pronoun is put absolute in the nominative, when its case depends on no other word." Therefore, *him* should be *he*; thus, *He* having ended his discourse, the assembly dispersed.]

Me being young, they deceived me. —

Them refusing to comply, I withdrew.

Thee being present, he would not tell what he knew.

The child is lost; and me, whither shall I go?

Oh happy us! surrounded thus with blessings!—*Murray*.

"Thee too! Brutus, my son!" cried Cæsar overcome.

But him, the chieftain of them all,
His sword hangs rusting on the wall.

Her quick relapsing to her former state,
With boding fears approach the serving train.

There all thy gifts and graces we display,
Thee, only thee, directing all our way.

RULE XXVI.—SUBJUNCTIVES.

A future contingency is best expressed by a verb in the Subjunctive present; and a mere supposition with indefinite time, by a verb in the Subjunctive imperfect: but a conditional circumstance assumed as a fact, requires the Indicative mood: as, "If thou *forsake* him, he will cast thee off forever."—"If it *were* not so, I would have told you."—"If thou *went*, nothing would be gained."—"Though he *is* poor, he is contented."

NOTES TO RULE XXVI.

NOTE I.—In connecting words that express time, the order and fitness of time should be observed. Thus: in stead of, "I *have seen* him *last week*," say, "I *saw* him *last week*;" and in stead of, "I *saw* him *this week*," say, "I *have seen* him *this week*."

NOTE II.—Verbs of *commanding*, *desiring*, *expecting*, *hoping*, *intending*, *permitting*, and some others, in all their tenses, refer to actions or events, relatively present or future: one should therefore say, "I hoped you *would come*"—not, "*would have come*;" and, "I intended *to do it*"—not, "*to have done it*;" &c.

NOTE III.—Propositions that are at all times equally true or false should generally be expressed in the present tense; as,

“He seemed hardly to know, that two and two *make* four”—not, “*made*.”

FALSE SYNTAX UNDER RULE XXVI.

Examples under the first clause of Rule 26.

He will not be pardoned, unless he repents.

[Not proper, because the verb *repents*, which is used to express a future contingency, is in the indicative mood. But, according to the first clause of Rule 26th, “A future contingency is best expressed by a verb in the subjunctive present.” Therefore, *repents* should be *repent*; thus, He will not be pardoned, unless he *repent*.]

He will maintain his cause, though he loses his estate.

They will fine thee, unless thou offerest an excuse.

I shall walk out in the afternoon, unless it rains.

Let him take heed lest he falls.

On condition that he comes, I consent to stay.

If he is but discreet, he will succeed.

Take heed that thou speakest not to Jacob.

If thou castest me off, I shall be miserable.

Send them to me, if thou pleasest.

Watch the door of thy lips, lest thou utterest folly.

Under the second clause of Rule 26.

And so would I, if I was he.

[Not proper, because the verb *was*, which is used to express a mere supposition, with indefinite time, is in the indicative mood. But, according to the second clause of Rule 26th, “A mere supposition, with indefinite time, is best expressed by a verb in the subjunctive imperfect.” Therefore, *was* should be *were*; thus, And so would I, if I *were* he.]

If I was to write, he would not regard it.

If thou feltest as I do, we should soon decide.

Though thou sheddest thy blood in the cause, it would but prove thee sincerely a fool.

If thou lovedst him, there would be more evidence of it.

I believed, whatever was the issue, all would be well.

If love was never feigned, it would appear to be scarce.

There fell from his eyes as it had been scales.

If he was an impostor, he must have been detected.

Was death denied, all men would wish to die.

O that there was yet a day to redress thy wrongs!

Though thou wast huge as Atlas, thy efforts would be vain.

Under the last clause of Rule 26.

If he know the way, he does not need a guide.

[Not proper, because the verb *know*, which is used to express a conditional circumstance assumed as a fact, is in the subjunctive mood. But, according to the last clause of Rule 26th, “A conditional circumstance

assumed as a fact, requires the indicative mood." Therefore, *know* should be *knows*; thus, If he *knows* the way, he does not need a guide.]

Though he seem to be artless, he has deceived us.
 If he think as he speaks, he may safely be trusted.
 Though this event be strange, it certainly did happen.
 If thou love tranquillity of mind, seek it not abroad.
 If seasons of idleness be dangerous, what must a continued habit of it prove?—*Blair*.
 Though he were a son, yet learned he obedience by the things which he suffered.
 I knew thou wert not slow to hear.

Under Note 1.

The work has been finished last week.
 He was out of employment this fortnight.
 This mode of expression has been formerly in use.
 I should be much obliged to him if he will attend to it.
 I will pay the vows which my lips have uttered when I was in trouble.
 I have compassion on the multitude, because they continue with me now three days.
 I thought, by the accent, that he had been speaking to his child.
 And he that was dead sat up and began to speak.
 Thou hast borne, and hast patience, and for my name's sake hast laboured, and hast not fainted.—*Rev* ii. 3.
 Ye will not come unto me that ye might have life.
 At the end of this quarter, I shall be at school two years.
 We have done no more than it was our duty to have done.

Under Note 2.

We expected that he would have arrived last night.
 Our friends intended to have met us.
 We hoped to have seen you.
 He would not have been allowed to have entered.

Under Note 3.

The doctor affirmed, that fever always produced thirst.
 The ancients asserted, that virtue was its own reward.

PROMISCUOUS EXAMPLES OF FALSE SYNTAX.

LESSON I.

[It is here expected that the learner will ascertain for himself the proper form of correcting each example, according to the particular Rule or Note under which it belongs.]

There is a spirit in man; and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth them understanding.

My people doth not consider.

I have never heard who they invited.

Then hasten thy return ; for, thee away

Nor lustre has the sun, nor joy the day.

I am as well as when you was here.

That elderly man, he that came in late, I supposed to be the superintendent.

All the virtues of mankind are to be counted upon a few fingers, but his follies and vices are innumerable.

It must indeed be confessed that a lampoon or a satire do not carry in them robbery or murder.

There was more persons than one engaged in this affair.

A man who lacks ceremony, has need for great merit.

A wise man avoids the showing any excellence in trifles.

The most important and first female quality is sweetness of temper.

We choose rather lead than follow.

Ignorance is the mother of fear, as well as admiration.

He must fear many, who many fear.

Every one partake of honour bestowed on the worthy.

The king nor the queen were not at all deceived.

Was there no difference, there would be no choice.

I had rather have been informed.

Must thee return this evening?

Life and death is in the power of the tongue.

I saw a person that I took to be she.

Let him be whom he may, I shall not stop.

This is certainly an useful invention.

That such a spirit as thou dost not understand me.

It is no more but justice,' quoth the farmer.

LESSON II.

Great improvements has been made.

It is undoubtedly true what I have heard.

The nation is torn by feuds which threaten their ruin.

The account of these transactions were incorrect.

Godliness with contentment are great gain.

The number of sufferers have not been ascertained.

There are one or more of them yet in confinement.

They have chose the wisest part.

He spent his whole life in doing of good.

They know scarcely that temperance is a virtue.

I am afraid lest I have laboured in vain.

Mischief to itself doth back recoil.

This construction sounds rather harshly.

What is the cause of the leaves curling?

Was it thee, that made the noise?

Let thy flock clothe upon the naked.
 Wisdom and knowledge is granted unto thee.
 His conduct was surprising strange.
 This woman taught my brother and I to read.
 Let your promises be such that you can perform.
 We shall sell them in the state they now are.
 We may add this observation, however.
 'This came in fashion when I was young.
 I did not use the leaves, but root of the plant.
 We have used every mean in our power.
 Pass ye away, thou inhabitant of Saphir.—*Micah*, i. 11.
 Give every syllable and every letter their proper sound.

LESSON III.

To know exactly how much mischief may be ventured upon
 with impunity, are knowledge enough for some folks.
 Every leaf and every twig teem with life.
 I was rejoiced at this intelligence.
 At this stage of advancement, there is little difficulty in the pu-
 pil's understanding the passive and neuter verbs.
 I was afraid that I should have lost the parcel.
 Which of all these patterns is the prettier?
 They which despise instruction shall not be wise.
 Both thou and thy advisers have mistaken their interest.
 A idle soul shall suffer hunger.
 The lips of knowledge is a precious jewel.
 I and my cousin are requested to attend.
 Can only say that such is my belief.
 This is different from the conscience being made to feel.
 Here is ground for their leaving the world with peace.
 Where are you all running so fast?
 A man is the noblest work of creation.
 Of all other crimes wilful murder is the most atrocious.
 The tribes whom I visited, are partially civilized.
 From hence I conclude they are in error.
 The girls' books are neater than the boys.
 I intended to have transcribed it.
 Shall a character made up of the very worst passions, pass un-
 der the name of a gentleman?
 Rhoda ran in, and told how Peter stood before the gate.
 What is latitude and longitude?
 Cicero was more eloquent than any Roman.
 Who dares apologize for Pizarro?—who is but another name
 for rapacity!

LESSON IV.

Tell me whether you will do it or not

After the most straitest sect, I lived a Pharisee.
 We have no more but five loaves and two fishes.
 I know not who it was who did it.

Doubt not, little though there be,
 But I'll cast a crumb to thee.—*Langhorne.*

This rule is the best which can be given.
 I have never seen no other way.
 These are poor amends for the men and treasures which we
 have lost.

Dost thou know them boys?
 This is a part of my uncle's father's estate.
 Many people never learn to speak correct.
 Some people are rash, and others timid: those apprehend too
 much, these too little.

Is it lawful for us to give tribute to Cæsar or no?
 It was not worth while preserving any permanent enmity.
 I no sooner saw my face in it, but I was startled at the shortness
 of it.

Every person is answerable for their own conduct.
 They are men that scorn a mean action, and who will exert
 themselves to serve you.

I do not recollect ever having paid it.
 The stoics taught that all crimes were equal.
 Every one of these theories are now exploded.
 Either of these four will answer.
 There is no situation where he would be happy.
 The boy has been detected in stealing, that you thought so
 clever.

I will meet thee there if thee please.
 He is not so sick, but what he can laugh.
 These clothes does not fit me.
 The audience was all very attentive.

Wert thou some star, which from the ruin'd roof
 Of shak'd Olympus by mischance didst fall!—*Milton.*

LESSON V.

Was the master, or many of the scholars, in the room?
 His father's and mother's consent was asked.
 Whom is he supposed to be?
 He is an old venerable man.
 It was then my purpose to have visited Sicily.
 It is to the learner only, and he that is in doubt, that this assist-
 ance is recommended.
 There are not the least hope of his recovery.
 Anger and impatience is always unreasonable.

In his letters, there are not only correctness, but elegance.
 Opportunity to do good is the highest preferment which a noble mind desires.

The year when he died, is not mentioned.

Had I knew it, I should not have went.

Was it thee, that spoke to me?

The house is situated pleasantly.

He did it as private as he possibly could.

Subduing our passions is the noblest of conquests.

James is more diligent than thee.

Words interwove with sighs found out their way.

He appears to be diffident excessively.

The number of our days are with thee.

Like a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him.—*Psalm*, ciii. 13.

The circumstances of this case, is different.

Well for us, if some such other men should rise!

A man that is young in years, may be old in hours, if he have lost no time.

The chief captain, fearing lest Paul should have been pulled in pieces of them, commanded the soldiers to go down, and to take him by force from among them.—*Acts*, xxiii. 10.

Nay, weep not, gentle Eros; there is left us
 Ourselves to end ourselves.—*Shakspeare*.

GENERAL RULE OF SYNTAX.

In the formation of sentences, the consistency and adaptation of all the words should be carefully observed; and a regular, clear, and correspondent construction should be preserved throughout.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE SYNTAX.

Obs. 1.—In proportion as the rules of Syntax are made few and general, they must be either vague or liable to exceptions. The number of the principles which deserve to be placed in the rules, is not fixed by any obvious distinction; hence the diversity in the number of the rules as given by different grammarians. In this matter a middle course seems to be best. We have therefore taken the parts of speech in their order, and comprised as the general principles of relation, agreement, and government, in *twenty-six leading Rules*. Of these rules, *eight* (namely, the 1st, the 4th, the 14th, the 15th, the 16th, the 17th, the 18th, and the 19th,) are used only in *parsing*; *two* (namely, the 13th and the 26th,) are necessary only for the *correction of false syntax*; the remaining *sixteen* answer the double purpose of *parsing* and *correction*. The *Exceptions*, of which there are *twenty-four*, belong to ten different rules. The *Notes*, of which there are *eighty-seven*, are subordinate rules of syntax, formed for the detection of errors. The *Observations*, of which there are about *two hundred*, are chiefly designed to explain the arrangement of words, and whatever is difficult or peculiar in construction.

Obs. 2.—The *General Rule of Syntax*, being designed to meet every possible form of error in construction, necessarily includes all the particular rules and notes. It is too broad to convey very definite instruction, and ought not to be applied where a special rule or note is applicable. A few examples, not properly coming under any other head, will serve to show its use and application: such examples are given in the *false syntax* below.

Obs. 3.—In the foregoing pages, the principles of *syntax*, or *construction*, are supposed to be pretty fully developed; but there may be in composition many errors of such a nature that no rule of grammar can show *what should be substituted*. The greater the inaccuracy, the more difficult the correction; because the sentence may require a change throughout. Thus, the following definition, though very short, is a fourfold solecism: "*Number is the consideration of an object, as one or more.*"—Murray. This sentence, though written by one grammarian, and copied by twenty others, cannot be corrected but by changing every word in it: but this will of course destroy its *identity*, and form an *other sentence*, not an *amendment*. It is unfortunate for youth, that a volume of these incorrigible sentences might be culled from our *grammars*! Examples of false syntax cannot embrace what is either utterly wrong in thought, or utterly unintelligible in language; for the writer's meaning must be preserved in the correction, and where no sense is discovered, particular improprieties can never be detected and proved. The sentence above is one which we cannot correct; but we can say of it—*first*, that *number* in grammar can never be defined, because unity and plurality have no common property—*secondly*, that *number* is not *consideration*, in any sense of the word—*thirdly*, that an object is known to be *one* object, by mere intuition, and not by consideration—and, *fourthly*, that he who considers an object as *more* than one, misconceives it!!!!

Obs. 4.—In the first eighteen rules, we have given the *syntax* of all the parts of speech in regard to *relation* and *agreement*. And, by placing the rules in the order of the parts of speech, we hope to have relieved the pupil from all difficulty in recollecting the numbers by which they are distinguished; for, in the exercise of parsing, it is very important that the Rules be distinctly and accurately quoted by the pupil. Relation and agreement have been taken together, because they could not properly be separated. One word may *relate* to an other and *not agree* with it; but there is never any *necessary agreement* between words that have not a *relation*, or a dependence on each other according to the sense.

Obs. 5.—The *English* language having few inflections, has also few concords or agreements. Articles, adjectives, and participles, which in many other languages *agree* with their nouns in gender, number, and case, have usually in English, no modifications in which they can agree with their nouns. Lowth says, "The adjective in English, having no variation of gender and number, *cannot but agree* with the substantive in these respects." What then is the *agreement* of words? Can it be any thing else than their *similarity* in some common property or modification? And is it not obvious, that no two things in nature can anywise *agree* or *be alike*, except in some quality or accident which belongs to each of them? Yet how often have Murray and others, as well as Lowth, forgotten this! To give one instance out of many: "*Gender* has respect only to the third person singular of the pronouns, *he, she, it.*"—Murray, Pierce, Flint, Lyon, Bacon, Russell, Fisk, Maltby, Alger, Miller, Merchant, Kirkham, and other idle copyists. Yet, according to these same gentlemen, "*Gender is the distinction of nouns, with regard to sex;*"

and, "Pronouns *must always agree* with their antecedents, and the nouns for which they stand, *in gender*." Now, not one of these three careless assertions can possibly be reconciled with either of the others!!!

FALSE SYNTAX UNDER THE GENERAL RULE.

If I can contribute to your and my country's glory.—*Gold.*

[Not proper, because the pronoun *your* has not a clear and regular construction. But, according to the General Rule of Syntax, "In the formation of sentences, the consistency and adaptation of all the words should be carefully observed; and a regular, clear, and correspondent construction should be preserved throughout." The sentence having a double meaning, may be corrected in two ways; thus, If I can contribute to *our* country's glory—or, If I can contribute to your glory and that of my country.]

Is there, then, more than one true religion?

The laws of Lycurgus but substituted insensibility to enjoyment.—*Goldsmith.*

Rain is seldom or ever seen at Lima.

The young bird raising its open mouth for food, is a natural indication of corporeal want.—*Cardell.*

There is much of truth in the observation of Ascham.—*Id.*

Adopting the doctrine which he had been taught.—*Id.*

This library exceeded half a million volumes.—*Id.*

The Coptic alphabet was one of the latest formed of any.—*Id.*

Many evidences exist of the proneness of men to vice.—*Id.*

To perceive nothing, or not to perceive, is the same.

The king of France or England was to be the umpire.

He may be said to have saved the life of a citizen; and, consequently, entitled to the reward.

The men had made inquiry for Simca's house, and stood before the gate.—*Acts, x. 17.*

Give no more trouble than you can possibly help.

The art of printing being then unknown, was a circumstance in some respects favourable to the freedom of the pen.

An other passion which the present age is apt to run into, is to make children learn all things.—*Goldsmith.*

It requires few talents to which most men are not born, or, at least, may not acquire.

Nor was Philip wanting in his endeavours to corrupt Demosthenes, as he had most of the leading men in Greece.—*Goldsmith.*

The Greeks, fearing to be surrounded on all sides, wheeled about and halted, with the river on their backs.—*Id.*

Poverty turns our thoughts too much upon the supplying of our wants; and riches, upon enjoying our superfluities.

That brother should not war with brother,
And worry and devour each other.—*Cowper.*

Such is the refuge of our youth and age ;
The first from hope, the last from vacancy.—*Byron.*

Triumphant Sylla ! couldst thou then divine,
By ought than Romans Rome should thus be laid ?—*Id.*

EXAMPLES FOR PARSING.

CHAPTER VIII.—SYNTACTICAL.

In the Eighth Chapter are exemplified nearly all the Exceptions and Observations under the Rules of Syntax and the Notes.

LESSON I.—PROSE.

The philosopher, the saint, or the hero—the wise, the good, or the great man—very often lies hid and concealed in a plebeian, *which* a proper education might have disinterred and *brought* to light.—*Addison.*

The long-suffering of God waited in the days of Noah, while the ark was *a* preparing.—1 *Pet.* iii. 20.

Mercy and truth are met together ; righteousness and peace have kissed *each other*.—*Ps.* lxxxv. 10.

In vain do they worship me, teaching for doctrines the commandments of men.—*Matt.* xv. 9.

Knowest thou not this *of old*, since man was placed upon the earth, that the *triumphing* of the *wicked* is short, and the joy of the hypocrite *but* for a moment ?—*Job*, xx. 4, 5.

They shall *every man* turn to his own people, and flee *every one* into his own land.—*Isaiah*, xiii. 14.

Wherefore ye needs must be subject, not only for wrath, but also for *conscience'* sake.—*Rom.* xiii. 5.

But Peter continued *knocking* ; and when they *had opened* the door, and *saw* him, they were astonished.—*Acts*, xii. 16.

Ye have heard that it hath been said, 'An *eye* for an eye, and a *tooth* for a tooth.'—*Matt.* v. 38. [See *Exod.* xxi. 24.]

For now I see through a glass darkly ; but then, *face* to *face* : now I know in part ; but then shall I know even as also I am known.—1 *Cor.* xiii. 12.

Every man should let his man-servant, and every man his maid-servant, being *an* Hebrew or *an* Hebrewess, go free ; that none should serve himself of them, *to wit*, of a Jew his brother.—*Jer.* xxxiv. 9.

Then the *king* of *Babylon's* army besieged Jerusalem : and Jeremiah the Prophet was shut up in the court of the prison which was in the *king* of *Judah's* house.—*Jer.* xxxii. 2.

I Tertius, who wrote this epistle, salute you in the Lord.—*Rom.* xvi. 22.

And this is the record of John, when the Jews sent priests

and Levites from Jerusalem to ask him, '*Who art thou?*' And he confessed, and denied not, but confessed, '*I am not the Christ.*' And they asked him, '*What then? art thou Elias?*' and he saith, '*I am not.*'—'*Art thou that prophet?*' and he answered, '*No.*'—*John*, i. 19.

The new moons and sabbaths, the *calling* of assemblies, I cannot *away* with: *it* is iniquity, even the solemn *meeting*.—*Isaiah*, i. 13.

LESSON II.—PROSE.

The rudiments of every language, therefore, must be given *as a task*, not *as an amusement*.—*Goldsmith*.

Time we ought to consider *as a sacred trust* committed to us by God, *of* which we are now the depositaries, and [*of* which] we are to render an account *at the last*.—*Blair*.

Thus Justice, properly *speaking*, is the only virtue; and *as the* rest have their origin in it.—*Goldsmith*.

True generosity is a duty as indispensably necessary as *those* [which are] imposed upon us by law.—*Id.*

To teach men to be orators, *is little less* than *to* teach them to be poets.—*Id.*

Lysippus is told that his banker asks a debt of forty pounds, and that a distressed acquaintance petitions for the same sum. He gives it, without hesitating, to the latter; for he demands *as a favour* what the former requires *as a debt*.—*Id.*

'*That* I know not what I want,' said the prince, '*is the cause* of my complaint; if I had any known want, I should have a certain wish; that wish would excite endeavour; and I should not then repine to see the sun move so slowly towards the western mountain, or *lament* when the day breaks, and sleep will no longer hide me from myself.'—*Dr. Johnson*.

'My friends,' said he, 'I have seriously considered our manners and our prospects; and [I] find that we have mistaken our own interest. Let us therefore stop, while *to stop* is in our power.'—They stared awhile in silence *one upon an other*, and *at last* drove him away by a general chorus of continued laughter.—*Id.*

The laws of eastern hospitality allowed them to enter, and the master welcomed them, *like a man* liberal and wealthy. He was skilful enough in appearances soon *to discern* that they were *no* common guests, and spread his table with magnificence.—*Id.*

The *year before*, he had so used the matter, that, *what* by force, *what* by policy, he had taken from the Christians above thirty small castles.—*Knolles*.

We exhorted them to trust in God, and to love *one an other*.—*J. Campbell*.

LESSON III.—POETRY.

See the sole bliss Heaven *could* on all bestow,
Which *who but* feels, can taste, *but* thinks, can know;
Yet, poor with fortune, and with learning blind,
The bad must miss, *the good*, untaught, will find.—Pope

There *are, who*, deaf to mad Ambition's call,
Would shrink to hear th' obstrep'rous trump of fame;
Supremely *bless'd*, if to their portion fall
Health, competence, and peace.—Beattie.

The end and the reward of toil *is* rest.—Id.

Shame to mankind! Philander had his foes;
He felt the truths I *sing*, and I, in him:
But *he*, nor *I* feel more.—Young.

Lorenzo, to *recriminate is* just:
Fondness for fame is avarice of air.—Id.

Wrong he sustains with temper, looks on heaven,
Nor stoops to think his injurer his foe.—Id.

Amid the forms which this full world presents
Like rivals to his choice, what human breast
E'er doubts, before the *transient* and *minute*,
To prize the *vast*, the *stable*, and *sublime*?—Akenside.

Now fears in dire vicissitude invade;
The rustling brake alarms, and quiv'ring *shade*:
Nor light nor darkness brings his *pain* relief;
One shows the plunder, and one hides the thief.—Johnson.

So reads *he* nature, whom the lamp of truth
Illuminates:—thy *lamp*, mysterious Word!
Which whoso sees, no longer *wanders* lost,
With intellects bemaz'd in endless doubt,
But *runs* the road of wisdom.—Cowper.

From education *as* the leading cause,
The public character its *colour* draws;
Hence the prevailing manners take their cast,
Extravagant or sober, loose or chaste.—Id.

Mercy to him that shows it, *is* the rule
And righteous limitation of *its* act,
By which heaven moves in pard'ning guilty man.—Id.

Yet O the *thought*, that thou art safe, and *he*!
That thought is joy, *arrive what may* to me.—Id.

LESSON IV.—POETRY.

Then palaces and lofty domes arose ;
These for devotion, and for pleasure *those*.—*Blackmore*.

And O, poor hapless nightingale, thought I,
 How *sweet* thou singst, how *near* the deadly *snare* !—*Milton*.

Give every *man* thine ear, but *few* thy voice ;
 Take each man's censure, but reserve thy judgement.
Neither a *borrower* nor a *lender* be ;
 For loan oft loseth both itself and friend.—*Shakspeare*.

Sorrow breaks reasons, and reposing hours ;
 Makes the night *morning*, and the noon-tide *night*.—*Id.*

Nor then the solemn nightingale *ceas'd* warbling.—*Milton*.

The *bless'd* to-day is as completely so,
 As *who* began a thousand years ago.—*Pope*.

Thus Virtue sinks beneath unnumber'd woes,
 When Passions, born her *friends*, revolt her *foes*.—*Brown*.

Full *many* a *gem* of purest ray serene
 The dark unfathom'd caves of ocean bear ;
 Full *many* a *flower* is born to blush unseen,
 And waste its sweetness on the desert air.—*Gray*

Then kneeling down to heaven's eternal King,
 The saint, the father, and the husband *prays* ;
 Hope 'springs exulting on triumphant wing,'
 That thus they all shall meet in future days.—*Burns*.

These are thy blessings, *Industry* ! rough power ;
 Whom labour still attends, and *sweat*, and *pain*.—*Thomson*.

Sweet *bird* ! thy bow'r is ever green,
 Thy sky is ever clear ;
 Thou hast *no* sorrow in thy song,
 No winter in thy year.—*Logan*.

Hark ! *they* whisper ; angels say,
 'Sister *spirit*, come away !'
 What is *this* absorbs me quite,
 Steals my senses, shuts my sight ?—*Pope*.

LESSON V.—POETRY.

Oh *fool* ! to think God hates the worthy *mind*,
 The lover and the love of human kind,
 Whose life is healthful, and whose conscience clear,
 Because *he* wants a thousand pounds a year.—*Pope*.

——— He can't flatter, he !
 An honest mind and plain ; he must speak truth :
An they will hear it, *so* ; if not, he's *plain*.—*Shak*

What ! canst thou not forbear me *half an hour* ?
 'Then *get* thee gone, and *dig* my grave thyself.—*Id.*

Remote from man, with God he pass'd his days,
Prayer all his *business*, all his *pleasure praise*.—*Parnell.*

Nature in silence bid the world repose ;
 When *near the road* a stately palace rose.—*Id.*

It chanc'd the noble master of the dome
 Still made his house the wandering stranger's *home*.—*Id.*

If still she loves thee, hoard that gem ;
 'Tis *worth* thy vanish'd *diadem*.—*Byron.*

He calls for *Famine*, and the meagre fiend
 Blows mildew *from-between* his shrivell'd lips,
 And taints the golden ear.—*Cowper.*

What-ho ! thou *genius* of the clime *what-ho !*
 Liest thou asleep beneath these hills of snow ?—*Dryden.*

Oh ! *what* a tangled web we weave,
 When first we practise to deceive !—*Scott.*

————— Here he had need
 All *circumspection* ; and *we* now, *no less*,
Choice in our suffrage ; for *on* whom we send,
 The *weight* of all, and our last hope *relies*.—*Milton.*

Who wickedly is *wise*, or madly *brave*,
 Is but the more a fool, the more a knave.—*Pope.*

To *copy* beauties, *forfeits* all pretence
 To fame ;—to *copy* faults, is want of sense.—*Churchill.*

Whose freedom is by suff'rance, and at will
 Of a superior, *he* is never free.—*Cowper.*

A field of corn, a fountain, and a wood,
 Is all the *wealth* by nature understood.—*Cowley.*

QUESTIONS ON SYNTAX.

LESSON I.—DEFINITIONS.

Of what does syntax treat ?

What is the relation of words ?—the agreement of words ?—the government of words ?—the arrangement of words ?

What is a *sentence*?

What are the principal parts of a sentence?

What are the other parts called?

How many kinds of sentences are there?

What is a *simple* sentence? What is a *compound* sentence?

What is a *clause*? What is a *phrase*?

What words must be supplied in parsing?

LESSON II.—THE RULES.

How many special rules of syntax are there?

Of what do the first eighteen rules of syntax treat?

Of what do the last eight rules principally treat?

Where is the *arrangement* of words treated of?

To what do articles relate?

What case is employed as the subject of a verb?

What agreement is required between words in *apposition*?

To what do adjectives relate?

How does a pronoun agree with its antecedent?

How does a pronoun agree with a collective noun?

How does a pronoun agree with joint antecedents?

How does a pronoun agree with disjunct antecedents?

LESSON III.—THE RULES.

How does a verb agree with its subject or nominative?

How does a verb agree with a collective noun?

How does a verb agree with joint nominatives?

How does a verb agree with disjunct nominatives?

What agreement is required, when verbs are connected?

How are participles employed?

To what do adverbs relate?

What is the use of conjunctions?

What is the use of prepositions?

To what do interjections relate?

LESSON IV.—THE RULES.

By what is the possessive case governed?

What case do active-transitive verbs govern?

What case is put after other verbs?

What case do prepositions govern?

What governs the infinitive mood?

What verbs take the infinitive after them without the preposition *to*?

When is a noun or pronoun put absolute?

When should the subjunctive mood be employed?

LESSON V.—THE RULES.

What are the several titles, or subjects, of the twenty-six rules?

What says Rule 1st?—Rule 2d?—Rule 3d?—Rule 4th?—Rule 5th?—

Rule 6th?—Rule 7th?—Rule 8th?—Rule 9th?—Rule 10th?—Rule 11th?

Rule 12th?—Rule 13th?—Rule 14th?—Rule 15th?—Rule 16th?—

Rule 17th?—Rule 18th?—Rule 19th?—Rule 20th?—Rule 21st?—Rule

22d?—Rule 23d?—Rule 24th?—Rule 25th?—Rule 26th?

LESSON VI.—PARSING.

What has the *sense* to do with syntax, or with parsing?

What is required of the pupil in syntactical parsing?

How is the following sentence parsed? "This enterprise, alas! will never compensate us for the trouble and expense with which it has been attended."

[Now parse, in like manner, and with no needless deviations from the form, the thirty-one lessons of the *Seventh Chapter*; or, (if the teacher prefer it,) first take the *Italic words only*, and afterwards explain *all the words* as they come in succession.]

LESSON VII.—EXCEPTIONS.

How many and what exceptions are there to Rule 1st?—to Rule 2d?—to Rule 3d?—to Rule 4th?—to Rule 5th?—to Rule 6th?—to Rule 7th?—to Rule 8th?—to Rule 9th?—to Rule 10th?—to Rule 11th?—to Rule 12th?—to Rule 13th?—to Rule 14th?—to Rule 15th?—to Rule 16th?—to Rule 17th?—to Rule 18th?

[Now explain and correct orally all the false syntax placed under the Rules and Notes; learning for each lesson about thirty examples, and reciting them without recurrence to the Key during the exercise.]


LESSON VIII.—OBSERVATIONS.

What is observed of the *placing* of Articles?—Nominatives?—Words in Apposition?—Adjectives?—Pronouns?—Verbs?—Participles?—Adverbs?—Conjunctions?—Prepositions?—Interjections?—Possessives?—Objectives?—Same Cases?—Infinitives?

Under how many and what circumstances are nouns put absolute?

[Now read all the other observations, so as to be able to refer to them if necessary; and then parse the five lessons of the *Eighth Chapter*.]

EXERCISES IN SYNTAX.

 [When the pupil has been sufficiently exercised in *syntactical parsing*, and has corrected *orally*, according to the formulæ given, all the examples of false syntax designed for oral exercises; he should *write out* the following exercises, correcting them according to the principles of *syntax* given in the rules and notes.]

EXERCISE I.—ARTICLES.

Christianity claims an heavenly origin.

An useless excellence is a contradiction in terms.

It would have an happy influence on genius.

Part not with a old friend for an new acquaintance.

Justice eyes not the parties, but cause.

I found in him a friend, and not mere promiser.

These fathers lived in the fourth and following century.

The rich and poor are seldom intimate.

The Bible contains the Old and the New Testaments.

An elegant and florid style are very different.

The humility is a deep which no man can fathom.

The true cheerfulness is the privilege of the innocence.

A devotion is a refuge from a human frailty.

The duplicity and the friendship are not congenial.

The familiarity with the vicious fosters a vice.

A forced happiness is a solecism in the terms.

The favourites are generally the objects of the envy.
 An equivocation is a mean and a sneaking vice.
 He sent an other and rather a more modest letter.
 The flatterers are put to a flight by an adversity.
 An obstinacy is unfavourable to the discovery of the truth.
 The conic sections are a part of the geometry.
 What is the proper meaning of a Landgrave?
 Sensuality is one kind of pleasure, such an one as it is.
 What sovereign assumes the title of an Autocrat?
 Believe me, the man is less a fool than a knave.
 He is a much deeper deceiver than a sufferer.
 Laziness is a greater thief than pickpocket.
 Heroes who then flourished, have passed away.
 Time which is to come, may not come to us.

EXERCISE II.—NOUNS

A friend should bear a friends infirmities'.
 Deviations' from rectitude are approaches to sin.
 Crafty person's often entrap themselves.
 Mens mind's seem to be somewhat variously constituted.
 The great doctors, adept's in science, often disagree.
 The two men were ready to cut each others' throats.
 We went at the rate of five mile an hour.
 His income is a thousand pound a year.
 Five bushel of wheat are worth forty shilling.
 Reading is one mean of acquiring knowledge.
 The well is at least ten fathom deep.
 I shall be a hundred mile off by that time.
 Wisdom and Folly's votaries travel different roads.
 The true philanthropist is all mankind's friend.
 He desires the whole human race's happiness.
 The idler and the spendthrift's faults are similar.
 A good mans words inflict no injury.
 Be not generous at other peoples expense.
 True hope is swift, and flies with swallows wings.
 Lifes current holds its course, and never returns.
 Many assume Virtues livery, who shun her service.
 I left the parcel at Richardson's, the bookseller's.
 The books are for sale at Samuel Wood's & Sons'.
 Where shail we find friendship like David's and Jonathan's?
 Acquiesce for peace's and harmony's sake.
 The moons disk often appears larger than the sun.
 Consult Sheridan, Johnson, and Walker's Dictionary.
 Such was my uncle's agent's wife's economy.
 A frugal plenty marks the wise mans board.
 This mob, for honesty sake, broke open all the prisons.

Our sacks shall be a mean to sack the city.
 Such was the economy of the wife of the agent of my uncle.
 These emmet's, how little they are in our eyes!
 Childrens minds may be easily overloaded.

EXERCISE III.—ADJECTIVES.

A palmistry at which this vermin are very dexterous.
 These kind of knaves I know.—*Shakspeare*.
 Vanity has more subjects than any of the passions.
 The vain are delighted with fashionable and new dresses.
 So highly did they esteem this goods.
 Washington has been honoured more than any American.
 Which is the loftier of the Asiatic mountains?
 This ashes they were very careful to preserve.
 Is not she the younger of the three sisters?
 Could not some less nobler plunder satisfy thee?
 I can assign a more satisfactory and stronger reason.
 Peter was older than any of the twelve apostles.
 Peace of mind is easier lost than gained.
 Of this victuals he was always very fond.
 Man has more wants than any animal.
 Of all other practical rules this is the most complex.
 Is not French more fashionable than any language?
 Vice never leads to old honoured age.
 Cloths of a more inferior quality are more salable.
 This is found in no book published previous to mine.
 He turned away with the most utmost contempt.
 Time glides swift and imperceptible away.
 Of their more ulterior measures I know nothing.
 My three last letters were never answered.
 Fortune may frown on the most superior genius.
 It becomes a gentleman to speak correct.
 The most loftiest mountain is Mont Blanc.
 If a man acts foolish, is he to be esteemed wise?
 Drop your acquaintance with them bad boys.
 They sat silently and motionless an hour and a half.
 Quiet minds, like smooth water, reflect clear.

True faith, true policy, united ran ;
 This was but love of God, and that of man.

EXERCISE IV.—PRONOUNS.

Him that presumes much, has much to fear.
 They best can bear reproof, whom merit praise.
 A few pupils, older than me, excited my emulation.
 Every man will find themselves in the state of Adam.
 None are more rich than them who are content.

Scotland and thee did in each other live.
 These trifles they do not deserve our attention.
 Truth is ever to be preferred for its own sake.
 Thou art afraid—else, what ails you?
 It is not Lemuel, but God, whom you have offended.
 All things which have life, aspire to God.
 So great was the multitude who followed him.
 He which would advance, should not look backwards.
 It was Sir Billy—who is an other name for a fop.
 I take up the arguments in the order they stand.
 There is nothing, with respect to me, and such as me.
 He that is bribed, the people will abhor.
 The day when the accident happened, is not recorded.
 We know not who to trust; them who seem fair, are false.
 The reason I told it, was this; thee was in danger.
 I did not know the precise time when it occurred.
 Here he answers the question, who asks it.
 Who who beheld the outrage, could remain inactive?
 This was the prison where we were confined.
 I could not believe but what it was a reality.
 It was the boys, and not the dog, which broke the basin.
 An unprincipled junto is not nice about their means.
 The people forced its way, and demanded its rights.
 Avoid lightness and frivolity: it is allied to folly.
 Either wealth or power may ruin their possessor.
 It was Joseph, him whom Pharaoh promoted.
 Origen's mother hid his clothes, to prevent him going.
 Him that withholdeth corn, the people shall curse him.
 He that withholdeth corn the people shall curse.
 I have always thought ye honest till now,
 Me being but a boy, they took no notice of me.
 They that receive me, I will richly reward.
 Had it been them, they would have stopped.
 Vain pomp and glory of this world, I hate ye.
 It was not me, that gave you that answer.
 Between you and I, he is a greater thief than author.
 Any dunce can copy what you or me shall write.
 You seem to forget who you are talking to.
 Thee being a stranger, the child was afraid.
 This was the most remarkable event which occurred.
 Happy are them whose pleasure is their duty.

EXERCISE V.—VERBS.

Where was you standing during the transaction?
 Was you there when the pistol was fired?
 Thou sees how little difference there are.

If he have failed, it was not through my neglect.
 Patience and diligence, like faith, removes mountains.
 There was many reasons for not disturbing my repose.
 The train of brass artillery and other ordnance, are immense.
 Art thou the man that camest from Judah?
 What eye those long, long labyrinths dare explore?
 Magnus and his friends was barbarously treated.
 The propriety of these restrictions, are unquestionable.
 And I am one that believe the doctrine.
 Thou wast he that leddest out and broughtest in Israel.
 Beauty without virtue generally prove a snare.
 If thou means to advance, eye those before thee.
 A qualification for high offices, come not of indolence.
 The desires of right reason is bounded by competency.
 Useless studies is nothing but a busy idleness.
 Is virtue, then, and piety the same?
 So awful an admonition was these miraculous words.
 If the great body of the people thinks otherwise.
 A committee are a body that have only a delegated power
 In peace of mind consists our strength and happiness.
 There is no slander, where love and unity is maintained.
 His character, as well as his doctrines, were assailed.
 Proof, and not assertion, are what are required.
 Right reason and truth is always in unison.
 No pains nor cost were spared to make it grand.
 Ignorance stupifies, and is the source of many crimes.

—Then wanders forth the sons
 Of Belial, flown with insolence and wine.

What you must chiefly rely on, is the attested facts.
 No axe or hammer have ever awakened an echo here.
 Did not she send, and gave you this information?
 Their honours are departing and come to an end.
 Neither wit, nor taste, nor learning, appear in it.
 Caligula sat himself up for a deity.
 A tortoise requested the eagle to learn him to fly.
 'O, that it was always spring!' said little Robert.
 I at first intended to have arranged it in a new form.
 The gaoler supposed that the prisoners had been fled.
 Peter saw a vessel, as it had been a great sheet.
 Peace and esteem is all that age can hope.

Alas! no wife or mother's care
 For him the milk or corn prepare.

Thou bark that sails with man!
 Haste, haste to cleave the seas.

EXERCISE VI.—PARTICIPLES.

What dost thou mean by shaking of thy head?
 A good end warrants not using bad means.
 Be cautious in forming of connexions.
 The worshipping the two calves was still kept up.
 In reading of his lecture, he was much embarrassed.
 This devoting ourselves to God, must be habitual.
 Their estimating the prize too highly, was evident.
 He declared the project to be no less than a tempting God.
 Every deviation from virtue is approaching to vice.
 It is extremely foolish boasting of immoral achievements.
 It was the refusing all communion with paganism.
 Our deepest knowledge is knowing ourselves.
 He wilfully neglects the obtaining unspeakable good.
 Retaliating injuries is multiplying offences.
 These things are certain: there is no denying facts.
 Publicly vindicating error is openly adopting it.
 On his father asking him who it was, he answered, 'I'
 Thus shall we escape being defeated and ruined.
 Being unjustly liberal is ostentatious pride.
 Wisdom teaches justly appreciating of all things.
 The procuring these benefits, was a gratuitous act.
 Doing good, disinterested good, is not our trade.
 Such a renouncing the world is a pernicious delusion.
 Freely indulging the appetite impairs the intellect.
 The Acts mention Paul preaching of Christ at Damascus.
 The Acts mention Paul's preaching Christ at Damascus.
 The Acts mention Paul preaching Christ at Damascus.
 Constantly beholding objects prevents our admiring them.
 We purpose taking that route when we go.
 What was the cause of the young woman fainting?
 I perceived somebody's creeping through the fence.
 I was aware of them intending to arrest me.
 We saw some mischievous boys' worrying of a cat.
 To pursue fashion, is chasing a bird on the wing.
 Being very positive, is no real proof of a stable mind.
 By establishing good laws, our peace is secured.
 Distinctness is important in delivering orations.
 He guarantied the permission we demanded being granted.
 For the easier reading the numbers in the table.
 Recovering the first surprise, however, we entered boldly.

EXERCISE VII.—ADVERBS, &c.

Respect is lost often by the means used to obtain it.
 Such were the views of the then ministry.
 Raillery must be very nice to not offend.

Ye know how that it is an unlawful thing.
 From hence I infer that they were going there.
 Quaint sayings are long remembered often.
 I cannot tell you whether this is the fact or no.
 Valleys are more fertile generally than mountains.
 A qualification of usefulness is acquired with study.
 Frequent transgression makes men slaves of sin.
 Let nothing induce you ever to utter a falsehood.
 The idle are, of necessary consequence, ignorant.
 The wind came about so as we could make no way.
 Zealots seldom are distinguished by charity.
 Study is as necessary and even more so than instruction.
 I never have, and never shall be compensated.
 Humility neither seeks the first place or the last word.
 He has never told me nothing more of the matter.
 These men ranked highly among the nobility.
 Their bodies are so solid and hard, as you need not fear.
 Of her brother's political life previously to this event.
 Attainments made easily, are not of much value often.
 He has no other merit but that of a compiler.
 Venus appears uncommonly brightly to-night.
 Men cannot be forced neither into or out of true faith.
 To this man we may commit safely our cause.
 One crime cannot be a proper remedy to another.
 Venus is not quite as large as the Earth.
 It is thinking makes what we read our own.
 Quagmires have smooth surfaces commonly.
 He was so much offended, as he would not speak to me.
 I have put my words in thy mouth.
 How wilt thou put thy trust on Egypt for chariots?

EXERCISE VIII.—PROMISCUOUS.

In his fathers reign, they were connected and joined.
 What is the Earth and its dimensions?
 He is a great deal heavier man than I.
 The citizens were never denied the privilege.
 Thankful to Heaven that thou wert left behind.
 I have met with few who understood men equal to him.
 He was then recently returned from the east victorious.
 He hoped that money should have been given him.
 Laws may, and frequently are made against drunkenness.
 He appeared in an human shape.
 I do not attempt explaining the mysteries of religion.
 Ere matter, time, or place were known,
 Thou sway'dst these spacious realms alone.
 One of the wisest persons that hath been among them.

What is it else but to reject all authority?
 They advocate distinctions unworthy any free state.
 It would not, and ought not, be felt.
 Them who saw the disaster, were greatly alarmed.
 He knew none fitter to be their judge but himself.
 Record the names of every one present.
 We doubt not but we will satisfy the impartial.
 But time and chance happeneth to them all.
 You was in hopes to have succeeded to the inheritance.
 To make light of a small fault, are to commit a greater.
 Judge not before hearing of the cause.
 Clear articulation is requisite in publicly speaking.
 God is the avenger of all breach of faith and injustice.
 I had a letter began, and nearly half wrote.
 It is better being suspected than being guilty.
 Declare the past and present state of things.
 To insult the afflicted are impious and barbarous.
 Goodness, and not greatness, lead to happiness.
 It is pride who whispers, 'What will they think of me.'
 In judging of others, charity should be exercised.
 Zanies are willing to befool, to please fools.
 Questions are easier proposed than answered rightly.

He forms his schemes the flood of vice to stem,
 But preaching Jesus is not one of them.—*J. Taylor.*

EXERCISE IX.—PROMISCUOUS.

The property of the rebels were confiscated.
 He was extreme covetous in all his dealings.
 There were no less than thirty islands.
 The plot was the easier detected.
 Of all the books mine has the fewer blots.
 Who does the house belong to?
 Is this the person whom you say was present?
 Knowledge is only to be acquired by application.
 Policy often prevails upon force.
 These men were seen enter the house in the night.
 These works are Cicero, the most eloquent of men's.
 Thomas has bought a bay large horse.
 Your gold and silver is cankered.
 Now abideth faith, hope, and charity.
 And, him destroyed, all this will follow.
 There is no need for your assistance.
 To whom our fathers would not obey.
 Where can we find such an one as this?
 They sat out early on their journey.
 Philosophers have often mistook the source of happiness.

The books are as old, and perhaps older, than tradition.
 This chapter is divided in sections.
 I shall treat you as I have them.
 A prophet mightier than him.
 Neither he or his brother is capable of it.
 Richelieu profited of every circumstance.
 What was the cause of the girl screaming?
 Let him and I have half of them.
 I wrote to, and cautioned the captain against it.
 Nothing is more lovelier than virtue.
 He that is diligent you should commend.
 They ride faster than us.
 Which of them grammars do you like best?
 Neither of these are the meaning intended.
 Did you understand who I was speaking of?
 Whosoever of you will be chiefest, shall be servant of all.
 Remember what thou wert, and be humble.

Was I deceived? or did a sable cloud
 Turn forth her silver lining on the night?—*Milton.*

EXERCISE X.—PROMISCUOUS.

Changed to a worser shape thou canst not be.

For him through hostile camps I bend my way,
 For him thus prostrate at thy feet I lay.—*Pope.*

Thus oft by mariners are shown
 Earl Godwin's castles overflown.—*Swift.*

No civil broils have, since his death, arose.
 Nor thou, that flings me floundering from thy back.
 Who should I see but the doctor!
 That which once was thee.
 To wish him wrestle with affection.

So much she fears for William's life,
 That Mary's fate she dare not mourn.—*Prior.*

Phalaris, who was so much older than her.
 They would have given him such satisfaction in other particulars, as a full and happy peace must have ensued.
 The woman which we saw, is very amiable.
 The three first classes have read.
 An union in that which is permanent.
 Among every class of people self-interest prevails.
 Such conduct is a disgrace of their profession.
 His education has been neglected much.
 There is no other bridge but the one we saw.
 He went and laid down to sleep.

Whom do men say that I am?
 Take to you handfuls of ashes of the furnace, and let Moses
 sprinkle it towards the heaven in the sight of Pharaoh.
 In eulogizing of the dead, he slandered the living.
 If a dog both give the first turn and the last, he shall win.
 Neither the virtuous or the vicious are exempt from trials.
 He spoke as if he was in a passion.
 Let him take heed lest he fails.
 We have all swerved out-of the path of duty.
 I cannot agree with him neither.
 He both wrote sermons and plays.
 If a man say, 'I love God,' and hateth his brother, he is a liar.
 He has long ago forsaken that party.
 It was proved to be her that opened the letter.
 Is not this the same man whom we met before?
 I forego my claim for peace's sake.
 For thou art a girl as much brighter than her,
 As she was a poet sublimer than me.—*Prior*.

EXERCISE XI.—PROMISCUOUS.

There remains two points to be settled.
 I could not avoid frequently using it.
 The Athenians were naturally obliging and agreeable; they
 were cheerful among each other, and humane to their infer-
 riors.—*Goldsmith*.
 I hope it is not me thou art displeased with.
 I never before saw such large trees.
 My paper is Ulysses his bow, in which every man of wit and
 learning may try his strength.—*Addison*.
 'Twas thee, whom once Stagyra's grove
 Oft with her sage allur'd to rove.—*Scott of Amwell*.
 I could not observe by what gradations other men proceeded
 in their acquainting themselves with truth.—*Locke*.
 I will show you the way how it is done.
 Imprinting, if it signify any thing, is nothing else but the ma-
 king certain truths to be perceived.—*Locke*.
 This arose from the young man associating with bad people.
 Him that never thinks, never can be wise.
 It was John's the Baptist head that was cut off.
 The Jews are Abraham's, Isaac's, and Jacob's posterity.
 Two architects were once candidates for the building a certain
 temple at Athens.
 This treatise is extreme elaborate.
 Them descending, the ladder fell.
 The scaling ladder of sugared words are set against them.

One or both was there.
 What sort of an animal is that?
 These things should be never separated.
 His excuse was admitted of by his master.
 It is not me that he is engaged with.
 I intended to have rewarded him according to his merits.
 They would become sooner proficient in Latin.
 There is many different opinions concerning it.
 There are many in town richer than her.
 Let you and I be as little at variance as possible.
 A coalman, by waking of one of these gentlemen, saved him
 from ten years imprisonment.
 If a man's temper was at his own disposal, he would not choose
 to be of either of these parties.

The birds their notes renew, and bleating herds
 Attest their joy, that hill and valley rings.—*Milton*.

EXERCISE XII.—PROMISCUOUS.

But we of the nations beg leave to differ with them.
 This is so easy and trivial, as it is a shame to mention it.
 You was once quite blind; you neither saw your disease or
 your remedy.

Fluttering his pennons vain, plumb down he drops
 Ten thousand fathom deep.—*Milton*.

The properties of the mirror depends on reflected light.
 Was you present at the last meeting?
 Hence has arisen much stiffness and affectation.
 The nation are powerful both by sea and land.
 Those set of books was a valuable present.
 The box contained forty piece of muslin.
 She is much the taller of the three.
 They are both remarkable tall men.
 A mans manners may be pleasing, whose morals are bad.
 True politeness has its seat in the heart.
 He presented him a humble petition.
 I do not intend to turn a critic on this occasion.
 At first sight we took it to be they.
 The certificate was wrote on parchment.
 I have often swam across the river.
 I have written four long letters yesterday.
 I expected to have seen you last week, but I was disappointed.
 We are besat by dangers on all sides.
 My father and him were very intimate.
 Unless he acts prudently he will not succeed.
 It was no sooner said but done.

Let neither partiality or prejudice appear.
 The obligation was ceased long before.
 How exquisitely is this all performed in Greek !
 Who, when they came to mount Ephraim, to the house of
 Micah, they lodged there.
 I prevailed with your father to consent.
 Always act as justice and honour requires.
 Them that transgress the rules, will be punished.
 With him is wisdom and strength.
 My conductor answered that it was him.

Be thou, O lovely isle ! forever true
 To him who more than faithful was to you.—*Southwick*.
 The joys of love, are they not doubly thine,
 Ye poor ! whose health, whose spirits ne'er decline ?—*Id.*

EXERCISE XIII.—PROMISCUOUS.

Having once suffered the disgrace, it is felt no longer.
 The meanness or the sin will scarce be dissuasive.
 Both temper and distemper consists of contraries.
 Which is the cause, the writer or the reader's vanity ?
 The commission of a generalissimo was also given him.
 The queen's kindred is styled gentlefolks.
 They agree as to the fact, but differ in assigning of reasons.
 Their love, and their hatred, and their envy, is now perished
 The inquiry is worthy the attention of every scholar.
 Young twigs are easier bent than boughs.
 It is not improbable but there are more attractive powers.
 By this means an universal ferment was excited.
 Who were utterly unable to pronounce some letters, and others
 very indistinctly.—*Sheridan*.
 All vessels on board of which any person has been sick or
 died, perform quarantine.
 Severus forbid his subjects to change their religion for that of
 the Christian or Jewish.—*Jones's Ch. Hist.*
 Magnus, with four thousand of his supposed accomplices, were
 put to death without a trial.—*Id.*
 Art not thou that Egyptian which before these days madest an
 uproar, and leddest out into the wilderness four thousand
 men that were murderers ?—*Acts*, xxiii. 38.
 Attempting to deceive children into instruction of this kind, is
 only deceiving ourselves.—*Goldsmith*.
 There came a woman, having an alabaster box of ointment of
 spikenard, very precious ; and she brake the box and poured
 it on his head.—*Mark*, xiv. 3.
 My essays, of all my other works, are the most current.

We would suggest the importance of every member, individually, using his influence.

Thy sumptuous buildings, and thy wife's attire,
Hath cost a mass of public treasure.—*Shakspeare.*

EXERCISE XIV.—PROMISCUOUS.

This people who knoweth not the law, are cursed.
The people shall be forgiven their iniquity.—*Bible.*
Having been denied the favours which they were promised.

Rosaline, this favour thou shalt wear ;
Hold, take you this, my sweet, and give me thine.

Rely not on any man's fidelity, who is unfaithful to God.
The rules are full as concise, and more clear than before.
For they knew all that his father was a Greek.—*Acts.*
Thrice was Cæsar offered the crown.
For a mine undiscovered, neither the owner of the ground, or
any body else, are ever the richer.
Death may be sudden to him, though it comes by never so
slow degrees.

A brute or a man are an other thing when they are alive, from
what they are when dead.—*Hale.*

I have known the having confessed inability, become the occasion
of confirmed impotence.—*Taylor.*

I am exceeding joyful in all our tribulation.—*2 Cor. vii. 4.*
If so much power, wisdom, goodness, and magnificence, is displayed
in the material creation, which is the least considerable
part of the universe ; how great, how wise, how good must
he be, who made and governs the whole !

A good poet no sooner communicates his works, but it is imagined
he is a vain young creature, given up to the ambition
of fame.—*Pope.*

This was a tax upon himself for the not executing the laws.
O my people, that dwellest in Zion ! be not afraid.—*Bible.*

As rushing out-of doors, to be resolved,
If Brutus so unkindly knock'd or no.—*Shakspeare.*

His wrath, which one day will destroy ye both.—*Milton.*

I know thee not—nor ever saw, till now,
Sight more detestable than him and thee.—*Id.*

The season when to come, and when to go,
To sing, or cease to sing, we never know.—*Pope.*

PART IV.

PROSODY.

PROSODY treats of punctuation, utterance, figures, and versification.

PUNCTUATION.

Punctuation is the art of dividing composition, by points, or stops, for the purpose of showing more clearly the sense and relation of the words, and of noting the different pauses and inflections required in reading.

The following are the principal points, or marks; the Comma [,], the Semicolon [;], the Colon [:], the Period [.] , the Dash [—], the Note of Interrogation [?], the Note of Exclamation [!], and the Parenthesis ([)].

Obs.—The pauses that are made in the natural flow of speech, have, in reality, no definite and invariable proportions. Children are often told to pause at a comma while they might count *one*; at a semicolon, *one, two*; at a colon, *one, two, three*; at a period, *one, two, three, four*. This may be of some use, as teaching them to observe their stops that they may catch the sense; but the standard itself is variable, and so are the times which good sense gives to the points. As a final stop, the period is immeasurable. The following general direction is as good as any that can be given.

The Comma denotes the shortest pause; the Semicolon, a pause double that of the comma; the Colon, a pause double that of the semicolon; and the Period, or Full Stop, a pause double that of the colon.—The pauses required by the other marks, vary according to the structure of the sentence, and their place in it. They may be equal to any of the foregoing.

OF THE COMMA.

The Comma is used to separate those parts of a sentence, which are so nearly connected in sense, as to be only one degree removed from that close connexion which admits no point.

RULE I.—SIMPLE SENTENCES.

A simple sentence does not, in general, admit the comma; as, "The weakest reasoners are the most positive."

Exception. When the nominative in a long simple sentence is accompanied by inseparable adjuncts, a comma should be placed before the verb; as, "The assemblage of these vast bodies, is divided into different systems."

RULE II.—SIMPLE MEMBERS.

The simple members of a compound sentence, whether successive or involved, elliptical or complete, are generally divided by the comma; as,

1. "He speaks eloquently, and he acts wisely."
2. "The man, when he saw this, departed."
3. "It may, and it often does happen."
4. "That life is long, which answers life's great end"
5. "As thy days, so shall thy strength be."

Exception 1. When a relative immediately follows its antecedent, and is taken in a restrictive sense, the comma should not be introduced before it; as, "The things *which are seen*, are temporal; but the things *which are not seen*, are eternal."—2 Cor. iv. 18.

Exception 2. When the simple members are short, and closely connected by a conjunction or a conjunctive adverb, the comma is generally omitted; as, "Infamy is worse *than* death."—"Let him tell me *whether* the number of the stars be even or odd."

RULE III.—MORE THAN TWO WORDS.

When more than two words or terms are connected in the same construction, by conjunctions expressed or understood, the comma should be inserted after every one of them but the last; and if they are nominatives before a verb, the comma should follow the last also: as,

1. "Who, to the enraptur'd heart, and ear, and eye,
Teach beauty, virtue, truth, and love, and melody."
2. "Ah! what avails * * * * *
All that art, fortune, enterprise, can bring,
If envy, scorn, remorse, or pride, the bosom wring?"
3. "Women are soft, mild, pitiful, and flexible;
Thou, stern, obdurate, flinty, rough, remorseless."
4. "She plans, provides, expatiates, triumphs there."

Obs.—Two or more words are in the *same construction*, when they have a common dependence on some other term, and are parsed alike.

RULE IV.—ONLY TWO WORDS.

When only two words or terms are connected by a conjunc-

tion, they should not be separated by the comma; as, "Despair and anguish fled the struggling soul."—*Goldsmith*.

Exception 1. When the two words connected have several adjuncts, the comma is inserted; as, "Honesty in his dealings, and attention to his business, procured him both esteem and wealth."

Exception 2. When the two words connected are emphatically distinguished, the comma is inserted; as,

"Liberal, not lavish, is kind Nature's hand."—*Beattie*.

"'Tis certain he could write, and cipher too."—*Goldsmith*.

Exception 3. When there is merely an alternative of words, the comma is inserted; as, "We saw a large opening, or inlet."

Exception 4. When the conjunction is understood, the comma is inserted; as,

"She thought the isle that gave her birth,
The sweetest, wildest land on earth."—*Hogg*.

RULE V.—WORDS IN PAIRS.

When successive words are joined in pairs by conjunctions, they should be separated in pairs by the comma; as, "Interest and ambition, honour and shame, friendship and enmity, gratitude and revenge, are the prime movers in public transactions."

RULE VI.—WORDS ABSOLUTE.

Words put absolute, should, with their adjuncts, be set off by the comma; as, "The prince, *his father being dead*, succeeded."—"This done, we parted."—"Zaccheus, make haste and come down."—"His *prætorship in Sicily*, what did it produce?"

RULE VII.—WORDS IN APPPOSITION.

Words put in apposition, (especially if they have adjuncts,) are generally set off by the comma; as, "He that now calls upon thee, is Theodore, *the hermit of Teneriffe*."

Exception 1. When several words are used as one compound name, the comma is not inserted; as, "Samuel Johnson"—"Publius Gavius Cosanus."

Exception 2. When a common and a proper name are closely united, the comma is not inserted; as, "The brook Kidron"—"The river Don"—"The empress Catharine"—"Paul the apostle."

Exception 3. When a pronoun is added to another word merely for emphasis and distinction, the comma is not inserted;

as, "Ye men of Athens"—"I myself"—"Thou flaming minister"—"You princes."

Exception 4. When a name, acquired by some action or relation, is put in apposition with a preceding noun or pronoun, the comma is not inserted; as, "I made the *ground my bed*"—"To make *him king*"—"Whom they revered as *God*"—"With *modesty thy guide*."

RULE VIII.—ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives, when something depends on them, or when they have the import of a dependent clause, should, with their adjuncts, be set off by the comma ; as,

1. _____ "Among the roots
Of hazel, *pendent o'er the plaintive stream,*
They frame the first foundation of their domes."—*Thom.*
2. _____ "Up springs the lark,
"Shrill-voic'd and loud, the messenger of morn."—*Id.*

Exception. When an adjective immediately follows its noun, and is taken in a restrictive sense, the comma should not be used before it; as,

"On the coast *averse from entrance*."—Milton.

RULE IX.—FINITE VERBS.

Where a finite verb is understood, a comma is generally required: as, "From law arises security; from security, curiosity; from curiosity, knowledge."

RULE X.—INFINITIVES.

The infinitive mood, when it follows a verb from which it must be separated, or when it depends on something remote or understood, is generally set off by the comma; as, "His delight was, *to assist the distressed*."—" *To conclude*, I was reduced to beggary."

"The Governor of all—has interposed,
Not seldom, his avenging arm, *to smite*
The injurious trampler upon nature's law."—*Cowper.*

RULE XI.—PARTICIPLES.

Participles, when something depends on them, when they have the import of a dependent clause, or when they relate to something understood, should, with their adjuncts, be set off by the comma; as,

1. "Young Edwin, lighted by the evening star,
Ling'ring and list'ning, wander'd down the vale."

2. "United, we stand; divided, we fall."
3. "Properly speaking, there is no such thing as chance."

Exception.—When a participle immediately follows its noun and is taken in a restrictive sense, the comma should not be used before it; as,

"A man *renown'd for repartee*,
Will seldom scruple to make free
With friendship's finest feeling."—*Cowper*.

RULE XII.—ADVERBS.

Adverbs, when they break the connexion of a simple sentence, or when they have not a close dependence on some particular word in the context, should be set off by the comma; as, "We must not, *however*, confound this gentleness with the artificial courtesy of the world."—"Besides, the mind must be employed."—"Most unquestionably, no fraud was equal to all this."

RULE XIII.—CONJUNCTIONS.

Conjunctions, when they are separated from the principal clause that depends on them, or when they introduce an example, are generally set off by the comma; as, "But, by a timely call upon Religion, the force of Habit was eluded."—*Johnson*.

RULE XIV.—PREPOSITIONS.

Prepositions and their objects, when they break the connexion of a simple sentence, or when they do not closely follow the words on which they depend, are generally set off by the comma; as, "Fashion is, *for the most part*, nothing but the ostentation of riches."—"By reading, we add the experience of others to our own."

RULE XV.—INTERJECTIONS.

Interjections are sometimes set off by the comma; as, "For, lo, I will call all the families of the kingdoms of the north."—*Jeremiah*, i. 15.

RULE XVI.—WORDS REPEATED.

A word emphatically repeated, should be set off by the comma; as, "Happy, happy, happy pair!"—"Ah! no, no, no."

RULE XVII.—DEPENDENT QUOTATIONS.

A quotation or observation, when it is introduced by a verb,

(as, say, reply, and the like,) is generally separated from the rest of the sentence by the comma; as, “‘The book of nature,’ said he, ‘is open before thee.’”—“I say unto all, Watch.”

OF THE SEMICOLON.

The Semicolon is used to separate those parts of a compound sentence, which are neither so closely connected as those which are distinguished by the comma, nor so little dependent as those which require the colon.

RULE I.—COMPOUND MEMBERS.

When several compound members, some or all of which require the comma, are constructed into a period, they are generally separated by the semicolon: as, “In the regions inhabited by angelic natures, unmingled felicity forever blooms; joy flows there with a perpetual and abundant stream, nor needs any mound to check its course.”—*Carter*.

RULE II.—SIMPLE MEMBERS.

When several simple members, each of which is complete in sense, are constructed into a period; if they require a pause greater than that of the comma, they are usually separated by the semicolon: as, “Straws swim upon the surface; but pearls lie at the bottom.”

“A longer care man’s helpless kind demands;
That longer care contracts more lasting bands.”—*Pope*.

RULE III.—APPOSITION, &c.

Words in apposition, or in any other construction, if they require a pause greater than that of the comma, and less than that of the colon, may be separated by the semicolon: as, “There are five moods; the infinitive, the indicative, the potential, the subjunctive, and the imperative.”

OF THE COLON.

The Colon is used to separate those parts of a compound sentence, which are neither so closely connected as those which are distinguished by the semicolon, nor so little dependent as those which require the period.

RULE I.—ADDITIONAL REMARKS.

When the preceding clause is complete in itself, but is followed by some additional remark or illustration, the colon is generally used: as, “Avoid evil doers: in such society an honest man may become ashamed of himself.”—“See that

moth fluttering incessantly round the candle : man of pleasure, behold thy image."

RULE II.—GREATER PAUSES.

When the semicolon has been introduced, and a still greater pause is required within the period, the colon should be employed : as, "Princes have courtiers, and merchants have partners ; the voluptuous have companions, and the wicked have accomplices : none but the virtuous can have friends."

RULE III.—INDEPENDENT QUOTATIONS.

A quotation introduced without dependence on a verb or a conjunction, is generally preceded by the colon ; as, "In his last moments he uttered these words : *"I fall a sacrifice to sloth and luxury."*"

OF THE PERIOD.

The Period, or Full Stop, is used to mark an entire and independent sentence, whether simple or compound.

RULE I.—DISTINCT SENTENCES.

When a sentence is complete in respect to sense, and independent in respect to construction, it should be marked with the period : as, "Every deviation from truth is criminal. Abhor a falsehood. Let your words be ingenuous. Sincerity possesses the most powerful charm."

RULE II.—ALLIED SENTENCES.

The period is often employed between two sentences which have a general connexion, expressed by a personal pronoun, a conjunction, or a conjunctive adverb ; as, "The selfish man languishes in his narrow circle of pleasures. *They* are confined to what affects his own interests. *He* is obliged to repeat the same gratifications, till they become insipid. *But* the man of virtuous sensibility moves in a wider sphere of felicity."—*Blair*.

RULE III.—ABBREVIATIONS.

The period is generally used after abbreviations ; as, A. D. for *Anno Domini*—Pro tem. for *pro tempore*—Ult. for *ultimo*—i. e. for *id est*, that is.

OF THE DASH.

The Dash is used to denote an unexpected or emphatic pause of variable length.

RULE I.—ABRUPT PAUSES.

A sudden interruption or transition should be marked with the dash ; as, "I must inquire into the affair, and if"—"And if?" interrupted the farmer."

"Here lies the great—false marble, where?
Nothing but sordid dust lies here."—*Young*.

RULE II.—EMPHATIC PAUSES.

To mark a considerable pause, greater than the structure of the sentence or the points inserted, would seem to require, the dash may be employed ; as,

1. "And now they part—to meet no more."
2. "Revere thyself ;—and yet thyself despise."
3. "Behold the picture !—Is it like ?—Like whom ?"

OF THE NOTE OF INTERROGATION.

The note of Interrogation is used to designate a question.

RULE I.—QUESTIONS DIRECT.

Questions expressed directly as such, should always be followed by the note of interrogation ; as,

"In life, can love be bought with gold?
Are friendship's pleasures to be sold?"—*Johnson*.

RULE II.—QUESTIONS UNITED.

When two or more questions are united in one compound sentence, the comma or semicolon is sometimes placed between them, and the note of interrogation, after the last only ; as,

"Truths would you teach, or save a sinking land?
All fear, none aid you, and few understand."—*Pope*.

RULE III.—QUESTIONS INDIRECT.

When a question is mentioned, but not put directly as a question, it loses both the quality and the sign of interrogation ; as, "The Cyprians asked me *why I wept*."

OF THE NOTE OF EXCLAMATION.

The Note of Exclamation is used to denote some strong or sudden emotion of the mind ; and, as a sign of great wonder, it may be repeated !!!

RULE I.—INTERJECTIONS.

Interjections and other expressions of great emotion, are generally followed by the note of exclamation ; as,

“ O ! let me listen to the words of life ! ”—*Thomson*.

RULE II.—INVOCATIONS.

After an earnest address or invocation, the note of exclamation is usually preferred to the comma: as, “ Whereupon, O king Agrippa ! I was not disobedient unto the heavenly vision.”—*Acts*, xxvi. 19.

RULE III.—EXCLAMATORY QUESTIONS.

A question uttered with vehemence, and without reference to an answer, should be followed by the note of exclamation ; as, “ How madly have I talked ! ”—*Young*.

OF THE PARENTHESIS.

The Parenthesis is used to distinguish a clause that is hastily thrown in between the parts of a sentence to which it does not properly belong ; as,

“ To others do (the law is not severe)

What to thyself thou wishest to be done.”—*Beattie*.

Obs.—The incidental clause should be uttered in a lower tone, and faster, than the principal sentence. It always requires a pause as great as that of a comma, or greater.

RULE I.—INCIDENTAL CLAUSES.

A clause that breaks the unity of a sentence too much to be incorporated with it, and only such, should be enclosed in a parenthesis ; as,

“ Know then this truth, (enough for man to know,) Virtue alone is happiness below.”—*Pope*.

RULE II.—INCLUDED POINTS

The parenthesis does not supersede the other stops ; it terminates with a pause equal to that which precedes it ; and it should include the same point, except when the sentences differ in form: as,

1. “ Man’s thirst of happiness declares it is :
(For nature never gravitates to nought :)
That thirst unquench’d, declares it is not here.”—*Young*.
2. “ Night visions may befriend : (as sung above :)
Our waking dreams are fatal. How I dreamt
Of things impossible ! (could sleep do more ?)
Of joys perpetual in perpetual change.”—*Young*.

OF THE OTHER MARKS.

There are also several other marks, which are occasionally used for various purposes, as follow :

1. ['] The *Apostrophè* denotes either the possessive case, or the elision of one or more letters of a word : as, The *girl's* regard to her *parents'* advice ;—'*gan*, *lov'd*, *e'en*, *thro'* ; for *began*, *loved*, *even*, *through*.

2. [-] The *Hyphen* connects the parts of compound words ; as, *ever-living*. Placed at the end of a line, it shows that one or more syllables of a word are carried forward to the next line.

3. [¨] The *Diæresis*, placed over the latter of two vowels, shows that they are not a diphthong : as, *ærial*.

4. ['] The *Acute Accent* marks the syllable which requires the principal stress in pronunciation ; as, *équal*, *equal'ity*. It is sometimes used in opposition to the grave accent, to distinguish a close vowel, or to denote the rising inflection of the voice.

5. [˘] The *Grave Accent* is used in opposition to the acute, to distinguish an open vowel or to denote the falling inflection of the voice.

6. [ˆ] The *Circumflex* generally denotes the broad sound of a vowel ; as, *eclât*.

7. [˘] The *Breve* is used to denote either a close vowel or a syllable of short quantity ; as *räven*, to devour.

8. [ˉ] The *Macron* is used to denote either an open vowel or a syllable of long quantity ; as, *räven*, a bird.

9. [—] or [****] The *Ellipsis* denotes the omission of some letters or words ; as, *K—g*, for *king*.

10. [A] The *Caret* shows where to insert words or letters that have been accidentally omitted.

11. [~] The *Brace* serves to unite a triplet ; or to connect several terms with something to which they are all related.

12. [§] The *Section* marks the smaller divisions of a book or chapter.

13. [¶] The *Paragraph* (chiefly used in the Bible) denotes the commencement of a new subject. The parts of discourse which are called paragraphs, are, in general, sufficiently distinguished, by beginning a new line, and carrying the first word a little forwards or backwards.

14. [" "] The *Quotation Points* distinguish words that are taken from an other author or speaker. A quotation within a quotation is marked with single points ; which, when both are employed, are placed within the others.

15. [{}] The *Crotchets* generally enclose some correction or explanation, or the subject to be explained; as, "He [the speaker] was of a different opinion."

16. [☞] The *Index* points out something remarkable.

17. [*] The *Asterisk*, [†] the *Obelisk*, [‡] the *Double Dagger*, and [||] the *Parallel*, refer to marginal notes. The *letters* of the alphabet, or the *numerical figures*, may be used for the same purpose.

☞ [For oral exercises in punctuation, the teacher may select any well-pointed book, to which the foregoing rules and explanations may be applied by the pupil.]

UTTERANCE.

Utterance is the art of vocal expression. It includes the principles of pronunciation and elocution.

OF PRONUNCIATION.

Pronunciation, as distinguished from elocution, is the utterance of words taken separately.

Pronunciation requires a knowledge of the just powers of the letters in all their combinations, and of the force and seat of the accent.

I. The *Just Powers* of the letters, are those sounds which are given to them by the best readers.

II. *Accent* is the peculiar stress which we lay upon some particular syllable of a word, whereby that syllable is distinguished from the rest; as, *grám-mar*, *gram-má-ri-an*.

Every word of more than one syllable, has one of its syllables accented.

When the word is long, for the sake of harmony or distinctness, we often give a secondary or less forcible accent to an other syllable; as, to the last of *tém-per-a-túre*, and to the second of *in-dém-ni-fi-cá-tion*.

A full and open pronunciation of the long vowel sounds, a clear articulation of the consonants, a forcible and well-placed accent, and a distinct utterance of the unaccented syllables, distinguish the elegant speaker.

☞ [For a full explanation of the principles of pronunciation, the learner is referred to Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary.]

OF ELOCUTION.

Elocution is the utterance of words that are arranged into sentences, and form discourse.

Elocution requires a knowledge, and right application, of emphasis, pauses, inflections, and tones.

I. *Emphasis* is the peculiar stress of voice which we lay upon some particular word or words in a sentence, which are thereby distinguished from the rest.

II. *Pauses* are cessations in utterance, which serve equally to relieve the speaker, and to render language intelligible and pleasing. The duration of the pauses should be proportionate to the degree of connexion between the parts of the discourse.

III. *Inflections* are those peculiar variations of the human voice, by which a continuous sound is made to pass from one note into an other. The passage of the voice from a lower to a higher or shriller note, is called the *rising inflection*. The passage of the voice from a higher to a lower or graver note, is called the *falling inflection*. These two opposite inflections may be heard in the following examples: 1. *The rising*, "Do you mean to *gó*?" 2. *The falling*, "When will you *gò*?"

Obs.—Questions that may be answered by *yes* or *no*, require the rising inflection; those that demand any other answer, must be uttered with the falling inflection.

IV. *Tones* are those modulations of the voice, which depend upon the feelings of the speaker. And it is of the utmost importance, that they be natural, and adapted to the subject and to the occasion: for upon them, in a great measure, depends all that is pleasing or interesting in elocution.

FIGURES.

A Figure, in grammar, is an intentional deviation from the ordinary form, construction, or application, of words. There are, accordingly, figures of Etymology, figures of Syntax, and figures of Rhetoric. When figures are judiciously employed, they both strengthen and adorn expression. They occur more frequently in poetry than in prose; and several of them are merely poetic licenses.

FIGURES OF ETYMOLOGY.

A Figure of Etymology is an intentional deviation from the ordinary form of a word.

The principal figures of Etymology are eight; namely, *A-phæ-res-is*, *Pros-the-sis*, *Syn-co-pe*, *A-poc-o-pe*, *Par-a-go-ge*, *Di-æ-res-is*, *Syn-æ-res-is*, and *Tme-sis*.

1. *Aphæresis* is the elision of some of the initial letters of a word; as, '*gainst*, '*gan*, '*neath*,—for *against*, *began*, *beneath*.

II. *Prosthesis* is the prefixing of an expletive syllable to a word ; as, *adown*, *appaid*, *bestrown*, *evanished*, *yclad*,—for *down*, *paid*, *strown*, *vanished*, *clad*.

III. *Syncopè* is the elision of some of the middle letters of a word ; as, *med'cine*, for *medicine* ; *se'nnight*, for *seven-night*.

IV. *Apocopè* is the elision of some of the final letters of a word ; as, *tho'*, for *though*—*th'*, for *the*.

V. *Paragogè* is the annexing of an expletive syllable to a word ; as, *withouten*, for *without*—*deary*, for *dear*.

VI. *Diæresis* is the separating of two vowels that might form a diphthong ; as, *coöperate*, not *cooperate*—*aëronaut*, not *æronaut*.

VII. *Synæresis* is the sinking of two syllables into one ; as, *seest*, for *seest*—*tacked*, for *tack-ed*—*drowned*, for *drown-ed*.

Obs.—When a vowel is entirely suppressed in pronunciation, (whether retained in writing or not,) the consonants connected with it, fall into another syllable : thus, *tried*, *triest*, *loved* or *lov'd*, *lovest* or *lov'st*, are monosyllables ; except in solemn discourse, in which the *e* is generally retained and made vocal.

VIII. *Tmesis* is the inserting of a word between the parts of a compound ; as, “ On *which* side *soever*.”—“ To us *ward*.”—“ To God *ward*.”

FIGURES OF SYNTAX.

A Figure of Syntax is an intentional deviation from the ordinary construction of words.

The principal figures of Syntax are five ; namely, *El-lip-sis*, *Ple-o-nasm*, *Syl-lep-sis*, *En-al-la-ge*, and *Hy-per-ba-ton*.

I. *Ellipsis** is the omission of some word or words which are

* There never can be an ellipsis of any thing which is either unnecessary to the construction or necessary to the sense ; for to say what we mean and nothing more, never can constitute a deviation from the ordinary grammatical construction of words. As a figure of Syntax, therefore, the *ellipsis* can be only of such words as are so evidently suggested to the reader, that the writer is as fully answerable for them as if he had written them. To suppose an ellipsis where there is none, or to overlook one where it really occurs, is to pervert or mutilate the text, in order to accommodate it to the parser's ignorance of the principles of syntax. There never can be either a general uniformity or a self-consistency in our methods of parsing, or in our notions of grammar, till the true nature of an ellipsis is clearly ascertained ; so that the writer shall distinguish it from a *blundering omission* that impairs the sense, and the reader be barred from an *arbitrary insertion* of what would be cumbrous and useless. By adopting loose and extravagant ideas of the nature of this figure, some pretenders to learning and philosophy have been led into the most whimsical and opposite notions concerning the grammatical construction of language. Thus, with equal absurdity, *Cardell* and *Sherman*, in their *Philosophic Grammars*, attempt to confute the doctrines of their predecessors, by supposing *ellipsis* at pleasure. And while the former teaches, that prepositions do not govern the objective case, but that

necessary to complete the construction, but not necessary to convey the meaning. Such words are said to be *understood*; because they are received as belonging to the sentence, though they are not uttered.

Almost all compound sentences are more or less elliptical. There may be an omission of any of the parts of speech, or even of a whole clause; but the omission of articles or interjections can scarcely constitute a proper ellipsis. Examples:

1. Of the *Article*; as, "A man and [*a*] woman"—"The day, [*the*] month, and [*the*] year."

2. Of the *Noun*; as, "The common [*law*] and the statute law"—"The twelve [*apostles*]"—"One [*book*] of my books"—"A dozen [*bottles*] of wine."

3. Of the *Adjective*; as, "There are subjects proper for the one, and not [*proper*] for the other."—*Kames*.

4. Of the *Pronoun*; as, "I love [*him*] and [*I*] fear him."—"The estates [*which*] we own."

5. Of the *Verb*; as, "Who did this? I" [*did it*].—"To whom thus Eve, yet sinless" [*spoke*].

6. Of the *Participle*; as, "That [*being*] o'er, they part."

7. Of the *Adverb*; as, "He spoke [*wisely*] and acted wisely."—"Exceedingly great and [*exceedingly*] powerful."

8. Of the *Conjunction*; as, "The fruit of the Spirit is love, [*and*] joy, [*and*] peace, [*and*] long-suffering, [*and*] gentleness, [*and*] goodness, [*and*] faith, [*and*] meekness, [*and*] temperance."—*Gal. v. 22*. The repetition of the conjunction is called *Polysyndeton*; and the omission of it, *Asyndeton*.

9. Of the *Preposition*; as, "[*On*] this day"—"[*In*] next month"—"He departed [*from*] this life"—"He gave [*to*] me a book"—"To walk [*through*] a mile."

10. Of the *Interjection*; as, "Oh! the frailty, [*Oh!*] the wickedness of men!"

11. Of a *Clause*; as, "The active commonly do more than they are bound to do; the indolent [*commonly do*] less" [*than they are bound to do*].

II. *Pleonasm* is the introduction of superfluous words. This figure is allowable only, when, in animated discourse, it abruptly introduces an emphatic word, or repeats an idea to impress it more strongly; as, "*He* that hath ears to hear, let him hear!"—"All ye inhabitants of the world, *and dwellers on the*

every verb is transitive, and governs at least two objects, expressed or *understood*, its own and that of a preposition; the latter, with just as good an argument, contends, that no verb is transitive, but that every objective case is governed by a preposition expressed or *understood*. A world of nonsense for lack of a definition!

earth !"—"There shall not be left one stone upon an other *that shall not be thrown down.*"—"I know thee *who thou art.*"—*Bible.* A Pleonasm is sometimes impressive and elegant ; but an unemphatic repetition of the same idea, is one of the worst faults of bad writing.

III. *Syllepsis* is agreement formed according to the figurative sense of a word, or the mental conception of the thing spoken of, and not according to the literal or common use of the term ; it is therefore, in general, connected with some figure of rhetoric : as, "The *Word* was made flesh and dwelt among us, and we beheld *his* glory."—*John*, i. 14. "Then Philip went down to the *city* of Samaria, and preached Christ unto *them.*"—*Acts*, viii. 5. "While *Evening* draws *her* crimson curtain round."—*Thomson.*

IV. *Enallagè* is the use of one part of speech, or of one modification for an other. This figure borders closely upon solecism ;* and, for the stability of the language, it should be sparingly indulged. There are, however, several forms of it which can appeal to good authority : as,

1. "You know that *you* are Brutus, that *say* this."—*Shak.*
2. "They fall *successive* [ly,] and *successive* [ly] rise."—*Pope.*
3. "Than *whom* [who] none higher sat."—*Milton.*
4. "Sure some disaster has *befell*" [befallen.]—*Gay.*
5. "So furious was that onset's shock,
Destruction's gates at once *unlock.*"—*Hogg.*

V. *Hyperbaton* is the transposition of words ; as, "He wanders *earth around.*"—*Cowper.* "*Rings the world* with the vain stir."—*Id.* "*Whom* therefore ye ignorantly worship, *him declare I* unto you."—*Acts.* This figure is much employed in poetry. A judicious use of it confers harmony, variety, strength, and vivacity upon composition. But care should be taken lest it produce ambiguity or obscurity.

FIGURES OF RHETORIC.

A Figure of Rhetoric is an intentional deviation from the ordinary application of words. Figures of this kind are commonly called *Tropes.*

* Deviations of this kind are, in general, to be considered solecisms ; otherwise, the rules of grammar would be of no use or authority. *Despauter*, an ancient Latin grammarian, gave an improper latitude to this figure, under the name of *Antiptosis* ; and *Behourt* and others extended it still further. But *Sanctius* says, *Antiptosi grammaticorum nihil imperitius, quod figmentum si esset verum, frustra quæreretur, quem casum verba regerent.* And the *Messieurs De Port Royal* reject the figure altogether. There are, however, some changes of this kind, which the grammarian is not competent to condemn, though they do not accord with the ordinary principles of construction.

Numerous departures from perfect simplicity of diction, occur in almost every kind of composition. They are mostly founded on some similitude or relation of things, which, by the power of imagination, is rendered conducive to ornament or illustration.

The principal figures of Rhetoric are fourteen; namely, *Sim-ile*, *Met-a-phor*, *Al-le-gor-y*, *Me-ton-y-my*, *Sy-nec-do-che*, *Hyper-bo-le*, *Vision*, *A-pos-tro-phe*, *Per-son-i-fi-ca-tion*, *Er-o-té-sis*, *Eo-pho-né-sis*, *An-tith-e-sis*, *Cli-max*, and *I-ro-ny*.

I. A *Simile* is a simple and express comparison; and is generally introduced by *like*, *as*, or *so*: as,

“At first, *like thunder's distant tone*,
The rattling din came rolling on.”—Hogg.

“Man, *like the generous vine*, supported lives;
The strength he gains, is from th' embrace he gives.”—Pope

II. A *Metaphor* is a figure that expresses the resemblance of two objects by applying either the name, or some attribute, adjunct, or action, of the one, directly to the other; as,

1. “His eye was *morning's brightest ray*.”—Hogg.

2. “An angler in the *tides* of fame.”—Id.

3. “Beside him *sleeps the warrior's bow*.”—Langhorne.

4. “Wild fancies in his moody brain,
Gambol'd unbridled and unbound.”—Hogg.

5. “Speechless, and fix'd in all the *death* of wo.”—Thom.

III. An *Allegory* is a continued narration of fictitious events, designed to represent and illustrate important realities. Thus the Psalmist represents the *Jewish nation* under the symbol of a *vine*: “Thou hast brought a vine out of Egypt: thou hast cast out the heathen and planted it. Thou preparedst room before it, and didst cause it to take deep root; and it filled the land. The hills were covered with the shadow of it, and the boughs thereof were like the goodly cedars.”—Ps. lxxx. 8.

Obs.—The *Allegory*, agreeably to the foregoing definition of it, includes most of those similitudes which in the Scriptures are called *parables*; it includes also the better sort of *fables*. The term *allegory* is sometimes applied to a *true history* in which something else is intended, than is contained in the words literally taken. [See Gal. iv. 24.] In the *Scriptures*, the term *fable* denotes an idle and groundless story. [See 1 Tim. iv. 1, and 2 Pet. i. 16.]

IV. A *Metonymy* is a change of names. It is founded on some such relation as that of *cause* and *effect*, of *subject* and *adjunct*, of *place* and *inhabitant*, of *container*, and *thing contained*, or of *sign* and *thing signified*: as, “God is our *salvation*,” i. e. *Saviour*.—“He was the *sign* of her secret soul,”

i. e. the *youth* she loved.—“They smote the *city* ;” i. e. *citizens*.—“My son, give me thy *heart* ;” i. e. *affection*.—“The *sceptre* shall not depart from Judah ;” i. e. *kingly power*.

V. *Synecdoche* is the naming of the whole for a part, or of a part for the whole ; as, “This *roof* [i. e. house] protects you.”—“Now the *year* [i. e. summer] is beautiful.”

VI. *Hyperbole* is extravagant exaggeration, in which the imagination is indulged beyond the sobriety of truth ; as,

“The sky *shrunk upward with unusual dread*,
And trembling Tiber *div'd beneath his bed*.”—*Dryden*.

VII. *Vision*, or *Imagery*, is a figure by which the speaker represents the objects of his imagination, as actually before his eyes and present to his senses ; as,

“I see the dagger-crest of Mar !
I see the Moray's silver star
Wave o'er the cloud of Saxon war,
That up the lake comes winding far !”—*Scott*.

VIII. *Apostrophe* is a turning from the regular course of the subject, into an animated address ; as, “Death is swallowed up in victory. O Death ! where is thy sting ? O Grave ! where is thy victory ?”—1 *Cor.* xv. 54, 55.

IX. *Personification* is a figure by which, in imagination, we ascribe intelligence and personality to unintelligent beings or abstract qualities ; as,

1. “The *Worm*, aware of his intent,
Harangued him thus, right eloquent.”—*Cowper*.
2. “Lo, steel-clad *War* his gorgeous standard rears !”—*Rog*
3. “Hark ! *Truth* proclaims, thy triumph cease.”—*Id*.

X. *Erotesis* is a figure in which the speaker adopts the form of interrogation, not to express a doubt, but, in general, confidently to assert the reverse of what is asked ; as, “Hast thou an arm like God ? or canst thou thunder with a voice like him ?”—*Job*, xl. 9. “He that planted the ear, shall he not hear ? he that formed the eye, shall he not see ?”—*Ps.* xciv. 9.

XI. *Ecphonesis* is a pathetic exclamation, denoting some violent emotion of the mind ; as, “O liberty !—O sound once delightful to every Roman ear !—O sacred privilege of Roman citizenship !—once sacred—now trampled upon !”—*Cicero*. “O that I had wings like a dove ! for then would I fly away and be at rest !”—*Ps.* lv. 6.

XII. *Antithesis* is a placing of things in opposition, to heighten their effect by contrast ; as,

“Contrasted faults through all his manners reign ;
Though *poor, luxurious* ; though *submissive, vain*

Though grave, yet trifling ; zealous, yet untrue ;
And e'en in penance, planning sins anew.'—*Goldsmith*.

XIII. *Climax* is a figure in which the sense is made to advance by successive steps, to rise gradually to what is more and more important and interesting, or to descend to what is more and more minute and particular ; as, " And besides this, giving all diligence, add to your faith, virtue ; and to virtue, knowledge ; and to knowledge, temperance ; and to temperance, patience ; and to patience, godliness ; and to godliness, brotherly kindness ; and to brotherly kindness, charity."—2 *Pet.* i. 5.

XIV. *Irony* is a figure in which the speaker sneeringly utters the direct reverse of what he intends shall be understood ; as, " We have, to be sure, great reason to believe the modest man would not ask him for a debt, when he pursues his life."—*Cicero*.

VERSIFICATION.

Versification is the art of arranging words into lines of correspondent length, so as to produce harmony by the regular alternation of syllables differing in quantity.

The *Quantity* of a syllable, is the relative portion of time occupied in uttering it. In poetry, every syllable is considered to be either *long* or *short*. A long syllable is reckoned to be equal to two short ones.

OBS. 1.—The quantity of a syllable does not depend on the sound of the vowel or diphthong, but principally on the degree of accentual force with which the syllable is uttered, whereby a greater or less portion of time is employed. The open vowel sounds are those which are the most easily protracted, yet they often occur in the shortest and feeblest syllables.

OBS. 2.—Most monosyllables are variable, and may be made either long or short, as suits the rhythm. In words of greater length, the accented syllable is always long ; and a syllable immediately before or after that which is accented, is always short.

Rhyme is a similarity of sound, between the last syllables of different lines. *Blank verse* is verse without rhyme.

OBS.—The principal rhyming syllables are almost always long. Double rhyme adds one short syllable ; triple rhyme, two. Such syllables are redundant in iambic and anapæstic verses.

POETIC FEET.

A *line of poetry* consists of successive combinations of syllables, called *feet*. A poetic *foot* consists either of two or of three syllables.

The principal English feet are the *Iambus*, the *Trochee*, the *Anapæst*, and the *Dactyl*.

1. The *Iambus* is a poetic foot consisting of a short syllable and a long one ; as *bêtrây*, *cōnfêss*.

2. The *Trochee* is a poetic foot consisting of a long syllable and a short one ; as, *hâtefûl*, *pêttish*.

3. The *Anapæst* is a poetic foot consisting of two short syllables and one long one ; as, *cōntrāvêne*, *âcquiêscē*.

4. The *Dactyl* is a poetic foot consisting of one long syllable and two short ones ; as, *lâbôurêr*, *pôssiblê*.

We have, accordingly, four kinds of verse, or poetic measure ; *Iambic*, *Trochaic*, *Anapæstic*, and *Dactylic*.

OBS.—The more pure these several kinds are preserved, the more complete is the chime of the verse. But poets generally indulge some variety ; not so much, however, as to confound the drift of the rhythmical pulsations.

SCANNING.

Scanning is the dividing of verses into the feet which compose them.

OBS.—When a syllable is wanting, the verse is said to be *catalectic* ; when the measure is exact, the line is *acatalectic* ; when there is a redundant syllable, it forms *hypermeter*.

I. OF IAMBIC VERSE.

In Iambic verse, the stress is laid on the even syllables. It consists of the following measures :

1. Iambic of Seven feet, or Heptameter.

Thê Lōrd | dēscēndēd frōm | ābōve, | ānd bōw'd | thê
hēav|ēns hīgh.

Modern poets have divided this kind of verse, into alternate lines of four and of three feet : thus,

O blīnd | tō each | īndul|gēnt āim

Of pōw'r | sūprēme|lŷ wīse,

Who fan|cy hap|pīness | īn aught

The hand | of heav'n | denīes !

2. Iambic of Six feet, or Hexameter.

Thŷ rēalm | fōrēv|ēr lāsts, | thŷ ōwn | Mēssī|āh rēigns.

This is the *Alexandrine* ; it is seldom used except to complete a stanza in an ode, or occasionally to close a period in heroic rhyme. French heroics are similar to this.

3. Iambic of Five feet, or Pentameter.

Fōr prāise | tōo dēar|lŷ lōv'd | ōr wārm|lŷ sōught,

Enfee|bles all | inter|nal strength | of thought.

With söl|ëmn ād|örā|tiön dōwn | thëy cāst
 Their crowns | inwove | with am|arant | and gold.

This is the regular English *heroic*. It is, perhaps, the only measure suitable for blank verse.

The *Elegiac Stanza* consists of four heroics rhyming alternately ; as,

Enough | has Heav'n | indulg'd | of joy | below,
 To tempt | our tar|riance in | this lov'd | retreat ;
 Enough | has Heav'n | ordain'd | of use|ful wo,
 To make | us lang|uish for | a hap|pier seat.

4. Iambic of Four feet, or Tetrameter.

Thë jōys | ābōve | āre ūn|dërstood
 And rel|ish'd on|ly by | the good.

5. Iambic of Three feet.

Blūe light|nīngs tīnge | thë wāve,
 And thun|der rends | the rock.

6. Iambic of Two feet.

Thëir lōve | ānd āwe
 Supply | the law.

7. Iambic of One foot.

Hōw bright,
 The light !

Lines of fewer than seven syllables are seldom found, except in connection with longer verses.

In iambic verse, the first foot is often varied, by introducing a trochee ; as,

Plānëts | ānd sūns | rūn lāw|lēss thrōugh | thë skȳ.

By a synæresis of the two short syllables, an anapæst may sometimes be employed for an iambus ; or a dactyl, for a trochee : as,

O'er mā|ny ā frō|zēn, mā|ny ā fi|rȳ ālp.

II. OF TROCHAIC VERSE.

In Trochaic verse, the stress is laid on the odd syllables. Single-rhymed trochaic omits the final short syllable, that it may end with a long one. This kind of verse is the same as iambic without the initial short syllable. Iambics and trochaics often occur in the same poem.

1. Trochaic of Six feet.

On ā | mōuntāin | strētch'd bē|nēath ā | hōarȳ | willōw,
 Lay a | shepherd | swain, and | view'd the | rolling | billow

2. Trochaic of Five feet.

Virtue's | bright'n'ing | ray shall | beam for | ever.

Single Rhyme.

Idle | aft' | dinn'r, | in his | ch'air,
Sat a | farmer | ruddy | fat and | fair.

3. Trochaic of Four feet.

Round a | hol'y | calm dī|fusing,
Love of | peace and | lonely | musing.

Single Rhyme.

Restl'ess | mōrtals | toil for | naught;
Bliss in | vain from | earth is | sought.

4. Trochaic of Three feet.

Whēn our | hēarts āre | mōurn'ing.

Single Rhyme.

In thē | dāys of | old,
Stories | plainly | told—

5. Trochaic of Two feet.

Fāncy | viēw'ing
Joys en|suing.

Single Rhyme.

Tūmūlt | cēase,
Sink to | peace.

6. Trochaic of One foot.

Chāng'ing,
Rang'ing.

III. OF ANAPÆSTIC VERSE.

In Anapæstic verse the stress is laid on every third syllable.
The first foot of an anapæstic line, may be an iambus.

1. Anapæstic of Four feet.

At thē clōse | of thē dāy | whēn thē hām|lēt is still,
*And mor|*tals the sweets | of forget|fulness prove.

2. Anapæstic of Three feet.

I ām mōn|ārch of āll | I sūrvēy;
My right | there is none | to dispute.

3. Anapæstic of Two feet.

Whēn I lōok | on my bōys,
They renew | all my joys.

4. Anapæstic of One foot.

On thē lānd
Let me stand.

IV.—OF DACTYLIC VERSE.

In pure Dactylic verse, the stress is laid on the first, the fourth, the seventh, and the tenth syllable. Full dactylic generally forms triple rhyme. When one of the final short syllables is omitted, the rhyme is double; when both, single. Dactylic with single rhyme, is the same as anapæstic without its initial short syllables. Dactylic measure is uncommon; and, when employed, is seldom perfectly regular.

1. Dactylic of Four feet.

Böys will ān|ticīpāte, | lāvīsh, ānd | dīssīpāte
All thāt yōur | būsŷ pāte | hōardéd with | cāre;
And, in their | foolishness, | passion, and | mulishness,
Charge you with | churlishness, | spurning your | pray'r.

2. Dactylic of Three feet.

Evēr sīng | mērrīlŷ, | mērrīlŷ

3. Dactylic of Two feet.

Frēe frōm sā|tiētŷ,
Care, and anx|iety,
Charms in va|riety,
Fall to his | share.

4. Dactylic of One foot.

I'ēarfūllŷ,
Tearfully.

EXAMPLES FOR PARSING.

CHAPTER IX.—PROSODICAL.

In the Ninth Chapter, are exemplified the several Figures of Etymology, of Syntax, and of Rhetoric; and by it the pupil may also be exercised in relation to the principles of Punctuation, Utterance, and Versification.

LESSON I.—FIGURES OF ETYMOLOGY.

APHERESIS, PROTHESIS, SYNCOPE, APOCOPE, PARAGOGÉ, DIERESIS,
SYNÆRESIS, AND TMESIS.

Bend 'gainst the steepy hill thy breast,
Burst down like torrent from its crest.—*Scott.*

'Tis mine to teach *th'* inactive hand to reap
Kind nature's bounties, o'er the globe diffus'd.—*Dyer.*

Alas! alas! how impotently true
Th' aërial pencil forms the scene anew.—Cawthorne.

Here a deformed monster *joy'd* to won,
 Which on fell rancour ever was *ybent*.—*Lloyd.*

WithouTEN trump was proclamation made.—*Thomson.*

The gentle knight, who saw their rueful case,
 Let fall *adown* his silver beard some tears.

Certes, quoth he, 'it is not *e'en* in grace,
 T' undo the past and eke your broken years.'—*Id.*

Vain *tamp'ring* has but *foster'd* his disease;
Tis desp'rate, and he sleeps the sleep of death.—*Cowper.*

I have a pain upon my forehead here
 Why *that's* with watching; 'twill away again.—*Shakspeare.*

I'll to the woods, among the happier brutes;
 Come, *let's* away; hark! the shrill horn resounds.—*Smith.*

What prayer and supplication *soever* be made.—*Bible.*

By the grace of God we have had our conversation in *the*
 world, and more abundantly *to* you *ward*.—*Ib.*

LESSON II.—FIGURES OF SYNTAX.

FIGURE I.—ELLIPSIS.

And now he faintly kens the bounding fawn,
 And [—] villager [—] abroad at early toil.—*Beattie.*

The cottage curs at [—] early pilgrim bark.—*Id.*

'Tis granted, and no plainer truth appears,
 Our most important [—] are our earliest years.—*Cowper.*

To earn her aid, with fix'd and anxious eye,
 He looks on nature's [—] and on fortune's course;
 Too much in vain.—*Akenside.*

True dignity is his, whose tranquil mind
 Virtue has rais'd above the things [—] below;
 Who, ev'ry hope and [—] fear to Heav'n resign'd,
 Shrinks not, though Fortune aim her deadliest blow.—*Beattie.*

For longer in that paradise to dwell,
 The law [—] I gave to nature, him forbids.—*Milton.*

So little mercy shows [—] who needs so much.—*Cowper.*

Bliss is the same [—] in subject, as [—] in king;
 In [—] who obtain defence, and [—] who defend.—*Pope.*

Man made for kings ! those optics are but dim
That tell you so—say rather, they [—] for him.—*Cowper*.

Man may dismiss compassion from his heart,
But God will never [—————].—*Id.*

Mortals whose pleasures are their only care,
First wish to be impos'd on, and then are [—].—*Id.*

Vigour [—] from toil, from trouble patience grows.—*Beattie*.

Where now the rill melodious, [—] pure, and cool,
And meads, with life, and mirth, and beauty crown'd?—*Id.*

How dead the vegetable kingdom lies !
How dumb the tuneful [—————] !—*Thomson*.

Self-love and Reason to one end aspire,
Pain [—] their aversion, pleasure [—] their desire ;
But greedy that its object would devour,
This [—] taste the honey, and not wound the flower.—*Pope*.

LESSON III.—FIGURES OF SYNTAX.

FIGURE II.—PLEONASM.

According to their deeds, *accordingly* he will repay ; fury
to his adversaries, recompense to his enemies.—*Bible*.

My head is filled with dew, *and my locks with the drops of the night*.—*Solomon's Song*, v. 2.

Thou hast chastised me, *and I was chastised*, as a bullock
unaccustomed to the yoke : turn thou me, *and I shall be turned* ;
for thou art the Lord my God.—*Jer.* xxxi. 18.

Consider the *lilies* o' the field how *they* grow.—*Mat.* vi. 28.

He that glorieth, let *him* glory in the Lord.—*2 Cor.* x. 17.

He too is witness, noblest of the train
That wait on man, the flight-performing horse.—*Cowper*.

FIGURE III.—SYLLEPSIS.

'Thou art Simon the son of Jona : thou shalt be called
Cephas ;' *which* is, by interpretation, a stone.—*John*, i. 42.

Thus saith the Lord of hosts : ' Behold I will break the bow
of *Elam*, the chief of *their* might.'—*Jer.* xlix. 35.

Behold I lay in Zion a *stumbling-stone* and *rock* of offence ;
and whosoever believeth on *him* shall not be ashamed.—*Rom.*
ix. 33.

Thus *Conscience* pleads *her* cause within the breast,
Though long rebell'd against, not yet suppress'd.—*Cowper*

Knowledge is proud that *he* has learned so much ;
Wisdom is humble that *he* knows no more.—*Id.*

For those the *race* of Israel oft forsook
 Their living *strength*, and unfrequented left
 His righteous altar, bowing lowly down
 To bestial gods.—*Milton.*

LESSON IV.—FIGURES OF SYNTAX.

FIGURE IV.—ENALLAGE.

Let me tell *you*, Cassius, *you* yourself
 Are much condemned to have an itching palm,
 To sell and mart *your* offices for gold.—*Shakspeare.*

Come, *Phiomelus* ; let us *instant* go,
 O'turn his bow'rs, and lay his castle low.—*Thomson.*

Then palaces shall rise ; the joyful son
 Shall finish what the short-liv'd sire *begun*.—*Pope.*

Such was that temple built by Solomon,
 Than *whom* none richer reign'd o'er Israel.—*Au.*

He spoke : with fatal eagerness we *burn*,
 And *quit* the shores, undestin'd to return.—*Day.*

Still as he pass'd, the nations he *sublimes*.—*Thomson.*

Sometimes, with early morn, he mounted *gay*.—*Id.*

FIGURE V.—HYPERBATON.

Such *resting found the sole* of unblest feet.—*Milton.*

Yet, though successful, *will the toil* delight.—*Thomson.*

Where, 'midst the changeful scen'ry ever new,
 Fancy a thousand wondrous *forms* describes.—*Beattie.*

Yet so much bounty is in God, such grace,
 That who advance his glory, not their own,
Them he himself to glory will advance.—*Milton.*

But *apt* the mind or fancy is to rove
 Uncheck'd, and of her roving is no *end*.—*Id.*

No quick *reply* to dubious questions make ;
 Suspense and caution still prevent mistake.—*Denham.*

LESSON V.—FIGURES OF RHETORIC.

FIGURE I.—SIMILE.

Human greatness is short and transitory, *as the odour of incense in the fire*.—*Dr. Johnson.*

Terrestrial happiness is of short continuance: *the brightness of the flame is wasting its fuel, the fragrant flower is passing away in its own odours.*—*Id.*

Thy nod is *as the earthquake that shakes the mountains*; and thy smile, *as the dawn of the vernal day.*—*Id.*

Plants rais'd with tenderness are seldom strong;
Man's coltish disposition asks the thong;
And without discipline, the fav'rite child,
Like a neglected forester, runs wild.—*Cooper.*

FIGURE II.—METAPHOR.

Cathmon, thy name is a pleasant *gale.*—*Ossian.*

Roll'd into himself he flew, wide on the *bosom of winds.*
The old *oak* felt his departure, and *shook* its whistling head.—*Id.*

Carazan gradually lost the inclination to do good, as he acquired the power; and as the *hand of time* scattered *snow* upon his head, the *freezing influence* extended to his bosom.—*Hawkesworth.*

The sun *grew weary* of gilding the palaces of Morad; the *clouds of sorrow* gathered round his head; and the *tempest of hatred* roared about his dwelling.—*Dr. Johnson.*

The *tree of knowledge*, blasted by disputes,
Produces sapless leaves in stead of fruits.—*Denham.*

LESSON VI.—FIGURES OF RHETORIC.

FIGURE III.—ALLEGORY.

"But what think ye?—A certain man had two sons; and he came to the first, and said, 'Son, go work to-day in my vineyard.' He answered and said, 'I will not:' but afterward he repented, and went. And he came to the second, and said likewise. And he answered and said, 'I go, sir:' and went not. Whether of them twain did the will of his father?" They say unto him, "The first."—*Mat. xxi. 28.*

FIGURE IV.—METONYMY.

Swifter than a whirlwind, flies the leaden *death.*—*Hevey.*
'Be all the dead forgot,' said Foldath's bursting *wrath.*
Did not I fail in the field?—*Ossian.*

Their *furrow* oft the stubborn glebe has broke.—*Gray.*

Firm in his love, resistless in his hate,
His arm is *conquest*, and his frown is *fate.*—*Day.*

At length the *world*, renew'd by calm repose,
Was strong for toil; the dappled morn arose.—*Parnell.*

What modes of sight betwixt each wide extreme,
The mole's dim curtain and the lynx's *beam* !
Of hearing from the *life* that fills the flood,
To *that* which warbles through the vernal wood !—*Pope*.

FIGURE V.—SYNECDOCHE.

'Twas then his *threshold* first receiv'd a guest.—*Parnell*.

For yet by swains alone the world he knew,
Whose *feet* came wand'ring o'er the nightly dew.—*Id.*

Flush'd by the spirit of the genial *year*,
Now from the virgin's cheek a fresher bloom
Shoots, less and less, the live carnation round.—*Thomson*.

LESSON VII.—FIGURES OF RHETORIC.

FIGURE VI.—HYPERBOLE.

I saw their chief, tall as a rock of ice ; his spear, the blasted
fir ; his shield the rising moon ; he sat on the shore, like a
cloud of mist on the hill.—*Ossian*.

At which the universal host up sent
A shout that tore Hell's concave, and beyond
Frighted the reign of Chaos and old Night.—*Milton*.

Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood
Clean from my hand ? No ; this my hand will rather
The multitudinous seas incarnadine,
Making the green one red.—*Shakspeare*.

Endless tears flow down in streams.—*Swift*.

FIGURE VII.—VISION.

How mighty is their defence who reverently trust in the arm
of God ! How powerfully do they contend who fight with
lawful weapons ! Hark ! 'Tis the voice of eloquence, pouring
forth the living energies of the soul ; pleading, with generous
indignation, the cause of injured humanity against lawless
might, and reading the awful destiny that awaits the oppressor !
—I see the stern countenance of despotism overawed ! I see
the eye fallen that kindled the elements of war ! I see the
brow relaxed that scowled defiance at hostile thousands ! I see
the knees tremble that trod with firmness the embattled field !
Fear has entered that heart which ambition had betrayed into
violence ! The tyrant feels himself a man, and subject to the
weakness of humanity !—Behold ! and tell me, is that power
contemptible which can thus find access to the sternest hearts ?—

Author

LESSON VIII.—FIGURES OF RHETORIC.

FIGURE VIII.—APOSTROPHE.

Yet still they breathe destruction, still go on
Inhumanly ingenious to find out
New pains for life, new terrors for the grave;
Artificers of death! Still monarchs dream
Of universal empire growing up
From universal ruin. *Blast the design,
Great God of Hosts! nor let thy creatures fall
Unpitied victims at Ambition's shrine.—Porteus.*

FIGURE IX.—PERSONIFICATION.

Hail, sacred *Polity*, by *Freedom* rear'd!
Hail, sacred *Freedom*, when by *Law* restrain'd!
Without you, what were man? A grov'ling herd,
In darkness, wretchedness, and want enchain'd.—*Beattie.*
Let cheerful *Mem'ry*, from her purest cells,
Lead forth a goodly train of *Virtues* fair,
Cherish'd in early youth, now paying back
With tenfold usury the pious care.—*Porteus.*

FIGURE X.—EROTESIS.

He that chastiseth the heathen, shall not he correct? he that teacheth man knowledge, shall not he know?—*Psal. xciv. 10.*

Can the Ethiopian change his skin, or the leopard his spots? then may ye also do good, that are accustomed to do evil.—*Jeremiah, xiii. 23.*

FIGURE XI.—ECPHONESIS.

O that my head were waters, and mine eyes a fountain of tears, that I might weep day and night for the slain of the daughter of my people! O that I had in the wilderness a lodging place of way-faring men, that I might leave my people, and go from them!—*Jeremiah, ix. 1.*

LESSON IX.—FIGURES OF RHETORIC.

FIGURE XII.—ANTITHESIS.

On this side modesty is engaged; on that, impudence: on this, chastity; on that, lewdness: on this, integrity; on that, fraud: on this, piety; on that, profaneness: on this, constancy on that, fickleness: on this, honour; on that, baseness: on this, moderation; on that, unbridled passion.—*Cicero.*

She, from the rending earth, and bursting skies,
Saw gods descend, and fiends infernal rise;
Here fix'd the dreadful, there the blest abodes;
Fear made her devils, and weak hope her gods.—*Pope.*

FIGURE XIII.—CLIMAX.

Virtuous actions are necessarily approved by the awakened conscience; and when they are approved, they are commended to practice; and when they are practised, they become easy; and when they become easy, they afford pleasure; and when they afford pleasure, they are done frequently; and when they are done frequently, they are confirmed by habit: and confirmed habit is a kind of second nature.

FIGURE XIV.—IRONY.

And it came to pass at noon, that Elijah mocked them, and said, 'Cry aloud; for he is a god: either he is talking, or he is pursuing, or he is in [*on*] a journey, or peradventure he sleepeth, and must be awaked!'—1 *Kings*, xviii. 27.

Some lead a life unblamable and just,
 Their own dear virtue their unshaken trust;
 They never sin—or if (as all offend)
 Some trivial slips their daily walk attend,
 The poor are near at hand, the charge is small,
 A slight gratuity atones for all.—*Cowper*.

 QUESTIONS ON PROSODY.

LESSON I.—PUNCTUATION.

Of what does Prosody treat?

What is *Punctuation*?

What are the principal points, or marks?

What pauses are denoted by the first four points?

What pauses are required by the other four?

What is the general use of the comma?

How many rules for the comma are there? and what are their heads?

What says Rule 1st of *simple sentences*?—Rule 2d of *simple members*?—Rule 3d of *more than two words*?—Rule 4th of *only two words*?—Rule 5th of *words in pairs*?—Rule 6th of *words put absolute*?—Rule 7th of *words in apposition*?—Rule 8th of *adjectives*?—Rule 9th of *finite verbs*?—Rule 10th of *infinitives*?—Rule 11th of *participles*?—Rule 12th of *adverbs*?—Rule 13th of *conjunctions*?—Rule 14th of *prepositions*?—Rule 15th of *interjections*?—Rule 16th of *words repeated*?—Rule 17th of *dependent quotations*?

LESSON II.—PUNCTUATION.

How many and what exceptions are there to Rule 1st for the comma?—to Rule 2d?—to Rule 3d?—to Rule 4th?—to Rule 5th?—to Rule 6th?—to Rule 7th?—to Rule 8th?—to Rule 9th?—to Rule 10th?—to Rule 11th?—to Rule 12th?—to Rule 13th?—to Rule 14th?—to Rule 15th?—to Rule 16th?—to Rule 17th?

When are different words said to be in the same construction?

LESSON III.—PUNCTUATION.

What is the general use of the semicolon?
 How many rules are there for the semicolon? and what are their heads?
 What says Rule 1st of *compound members*?—Rule 2d of *simple members*?
 —Rule 3d of *words in apposition*?
 What is the general use of the colon?
 How many rules are there for the colon? and what are their heads?
 What says Rule 1st of *additional remarks*?—Rule 2d of *greater pauses*?
 Rule 3d of *independent quotations*?
 What is the general use of the period?
 How many rules are there for the period? and what are their heads?
 What says Rule 1st of *distinct sentences*?—Rule 2d of *allied sentences*?
 Rule 3d of *abbreviations*?

LESSON IV.—PUNCTUATION.

What is the use of the dash?
 How many rules are there for the dash? and what are their heads?
 What says Rule 1st of *abrupt pauses*?—Rule 2d of *emphatic pauses*?
 What is the use of the note of interrogation?
 How many rules are there for it? and what are their heads?
 What says Rule 1st of *questions direct*?—Rule 2d of *questions united*?
 Rule 3d of *questions indirect*?
 What is the use of the note of exclamation?
 How many rules are there for it? and what are their heads?
 What says Rule 1st of *interjections*?—Rule 2d of *invocations*?—Rule 3d of *exclamatory questions*?

LESSON V.—PUNCTUATION.

What is the use of the parenthesis?
 How many rules are there for it? and what are their heads?
 What says Rule 1st of *incidental clauses*?—Rule 2d of *included points*?
 What is said about other marks?
 What is the use of the apostrophe?—of the hyphen?—of the diæresis?—
 of the acute accent?—of the grave accent?—of the circumflex?—of the
 breve?—of the macron?—of the ellipsis?—of the caret?—of the brace?—
 of the section?—of the paragraph?—of the quotation points?—of the
 crotchets?—of the index?—of the asterisk, the obelisk, the double dagger,
 and the parallel?

[Having correctly answered the foregoing questions, the pupil should be taught to apply what he has learned; and, for this purpose, he may be required to read the preface to this volume, or a portion of any other accurately pointed book, and to assign a reason for every mark he finds.]

LESSON VI.—UTTERANCE.

What is *Utterance*? and what does it include?
 What is pronunciation?—What does pronunciation require?
 What are the just powers of the letters?
 What is accent?—Is every word accented?
 Can a word have more than one accent?
 What four things distinguish the elegant speaker?
 What is elocution?—What does elocution require?
 What is emphasis?
 What are pauses? and what is said of their duration?
 What are inflections?—What is called the rising inflection?—What is called the falling inflection?—How are these inflections exemplified?—How are they used in asking questions?
 What are tones? and why do they deserve particular attention?

LESSON VII.—FIGURES.

What is a *Figure* in grammar?

How many kinds of figures are there?

What is a figure of etymology?

How many and what are the figures of etymology?

What is *aphæresis*?—*prosthesis*?—*syncope*?—*apocope*?—*paragoge*?—*diæresis*?—*synæresis*?—*tmesis*?

What is a figure of syntax?

How many and what are the figures of syntax?

What is *ellipsis* in grammar? Are sentences often *elliptical*?

How can there be an *ellipsis* of the article?—the noun?—the adjective?—the pronoun?—the verb?—the participle?—the adverb?—the conjunction?—the preposition?—the interjection?—a clause?

What is *pleonasm*?—and when is this figure allowable?

What is *syllipsis*?—*enallage*?—*hyperbaton*?—what is said of *hyperbaton*?

LESSON VIII.—FIGURES.

What is a figure of rhetoric?—What name have such figures?

Do figures of rhetoric often occur?—On what are they founded?

How many and what are the principal figures of rhetoric?

What is a *simile*?—a *metaphor*?—an *allegory*?—a *metonymy*?—*synecdoche*?—*hyperbole*?—*vision*?—*apostrophe*?—*personification*?—*erotesis*?—*ecphonesis*?—*antithesis*?—*climax*?—*irony*?

LESSON IX.—VERSIFICATION.

What is *Versification*?—What is the *quantity* of a syllable?

How is quantity denominated?—How is it said to be proportioned?

On what does quantity depend? and what sounds are the most easily lengthened?

What words are variable in quantity? and what syllables are fixed?

What is *rhyme*?—What is *blank verse*?

Of what does a *line* of poetry consist?—Of what does a *foot* consist?

What are the principal English feet?

What is an *iambus*?—a *trochee*?—an *anapæst*?—a *dactyl*?

How many kinds of verse have we?

What is *scanning*?

LESSON X.—VERSIFICATION.

What syllables are accented in an *iambic line*?

What are the several measures of *iambic verse*?

What syllables are accented in a *trochaic line*?

What are the several measures of *trochaic verse*?

What syllables are accented in an *anapæstic line*?

What are the several measures of *anapæstic verse*?

What syllables are accented in a *dactylic line*?

What are the several measures of *dactylic verse*?

[Now parse the nine lessons of the *Ninth Chapter*; explaining every thing of which the teacher may demand an explanation.]

EXERCISES IN PROSODY.

✎ [When the pupil can readily answer all the questions on Prosody and apply the rules of punctuation to any composition in which the points are rightly inserted, he should *write out* the following exercises, supplying what is required.]

EXERCISE I.—PUNCTUATION.

Copy the following sentences, and insert the COMMA where it is requisite.

Examples under Rule 1.

The dogmatist's assurance is paramount to argument.
 The whole course of his argumentation comes to nothing.
 The fieldmouse builds her garner under ground.
Exc. The first principles of almost all sciences are few.
 What he gave me to publish was but a small part.
 To remain insensible to such provocation is apathy.
 Minds ashamed of poverty would be proud of affluence.

Under Rule 2.

I was eyes to the blind and feet was I to the lame.
 They are gone but the remembrance of them is sweet.
 He has passed it is likely through varieties of fortune.
 The mind though free has a governor within itself.
 They I doubt not oppose the bill on public principles.
 Be silent be grateful and adore.
 He is an adept in language who always speaks the truth.
 The race is not to the swift nor the battle to the strong.
Exc. 1. He that has far to go should not hurry.
 Hobbes believed the eternal truths which he opposed.
 Feeble are all pleasures in which the heart has no share.
Exc. 2. A good name is better than precious ointment.
 Thinkest thou that duty shall have dread to speak?
 The spleen is seldom felt where Flora reigns.

Under Rule 3.

The city army court espouse my cause.
 Wars pestilences and diseases are terrible instructors.
 Walk daily in a pleasant airy and umbrageous garden.
 Wit spirits faculties but make it worse.
 Men wives and children stare cry out and run.

Under Rule 4.

Hope and fear are essentials in religion.
 Praise and adoration are perfective of our souls.
 We know bodies and their properties most perfectly.
 Satisfy yourselves with what is rational and attainable.
Exc. 1. God will rather look to the inward motions of the mind
 than to the outward form of the body.
 Gentleness is unassuming in opinion and temperate in zeal.
Exc. 2. He has experienced prosperity and adversity.
 All sin essentially is and must be mortal.

Exc. 3. One person is chosen chairman or moderator.

Duration or time is measured by motion.

The governor or viceroy is chosen annually.

Exc. 4. Reflection reason still the ties improve.

His neat plain parlour wants our modern style.

Under Rule 5.

I inquired and rejected consulted and deliberated.

Seed-time and harvest cold and heat summer and winter day

and night shall not cease.

EXERCISE II.—PUNCTUATION.

Copy the following sentences, and insert the COMMA where it is requisite.

Under Rule 6.

The night being dark they did not proceed.

There being no other coach we had no alternative.

Remember my son that human life is the journey of a day.

All circumstances considered it seems right.

He that overcometh to him will I give power.

Your land strangers devour it in your presence.

Ah sinful nation a people laden with iniquity!

With heads declin'd ye cedars homage pay;

Be smooth ye rocks ye rapid floods give way!

Under Rule 7.

Now Philomel sweet songstress charms the night.

'Tis chanticleer the shepherd's clock announcing day.

The evening star love's harbinger appears.

The queen of night fair Dian smiles serene.

There is yet one man Micaiah the son of Imlah.

Our whole company man by man ventured down.

As a work of wit the Dunciad has few equals.

In the same temple the resounding wood

All vocal beings hymned their equal God.

Exc. 1. The last king of Rome was Tarquinius Superbus.

Bossuet highly eulogizes Maria Theresa of Austria.

Exc. 2. For he went and dwelt by the brook Cherith.

Remember the example of the patriarch Joseph.

Exc. 3. I wisdom dwell with prudence.

Ye fools be ye of an understanding heart.

I tell you that which you yourselves do know.

Exc. 4. I crown thee king of intimate delights.

I count the world a stranger for thy sake.

And this makes friends such miracles below.
God has pronounced it death to taste that tree.
Grace makes the slave a freeman.

Under Rule 8.

Deaf with the noise I took my hasty flight.
Him piteous of his youth soft disengage.
I played a while obedient to the fair.
Love free as air spreads his light wings and flies.

Then active still and unconfined his mind
Explores the vast extent of ages past.
But there is yet a liberty unsung
By poets and by senators unpraised.

Exc. I will marry a wife beautiful as the Houries.
He was a man able to speak upon doubtful questions.
These are the persons anxious for the change.
Are they men worthy of confidence and support?

Under Rule 9.

Poverty wants some things—avarice all things.
Honesty has one face—flattery two.
One king is too soft and easy—an other too fiery.
Mankind's esteem they court—and he his own :
Theirs the wild chase of false felicities ;
His the compos'd possession of the true.

EXERCISE III.—PUNCTUATION.

Copy the following sentences, and insert the COMMA where it is requisite.

Under Rule 10.

My desire is to live in peace.
The great difficulty was to compel them to pay their debts.
To strengthen our virtue God bids us trust in him.
I made no bargain with you to live always drudging.
To sum up all her tongue confessed the shrew.
To proceed my own adventure was still more laughable.
We come not with design of wasteful prey
To drive the country force the swains away.

Under Rule 11.

Having given this answer he departed.
Some sunk to beasts find pleasure end in pain.
Eased of her load subjection grows more light.
Death still draws nearer never seeming near.
He lies full low gored with wounds and weltering in his blood.

Kind is fell Lucifer compared to thee.
 Man considered in himself is helpless and wretched.
 Like scattered down by howling Eurus blown.
 He with wide nostrils snorting skims the wave.
 Youth is properly speaking introductory to manhood.
Exc. He kept his eye fixed on the country before him.
 They have their part assigned them to act.
 Years will not repair the injuries done by him.

Under Rule 12.

Yes we both were philosophers.
 However providence saw fit to cross our design.
 Besides I know that the eye of the public is upon me.
 The fact certainly is much otherwise.
 For nothing surely can be more inconsistent.

Under Rule 13.

For in such retirement the soul is strengthened.
 It engages our desires ; and in some degree satisfies them.
 But of every Christian virtue piety is an essential part.
 The English verb is variable ; as *love lovest loves*.

Under Rule 14.

In a word charity is the soul of social life.
 By the bowstring I can repress violence and fraud.
 Some by being too artful forfeit the reputation of probity.
 With regard to morality I was not indifferent.

Under Rule 15.

Lo earth receives him from the bending skies !
 Behold I am against thee O inhabitant of the valley !

Under Rule 16.

I would never consent never never never.
 His teeth did chatter chatter chatter still.
 Come come come come—to bed to bed to bed.

Under Rule 17.

He cried 'Cause every man to go out from me.'
 'Almet' said he 'remember what thou hast seen.'
 I answered 'Mock not thy servant who is but a worm before thee.'

EXERCISE IV.—PUNCTUATION.

1. Copy the following sentences, and insert the comma and the SEMICOLON where they are requisite.

Under Rule 1.

'Man is weak' answered his companion 'knowledge is more than equivalent to force.'

To judge rightly of the present we must oppose it to the past
for all judgment is comparative and of the future nothing
can be known.

'Content is natural wealth' says Socrates to which I shall add
'luxury is artificial poverty.'

Converse and love mankind might strongly draw
When love was liberty and nature law.

Under Rule 2

Be wise to-day 'tis madness to defer.
The present all their care the future his.
Wit makes an enterpriser sense a man.
Ask thought for joy grow rich and hoard within.
Song soothes our pains and age has pains to soothe.
Here an enemy encounters there a rival supplants him.
Our answer to their reasons is No to their scoffs nothing.

Under Rule 3.

In Latin there are six cases namely the nominative the genitive
the dative the accusative the vocative and the ablative.

Most English nouns form the plural by adding *s* as *boy boys*
nation nations king kings bay bays.

Bodies are such as are endued with a vegetable soul as plants
a sensitive soul as animals or a rational soul as the body of
man.

2. Copy the following sentences, and insert the comma, the semicolon,
and the COLON where they are requisite.

Under Rule 1.

Death wounds to cure we fall we rise we reign.
Bliss!—there is none but unprecious bliss.
That is the gem sell all and purchase that.
Beware of usurpation God is the judge of all.

Under Rule 2.

I have the world here before me I will review it at leisure
surely happiness is somewhere to be found.

A melancholy enthusiast courts persecution and when he cannot
obtain it afflicts himself with absurd penances but the
holiness of St. Paul consisted in the simplicity of a pious
life.

Observe his awful portrait and admire
Nor stop at wonder imitate and live.

Under Rule 3.

Such is our Lord's injunction "Watch and pray."

He died praying for his persecutors "Father forgive them they know not what they do."

On his cane was inscribed this motto "*Festina lentè.*"

3. Copy the following sentences, and insert the comma, the semicolon, the colon, and the PERIOD where they are requisite.

Under Rule 1.

Then appeared the sea, and the dry land, the mountains rose, and the rivers flowed, the sun and moon began their course in the skies, herbs and plants clothed the ground, the air, the earth and the waters were stored with their respective inhabitants, at last man was made in the image of God

In general those parents have most reverence who most deserve it for he that lives well cannot be despised

Under Rule 2.

Civil accomplishments frequently give rise to fame but a distinction is to be made between fame and true honour the statesman the orator or the poet may be famous while yet the man himself is far from being honoured

Under Rule 3.

Glass was invented in Eng by Benalt a monk A D 664

The Roman Era U C commenced A C 1753 years

Here is the Literary Life of S T Coleridge Esq

EXERCISE V.—PUNCTUATION.

1. Copy the following sentences, and insert the DASH, and such other points as are necessary.

Under Rule 1.

You say *famous* very often and I don't know exactly what it means a *famous* uniform *famous* doings What does *famous* mean

O why *famous* means Now don't you know what *famous* means It means It is a word that people say It is the fashion to say it It means it means *famous*.

Under Rule 2.

But this life is not all there is there is full surely an other state abiding us And if there is what is thy prospect O remorseless obdurate Thou shalt hear it would be thy wisdom to think thou now hearest the sound of that trumpet which shall awake the dead Return O yet return to the Father of mercies and live

The future pleases Why The present pains
But that's a secret yes which all men know

2. *Copy the following sentences, and insert the NOTE OF INTERROGATION, and such other points as are necessary.*

Under Rule 1.

Does nature bear a tyrant's breast
Is she the friend of stern control
Wears she the despot's purple vest
Or fetters she the free-born soul

Why should a man whose blood is warm within
Sit like his grandsire cut in alabaster
Who art thou courteous stranger and from whence
Why roam thy steps to this abandon'd dale

Under Rule 2.

Who bid the stork Columbus-like explore
Heavens not his own and worlds unknown before
Who calls the council states the certain day
Who forms the phalanx and who points the way

Under Rule 3.

Ask of thy mother Earth why oaks are made
Taller and stronger than the weeds they shade
They asked me who I was and whither I was going

3. *Copy the following sentences, and insert the NOTE OF EXCLAMATION, and such other points as are necessary.*

Under Rule 1.

Alas how is that rugged heart forlorn
Behold the victor vanquish'd by the worm
Bliss sublunary bliss proud words and vain

Under Rule 2.

O Popular Applause what heart of man
Is proof against thy sweet seducing charms
More than thy balm O Gilead heals the wound

Under Rule 3.

How often have I loitered o'er thy green
Where humble happiness endear'd each scene
What black despair what horror fills his heart

4. *Copy the following sentences, and insert the PARENTHESIS, and such other points as are necessary.*

Under Rule 1.

And all the question wrangle e'er so long
Is only this If God has placed him wrong

And who what god foretells who speaks in things
Still louder than in words shall dare deny

Under Rule 2.

Say was it virtue more though Heav'n ne'er gave
Lamented Digby sunk thee to the grave

Where is that thrift that avarice of time
O glorious avarice thought of death inspires

And oh the last last what can words express
Thought reach the last last silence of a friend

EXERCISE VI.—PUNCTUATION.

Copy the following PROMISCUOUS sentences, and insert the points which they require.

As one of them opened his sack he espied his money
They cried out the more exceedingly Crucify him
The soldiers' counsel was to kill the prisoners
Great injury these vermin mice and rats do in the field
It is my son's coat an evil beast hath devoured him
Peace of all worldly blessings is the most valuable
By this time the very foundation was removed
The only words he uttered were I am a Roman citizen
Some distress either felt or feared gnaws like a worm
How then must I determine Have I no interest If I have not I
am stationed here to no purpose *Harris*
In the fire the destruction was so swift sudden vast and miser-
able as to have no parallel in story
Dionysius the tyrant of Sicily was far from being happy
I ask now Verres what thou hast to advance
Excess began and sloth sustains the trade
Fame can never reconcile a man to a death bed
They that sail on the sea tell of the danger
Be doers of the word and not hearers only
The storms of wint'ry time will quickly pass
Here hope that smiling angel stands
Disguise I see thou art a wickedness
There are no tricks in plain and simple faith
True love strikes root in reason passion's foe
Two gods divide them all Pleasure and Gain
I am satisfied My son has done his duty
Remember Almet the vision which thou hast seen
I beheld an enclosure beautiful as the gardens of paradise
The knowledge which I have received I will communicate
But I am not yet happy and therefore I despair
Wretched mortals said I to what purpose are you busy

Bad as the world is respect is always paid to virtue
 In a word he views men in the clear sunshine of charity
 This being the case I am astonished and amazed
 These men approached him and saluted him king
 Excellent and obliging sages these undoubtedly
 Yet at the same time the man himself undergoes a change
 One constant effect of idleness is to nourish the passions
 You heroes regard nothing but glory
 Take care lest while you strive to reach the top you fall
 Proud and presumptuous they can brook no opposition
 Nay some awe of religion may still subsist
 Then said he Lo I come to do thy will O God
 As for me behold I am in your hand
 Now I Paul myself beseech you
 He who lives always in public cannot live to his own soul
 whereas he who retires remains calm
 Therefore behold I even I will utterly forget you
 This text speaks only of those to whom it speaks
 Yea he warmeth himself and saith Aha I am warm
 King Agrippa believest thou the prophets

EXERCISE VII.—PUNCTUATION.

Copy the following PROMISCUOUS sentences, and insert the points which they require.

To whom can riches give repute or trust
 Content or pleasure but the good and just
 To him no high no low no great no small
 He fills he bounds connects and equals all
 Reason's whole pleasure all the joys of sense
 Lie in three words health peace and competence
 Not so for once indulg'd they sweep the main
 Deaf to the call or hearing hear in vain
 Say will the falcon stooping from above
 Smit with her varying plumage spare the dove
 Throw Egypt's by and offer in its stead
 Offer the crown on Berenice's head
 Falsely luxurious will not man awake
 And springing from the bed of sloth enjoy
 The cool the fragrant and the silent hour
 Yet thus it is nor otherwise can be
 So far from aught romantic what I sing
 Thyself first know then love a self there is
 Of virtue fond that kindles at her charms
 How far that little candle throws his beams
 So shines a good deed in a naughty world
 You have too much respect upon the world

They lose it that do buy it with much care
 How many things by season season'd are
 To their right praise and true perfection
 Canst thou descend from converse with the skies
 And seize thy brothers throat for what a clod
 In two short precepts all your business lies
 Would you be great *be virtuous and be wise*
 But sometimes virtue starves while vice is fed
 What then is the reward of virtue bread
 A life all turbulence and noise may seem
 To him that leads it wise and to be prais'd
 But wisdom is a pearl with most success
 Sought in still waters and beneath clear skies
 All but the swellings of the softened heart
 That waken not disturb the tranquil mind
 Inspiring God who boundless spirit all
 And unremitting energy pervades
 Adjusts sustains and agitates the whole
 Ye ladies for indiff'rent in your cause
 I should deserve to forfeit all applause
 Whatever shocks or gives the least offence
 To virtue delicacy truth or sense
 Try the criterion 'tis a faithful guide
 Nor has nor can have Scripture on its side

EXERCISE VIII.—SCANNING.

Divide the following VERSES into the feet which compose them, and distinguish by marks the long and the short syllables.

DEITY.

Alone thou sitst above the everlasting hills,
 And all immensity of space thy presence fills;
 For thou alone art God—as God thy saints adore thee;
 Jehovah is thy name—they have no gods before thee.

HEALTH.

Up the dewy mountain, Health is bounding lightly;
 On her brows a garland, twin'd with richest posies;
 Gay is she, elate with hope, and smiling sprightly;
 Redder is her cheek, and sweeter, than the rose is.

IMPENITENCE.

The impenitent sinner whom mercy empowers,
 Dishonours that goodness which seeks to restore;
 As the sands of the desert are water'd by showers,
 Yet barren and fruitless remain as before.

PIETY.

Holy and pure are the pleasures of piety,
 Drawn from the fountain of mercy and love ;
 Endless, exhaustless, exempt from satiety,
 Rising unearthly, and soaring above.

A SIMILE.

The bolt that strikes the tow'ring cedar dead
 Oft passes harmless o'er the hazel's head.

AN OTHER.

Yet to their gen'ral's voice they soon obey'd
 Innum'erable. As when the potent rod
 Of Amram's son, in Egypt's evil day,
 Wav'd round the coast, up call'd a pitchy cloud
 Of locusts, warping on the eastern wind,
 That o'er the realm of impious Pharaoh hung
 Like night, and darken'd all the land of Nile.—*Milton.*

ELEGIAC STANZA.

Thy name is dear—'tis virtue balm'd in love ;
 Yet e'en thy name a pensive sadness brings.
 Ah ! wo the day, our hearts were doom'd to prove,
 That fondest love but points affliction's stings !

CUPID.

Zephyrs, moving bland, and breathing fragrant
 With the sweetest odours of the spring,
 O'er the winged boy, a thoughtless vagrant,
 Slumb'ring in the grove, their perfumes fling.

DIVINE POWER.

When the winds o'er Gennesaret roar'd,
 And the billows tremendously rose,
 The Saviour but utter'd the word,
 They were hush'd to the calmest repose.

INVITATION.

Come from the mount of the leopard, spouse,
 Come from the den of the lion ;
 Come to the tent of thy shepherd, spouse,
 Come to the mountain of Zion.

ADMONITION.

In the days of thy youth,
 Remember thy God :
 O ! forsake not his truth,
 Incur not his rod !

COMMENDATION.

Constant and duteous,
 Meek as the dove,
 How art thou beauteous,
 Daughter of love!

EDWIN, AN ODE.

I. STROPHE.

Led by the pow'r of song, and nature's love,
 Which raise the soul all vulgar themes above,
 The mountain grove
 Would Edwin rove,
 In pensive mood alone;
 And seek the woody dell,
 Where noontide shadows fell,
 Cheering,
 Veering,
 Mov'd by the zephyr's swell.
 Here nurs'd he thoughts to genius only known,
 When nought was heard around
 But sooth'd the rest profound
 Of rural beauty on her mountain throne.
 Nor less he lov'd (rude nature's child)
 The elemental conflict wild;
 When, fold on fold, above was pil'd
 The watery swathe, careering on the wind.
 Such scenes he saw
 With solemn awe,
 As in the presence of th' Eternal mind.
 Fix'd he gaz'd,
 Tranc'd and rais'd,
 Sublimely rapt in awful pleasure undefined.

II. ANTISTROPHE.

Reckless of dainty joys, he finds delight
 Where feeble souls but tremble with affright.
 Lo! now, within the deep ravine,
 A black impending cloud
 Infolds him in its shroud;
 And dark and darker glooms the scene.
 Through the thicket streaming,
 Lightnings now are gleaming,
 Thunders rolling dread,
 Shake the mountain's head
 Nature's war
 Echoes far,
 O'er ether borne.

That flash
 The ash
 Has scath'd and torn !
 Now it rages :
 Oaks of ages,
 Writhing in the furious blast,
 Wide their leafy honours cast ;
Their gnarled arms do force to force oppose :
 Deep rooted in the crevic'd rock,
 The sturdy trunk sustains the shock,
Like dauntless hero firm against assailing foes.

III. EPODE.

'O Thou who sits above these vapours dense,
 And rul'st the storm by thine omnipotence !
 Making the collied cloud thy car,
 Coursing the winds, thou rid'st afar,
 Thy blessings to dispense.
 The early and the latter rain,
 Which fertilize the dusty plain,
 Thy bounteous goodness pours.
 Dumb be the atheist tongue abhorr'd !
 All nature owns thee, sovereign Lord
 And works thy gracious will ;
 At thy command the tempest roars,
 At thy command is still.
 Thy mercy o'er this scene sublime presides ;
 'Tis mercy forms the veil that hides
 The ardent solar beam ;
 While, from the volleyed breast of heaven,
 Transient gleams of dazzling light,
 Flashing on the balls of sight,
 Make darkness darker seem.
 Thou mov'st the quick and sulph'rous leven—
 The tempest-driven
 Cloud is riven ;
 And the thirsty mountain side
 Drinks gladly of the gushing tide.'
 So breath'd young Edwin, when the summer shower
 From out that dark o'erchamb'ring cloud,
 With lightning flash and thunder loud
 Burst in wild grandeur o'er his solitary bower.—*Author.*

KEY
TO THE
EXAMPLES OF FALSE CONSTRUCTION
DESIGNED FOR ORAL EXERCISES,
UNDER
THE RULES OF SYNTAX AND THE NOTES.

⚡ [THE examples of False Syntax here explained, should be corrected orally by the pupil, according to the formulæ given under the rules; and the following corrections may afterwards be used as examples for parsing, if necessary.]

RULE I.—ARTICLES.

Note 1.

This is *a* hard saying.
An humble heart shall find favour.
Passing from an earthly to *a* heavenly diadem.
Few have the happiness of living with such *a* one.
She evinced *a* uniform adherence to the truth.
An hospital is an asylum for the sick.
This is truly *a* wonderful invention.
He is *a* younger man than we supposed.
A humorsome child is never long pleased.
A careless man is unfit for *an* hostler.

Note 2.

Avoid rude sports; an eye is soon lost, or *a* bone broken.
As the drop of the bucket, and *the* dust of the balance.
Not *a* word was uttered, nor *a* sign given.
I despise not the doer, but *the* deed.

Note 3.

What is the difference between the old and *the* new method?
The sixth and *the* tenth have a close resemblance.
Is Paris on the right hand, or *the* left?
Does Peru join the Atlantic, or *the* Pacific ocean?
He was influenced both by *a* just and *a* generous principle.
The book was read by the old and *the* young.
I have both the large and *the* small grammar.
Are both the north and *the* south line measured?
Are the north line and *the* south both measured?
Are both the north and *the* south lines measured?
Are both the north lines and *the* south measured?

Note 4.

Is the north and south line measured?
 Are the two north and south lines both measured?
 A great and good man looks beyond time.
 They made but a weak and ineffectual resistance.
 The Allegany and Monongahela rivers form the Ohio.
 I rejoice that there is an other and better world.
 Were God to raise up an other such man as Moses.
 The light and worthless kernels will float.

Note 5.

Cleon was an other sort of man.
 There is a species of animal called seal.
 Let us wait in patience and quietness.
 The contemplative mind delights in silence.
 Arithmetic is a branch of mathematics.
 You will never have an other such chance.
 I expected some such answer.
 And I persecuted this way unto death.

Note 6.

He is entitled to the appellation of gentleman.
 Cromwell assumed the title of Protector.
 Her father is honoured with the title of Earl.
 The chief magistrate is styled President.
 The highest title in the state is that of Governor.

Note 7.

He is a better writer than reader.
 He was an abler mathematician than linguist.
 I should rather have an orange than *an* apple.

Note 8.

The words (or those words) which are signs of complex ideas, are liable to be misunderstood.
 The carriages which were formerly in use, were very clumsy.
 The place is not mentioned by the geographers who wrote at that time.

Note 9.

Means are always necessary to the accomplishing of ends.
 By the seeing of the eye, and the hearing of the ear, learn wisdom.
 In the keeping of his commandments, there is great reward.
 For the revealing of a secret, there is no remedy.
 Have you no repugnance to the torturing of animals?

Note 10.

By breaking the law, you dishonour the lawgiver.
 An argument so weak is not worth mentioning.
 In letting go our hope, we let all go.
 Avoid talking too much of your ancestors.
 The cuckoo keeps repeating her unvaried notes.
 Forbear boasting of what you can do.

RULE II.—NOMINATIVES.

He that is studious, will improve.
They that seek wisdom, will be wise.
She and *I* are of the same age.

You are two or three years older than *we*.

Are not John and *thou* cousins?

I can write as handsomely as *thou*.

Nobody said so but *he*.

Who dost thou think was there?

Who broke this slate? *I*.

We are alone; here's none but *thou* and *I*.

Them that honour me, I will honour; and *they* that despise me, shall be lightly esteemed.—1 Sam. ii. 30.

He *who* in that instance was deceived, is a man of sound judgement.

RULE III.—APPOSITION.

The book is a present from my brother Richard, *him* that keeps the bookstore.

I am going to see my friends in the country, *them* that we met at the ferry.

This dress was made by Catharine, the milliner, *her* that we saw at work.

Dennis, the gardener, *he* that gave me the tulips, has promised me a piony.

Resolve me, why the cottager and king,
He whom sea-sever'd realms obey, and *he*
Who steals his whole dominion from the waste,
Repelling winter blasts with mud and straw,
Disquieted alike, draw sigh for sigh.—Young.

RULE IV.—ADJECTIVES.

Note 1.

Things of *this* sort are easily understood.

Who broke *those* tongs?

Where did I drop *these* scissors?

Bring out *those* oats.

Extinguish *those* embers.

I disregard *these* minutiae.

That kind of injuries we need not fear.

What was the height of *that* gallows which Haman erected?

Note 2.

We rode about ten *miles* an hour.

'Tis for a thousand *pounds*.

How deep is the water? About *six fathoms*.

The lot is twenty-five *feet* wide.

I have bought eight *loads* of wood.

Note 3.

Industry is one *means* of obtaining competence.

Scholasticus sought opportunities to display his learning; and, by *this* means, rendered himself ridiculous.

Caled was remarkable for his modesty, docility, and ingenuity. and, by *these* means, he acquired both knowledge and fame.

Note 4.

He chose the *last* of these three.

Tri-*syllables* are often accented on the *first* syllable.

Which are the two *most* remarkable isthmuses in the world?

Note 5.

The Scriptures are more valuable than any *other* writings.

The Russian empire is more extensive than any *other* government in the world.

Israel loved Joseph more than all his *other* children, because he was the *son* of his old age.

Note 6.

Of all ill habits idleness is the most incorrigible.

Eve was the fairest of *women*.

Hope is the most constant of all the passions.

Note 7.

That opinion is too *general* (or *common*) to be easily corrected.

Virtue confers the *greatest* (or *highest*) dignity upon man.

The tongue is like a race-horse: the *less* weight it carries, the faster it runs.

A *healthier* (or *more healthy*) place cannot be found.

The best and the wisest men often meet with discouragements.

Note 8.

He showed us an *easier* and *more agreeable* way.

This was the *plainest* and *most convincing* argument.

Some of the *wisest* and *most moderate* of the senators.

This is an *ancient* and *honourable* fraternity.

There vice shall meet a *fatal* and *irrevocable* doom.

Note 9.

He is an *industrious* young man.

She has an *elegant* new house.

The *first two* classes have read.

The *two oldest* sons have removed to the westward.

England had not seen an *other* such king.

Note 10.

She reads well and writes *neatly*.

He was *extremely* prodigal.

They went, *conformably* to their engagement.

He speaks very *fluently*, and reasons justly.

The deepest streams run the most *silently*.

These appear to be finished the most *neatly*.

He was *scarcely* gone, when you arrived.

I am *exceedingly* sorry to hear of your misfortune.

The work was *uncommonly* well executed.

This is not so *large* a cargo as the last.

Thou knowest *how good* a horse mine is.

I cannot think so *meanly* of him.

He acted much *more wisely* than the others.

Note 11.

I bought *those* books at a very low price.

Go and tell *those* boys to be still.

I have several copies: thou art welcome to *those two*.

Which of *those* three men is the most useful?

Note 12.

Hope is as strong an incentive to action, as fear: *that* is the anticipation of good, *this* of evil.

The poor want some advantages which the rich enjoy; but we should not therefore account *these* happy, and *those* miserable.

Memory and forecast just returns engage,
That pointing back to youth, *this* on to age.—Pope.

Note 13.

Let each of them be heard in *his* turn.

On the Lord's day every one of us Christians *keeps* the sabbath.

Is either of these men known?

No: neither of them *has* any connexions here.

Note 14.

Did *any* of the company stop to assist you?

Here are six; but *none* of them will answer.

Note 15.

Some crimes are thought deserving *of* death.

Rudeness of speech is very unbecoming *to* [or *in*] a gentleman.

To eat with *unwashed* hands was disgusting *to* a Jew.

Leave then thy joys, unsuiting *to* such age—or,
Leave then thy joys, *not* suiting such an age,
To a fresh comer, and resign the stage.

RULE V.—PRONOUNS.

Every one must judge of *his* own feelings.

Can any person, on *his* entrance into the world, be fully secure that *he* shall not be deceived?

He cannot see one in prosperity, without envying *him*.

I gave him oats, but he would not eat *them*.

Rebecca took goodly raiment, and put *it* on Jacob.

Take up the tongs, and put *them* in *their* place.

Let each esteem others better than *himself*.

A person may make *himself* happy without riches.

Every man should try to provide for *himself*.

The mind of man should not be left without something on which to employ *its* energies.

An idler is a watch that wants both hands,
As useless if *it* goes, as when *it* stands.—Cowper.

Note 1.

Many words darken speech.

These praises he then seemed inclined to retract.

These people are all very ignorant.

Asa's heart was perfect with the Lord.

Who, in stead of going about doing good, are perpetually intent upon doing mischief.

Whom ye delivered up, and denied in the presence of Pontius Pilate.

Whom, when they had washed *her*, they laid in an upper chamber.

There are witnesses of the fact which I have mentioned.

He is now sorry for what he said.

The empress, approving these conditions, immediately ratified them.

Though this incident appears improbable, yet I cannot doubt the author's veracity.

Note 2.

Thou art my father's brother, else would I reprove *thee*—or,

You are my father's brother, else would I reprove *you*.
Your weakness is excusable, but *your* wickedness is not—or,
Thy weakness is excusable, but *thy* wickedness is not.
 Now, my son, I forgive *thee*, and freely pardon *thy* fault—or,
 Now, my son, I forgive *you*, and freely pardon *your* fault.

You draw the inspiring breath of ancient song,
 Till nobly rises emulous *your* own—or,
Thou drawst the inspiring breath of ancient song,
 Till nobly rises emulous *thy* own.

Note 3.

This is the horse *which* my father imported.
 Those are the birds *which* we call gregarious.
 He has two brothers, one of *whom* I am acquainted with.
 What was that creature *which* Job called leviathan?
 Those *who* desire to be safe, should be careful to do that which is right.
 A butterfly, *who* thought himself an accomplished traveller, happened to
 light upon a bee-hive.
 There was a certain householder, *who* planted a vineyard.

Note 4.

He instructed and fed the crowds *that* surrounded him.
 The court, *which* has great influence upon the public manners, ought to be
 very exemplary.
 The wild tribes *that* inhabit the wilderness, contemplate the ocean with as-
 tonishment, and gaze upon the starry heavens with delight.

Note 5.

Judas (*which* is now an other name for treachery) betrayed his master with
 a kiss.
 He alluded to Phalaris,—*which* is a name for all that is cruel.

Note 6.

He was the first *that* entered.
 He was the drollest fellow *that* I ever saw.
 This is the same man *that* we saw before.
 Who is she *that* comes clothed in a robe of green?
 The wife and fortune *that* he gained, did not aid him.
 Men *that* are avaricious, never have enough.
 All *that* I have, is thine.
 Was it thou, or the wind, *that* shut the door?
 It was not I *that* shut it.
 The babe *that* was in the cradle, appeared to be healthy.

Note 7.

He is a man that knows what belongs to good manners, and *that* will not
 do a dishonourable act.
 The friend who was here, and *who* entertained us so much, will never be
 able to visit us again.
 The curiosities which he has brought home, and *which* we shall have the
 pleasure of seeing, are said to be very rare.

Note 8.

Observe them in the order *in which* they stand.
 We proceeded immediately to the place *to which* we were directed.
 My companion remained a week in the state *in which* I left him.
 The way *in which* I do it, is this.

Note 9.

Remember the condition *from which* thou art rescued.

I know of no rule *by which* it may be done.

He drew up a petition, *in which* he too freely represented his own merits.

The hour is hastening, *in which* whatever praise or censure I have acquired, will be remembered with equal indifference.

Note 10.

Many will acknowledge the excellence of religion, who cannot tell wherein *that excellence* consists.

Every difference of opinion is not a *difference* of principle.—*Jefferson*. Better: *Not every* difference of opinion is a difference of principle.

Next to the knowledge of God, this *knowledge* of ourselves seems most worthy of our endeavour.

Note 11.

Thou, who hast thus condemned the act, art thyself the man that committed it.

There is in simplicity a certain *majesty*, *which* is far above the quaintness of wit.

Thou, who art a party concerned, hast no right to judge.

It is impossible for such men as *those who* are likely to get the appointment, ever to determine this question.

There are, in the empire of China, millions of *people*, *whose* support is derived almost entirely from rice.

Note 12.

I had no idea but *that* the story was true.

The post-boy is not so weary but *that* he can whistle.

He had no intimation but *that* the men were honest.

Note 13.

Some men are too ignorant to be humble; *and* without *humility* there can be no docility.

Judas declared him innocent; *but innocent* he could not be, had he in any respect deceived the disciples.

Be accurate in all you say or do; for *accuracy* is important in all the concerns of life.

Every law supposes the transgressor to be wicked; *and* indeed he is *so*, if the law is just.

RULE VI.—PRONOUNS

In youth, the multitude eagerly pursue pleasure, as if it were *their* chief good.

The council were not unanimous, and *they* separated without coming to any determination.

The committee were divided in sentiment, and *they* referred the business to the general meeting.

There happened to the army a very strange accident, which put *them* in great consternation.

The enemy were not able to support the charge, and *they* dispersed and fled.

The defendant's counsel had a difficult task imposed on *them*.

The board of health publish *their* proceedings.

I saw all the species thus delivered from *their* sorrows.

Note 1.

I saw the whole species thus delivered from *its* sorrows.

This court is famous for the justice of *its* decisions.

The convention then resolved *itself* into a committee of the whole.

The crowd was so great that the judges with difficulty made their way through *it*.

RULE VII.—PRONOUNS.

Your levity and heedlessness, if *they* continue, will prevent all substantial improvement.

Poverty and obscurity will oppress him only, who esteems *them* oppressive.

Good sense and refined policy are obvious to few, because *they* cannot be discovered but by a train of reflection.

Avoid haughtiness of behaviour, and affectation of manners: *they* imply a want of solid merit.

If love and unity continue, *they* will make you partakers of one another's joy.

Suffer not jealousy and distrust to enter: *they* will destroy, like a canker, every germ of friendship.

Hatred and animosity are inconsistent with Christian charity; guard, therefore, against the slightest indulgence of *them*.

Every man is entitled to liberty of conscience, and freedom of opinion, if he does not pervert *them* to the injury of others.

RULE VIII.—PRONOUNS.

Neither Sarah Ann, nor Jane, has performed *her* task.

One or the other must relinquish *his* claim.

A man is not such a machine as a clock or a watch, which will move only as *it* is moved.

Rye or barley, when *it* is scorched, may supply the place of coffee.

A man may see a metaphor or an allegory in a picture, as well as read *it* in a description.

Despise no infirmity of mind or body, nor any condition of life; for *it* may be thy own lot.

RULE IX.—VERBS.

We *were* disappointed.

She *dares* not oppose it.

His pulse *is* too quick.

Circumstances *alter* cases.

He *needs* not trouble himself.

Twenty-four pence *are* two shillings.

On one side *were* beautiful meadows.

He may pursue what studies he *pleases*.

What *has* become of our cousins?

There *were* more impostors than one.

What *say* his friends on this subject?

Thou *knowest* the urgency of the case.

What *avail* good sentiments with a bad life?

Have those books been sent to the school?

There *are* many occasions for the exercise of patience.

What sounds *has* each of the vowels?

There *was* a great number of spectators.

There *is* an abundance of treatises on this easy science.

While, ever and anon, there *fall*

Huge heaps of hoary moulder'd walls—or,

While, ever and anon, there *falls*

A heap of hoary moulder'd walls.

He that *trusts* in the Lord, will never be without a friend.
 Errors that *originate* in ignorance, are generally excusable.
 Be ye not as the horse, or as the mule, which *has* no understanding.
 Not one of the authors who *mention* this incident, is entitled to credit.
 The man and woman that *were* present, being strangers to him, wondered
 at his conduct.
 There necessarily *follow* from thence these plain and unquestionable consequences.

O thou, forever present in my way,
 Who all my motives and my toils *surveyst*—or,
 O thou, forever present in my way,
 Who *dost* my motives and my toils *survey*.

Note 1.

The derivation of these words is uncertain.
 Four years' interest *was demanded*.
 One added to nineteen, *makes* twenty.
 The increase of orphans *renders* the addition necessary.
 The road to virtue and happiness *is* open to all.
 The ship, with all her crew, *was lost*.
 A round of vain and foolish pursuits, *delights* some folks.

Note 2.

To obtain the praise of men, *was* their only object.
 To steal and then deny it, *is* a double sin.
 To copy and claim the writings of others, *is* plagiarism.
 To live soberly, righteously, and piously, *is required* of all men.
 That it is our duty to promote peace and harmony among men, *admits of no*
 dispute.

Note 3.

The reproofs of instruction *are* the way of life.
 A diphthong *is* two vowels joined in one syllable.
 So great an affliction to him *were* his wicked sons.
 What *are* the latitude and longitude of that island?
 He churlishly said to me, 'Who *are* you?'

Note 4.

1. Familiar Style.

Was it thou that *built* that house?
 That boy *writes* very elegantly.
 Could not thou write without blotting thy book?
 Dost not thou *think*—or, Don't thou *think*, it will rain to-day?
 Does not—or, Don't your cousin, intend to visit you?
 That boy *has torn* my book.
 Was it thou that *spread* the hay?
 Was it James or thou that *let* him in?
 He *dares* not say a word.
 Thou *stood* in my way and *hindered* me.

2. Solemn Style.

The Lord *hath prepared* his throne in the heavens; and his kingdom *ruleth*
 over all.—*Psalm*, ciii. 19.
 Thou *answeredst* them, O Lord our God: thou *wast* a God that forgave*
 them, though thou *tookest* vengeance of their inventions.

* *Forgavest* (as in *Psalm*, xcix. 8.) appears to be wrong; because the relative *that* and its antecedent *God* are of the third person, and not of the second.

Then thou *speakest* in vision to thy Holy One, and *saidst*—*Psalm*, lxxxix. 19.

So then, it is not of him that *willeth*, nor of him that *runneth*, but of God that *showeth* mercy.—*Rom.* ix. 16.

Note 5.

New-York, Fifthmonth 3d, 1823.

Dear friend,

I am sorry to hear of thy loss; but I hope it may be retrieved. I should be happy to render thee any assistance in my power. I shall call to see thee to-morrow morning. Accept assurances of my regard.

A. B.

New-York, May 3d, P. M. 1823.

Dear sir,

I have just received the kind note you favoured me with this morning; and I cannot forbear to express my gratitude to you. On further information, I find I have not lost so much as I at first supposed; and I believe I shall still be able to meet all my engagements. I should, however, be happy to see you. Accept, dear sir, my most cordial thanks.

C. D.

Will martial flames forever fire thy mind,
And wilt thou never be to Heaven resign'd?

RULE X.—VERBS.

The nobility *were assured* that he would not interpose.

The committee *have attended* to their appointment.

Mankind *were not united* by the bonds of civil society.

The majority *were disposed* to adopt the measure.

The peasantry *go* barefoot, and the middle sort *make use of* wooden shoes.

All the world *are* spectators of your conduct.

Blessed *are* the people that know the joyful sound.

Note 1.

The church *has* no power to inflict corporal punishments.

The fleet *was seen* sailing up the channel.

The meeting *has established* several salutary regulations.

The regiment *consists of* a thousand men.

A detachment of two hundred men *was* immediately *sent*.

Every auditory *takes* this in good part.

In this business, the house of commons *was of* no weight.

Is the senate *considered* as a separate body?

There *is* a flock of birds.

No society *is* chargeable with the disapproved conduct of particular members.

RULE XI.—VERBS.

Temperance and exercise *preserve* health.

Time and tide *wait* for no man.

My love and affection towards thee *remain* unaltered.

Wealth, honour, and happiness, *for sake* the indolent.

My flesh and my heart *fail*.

In all his works, there *are* sprightliness and vigour.

Elizabeth's meekness and humility *were* extraordinary.

In unity *consist* the security and welfare of every society.

High pleasures and luxurious living *beget* satiety.
 Much *do* human pride and folly *require* correction.
 Our conversation and intercourse with the world *are*, in several respects, an education for vice.
 Occasional release from toil, and indulgence of ease, *are* what nature demands, and virtue allows.
 What generosity, and what humanity, *were* then *displayed*!

What thou desir'st,
 And what thou fearest, alike *destroy* all hope.

Note 1.

Wisdom, and not wealth, *procures* esteem.
 Prudence, and not pomp, *is* the basis of his fame.
 Not fear, but labour *has overcome* him.
 The decency, and not the abstinence, *makes* the difference.
 Not her beauty, but her talents *attract* attention.
 It is her talents, and not her beauty, *that attract* attention.
 It is her beauty, and not her talents, *that attracts* attention.

Note 2.

His constitution, as well as his fortune, *requires* care.
 Their religion, as well as their manners, *was ridiculed*.
 Every one, but thou, *had been* legally discharged.
 The buyer, as well as the seller, *renders himself* liable.
 All songsters, save the hooting owl, *were* mute.
 None, but thou, O mighty prince! *can avert* the blow.
 Nothing, but frivolous amusements, *pleases* the indolent.
 Cæsar, as well as Cicero, *was admired* for his eloquence.

Note 3.

Each day, and each hour, *brings its* portion of duty.
 Every house, and even every cottage, *was plundered*.
 Every thought, every word, and every action, will be brought into judgment, whether *it* be good or evil.
 The time will come, when no oppressor, no unjust man, will be able to screen *himself* from punishment.

No bandit fierce, no tyrant mad with pride,
 No cavern'd hermit, *rests* self-satisfied.—*Pope*.

Note 4.

In this affair, perseverance *and* dexterity were requisite.
 Town *and* country are equally agreeable to me.
 Sobriety *and* humility lead to honour.
 The king, the lords, and the commons, compose the British parliament.
 The man and his whole family are dead.
 A small house *and* a trifling annuity are still granted him.

Note 5.

To profess, and to possess, *are* very different things.
 To do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with God, *are* duties of universal obligation.
 To be round or square, to be solid or fluid, to be large or small, and to be moved swiftly or slowly, *are* all equally alien from the nature of thought.

RULE XII.—VERBS.

Neither imprudence, credulity, nor vanity, *has ever been imputed* to him.
 What the heart or the imagination *dictates*, flows readily.

Neither authority nor analogy *supports* such an opinion.
 Either ability or inclination *was* wanting.
 Redundant grass or heath *affords* abundance to their cattle.
 The returns of kindness are sweet; and there *is* neither honour, nor virtue,
 nor utility, in repelling them.
 The sense or drift of a proposition, often *depends* upon a single letter.

Note 1.

Neither he nor you *were* there.
 Either the boys or I *was* in fault.
 Neither he nor I *intend* to be present.
 Neither the captain nor the sailors *were* saved.
 Whether one person or more *were* concerned in the business, does not yet
 appear.

Note 2.

Are they, or *am* I, expected to be there?
 Neither *is* he, nor *am* I, capable of it.
 Either he has been imprudent, or his associates *have* been vindictive.
 Neither were their riches, nor *was* their influence great.

Note 3.

My father and I *were* riding out.
 The premiums were given to *George and me*.
Jane and I are invited.
 They ought to invite my *sister and me*.
 We dreamed a dream in one night, *he and I*.

Note 4.

To practise tale-bearing, or even to countenance it, *is* great injustice.
 To reveal secrets, or to betray one's friends, *is* contemptible perfidy.

RULE XIII.—VERBS.

Doth he not *leave* the ninety and nine, and *go* into the mountains, and *seek*
 that which is gone astray?
Did he not *tell* thee his fault, and *entreat* thee to forgive him?
 If he *understands* the business, and *attends* to it, wherein is he de-
 ficient?
 The day *is* *approaching*, and *is* *hastening* upon us, in which we must give
 an account of our stewardship.
 If thou *dost* not *turn* unto the Lord, but *dost* *forget* him who remembered
 thee in thy distress, great will be thy condemnation—or, better: If thou
turn not unto the Lord, but *forget* him who remembered thee in thy dis-
 tress, great will be thy condemnation.
 There are a few, who *have* *kept* their integrity to the Lord, and *who* *prefer*
 his truth to all other enjoyments.
 This report *was* current yesterday, and *it* *agrees* with what we heard
 before.
 Virtue *is* generally *praised*, and *it* *would* be generally *practised* also, if men
 were wise.

Note 1.

He *would* have gone with us, if we had invited him.
 They *have* chosen the part of honour and virtue.
 He soon *began* to be weary of having nothing to do.
 Somebody *has* broken my slate.
 I *saw* him when he *did* it.

Note 2.

He *had entered* into the conspiracy.
 The American planters *raise* cotton and rice.
 The report *is founded* on truth.
 I entered the room and *sat* down.
 Go and *lie* down, my son.
 With such books, it will always be difficult to *teach* children to read.

RULE XIV.—PARTICIPLES.

Note 1.

By observing truth, you will command respect.
 I could not, for my heart, forbear pitying him.
 I heard them discussing this subject.
 By consulting the best authors, he became learned.
 Here are rules, by observing which, you may avoid error.

Note 2.

Their consent was necessary for the raising of any supplies.
 Thus the saying of a great nation devolved on a husbandman.
 It is an overvaluing of ourselves, to decide upon every thing.
 The teacher does not allow any calling of ill names.
 That burning of the capitol was a wanton outrage.
 May nothing hinder our receiving of so great a good.
 My admitting of the fact will not affect the argument.
 Cain's killing of his brother originated in envy.

Note 3.

Cæsar carried off the treasures, which his opponent had neglected to take with him.
 It is dangerous to play with edge tools.
 I intend to return in a few days.
 To suffer needlessly—or, Needless suffering is never a duty.
 Nor is it wise to complain.
 I well remember to have told you so—or, that I told you so.
 The doing of good—or, To do good, is a Christian's vocation.
 Piety is a constant endeavour to live to God. It is an earnest desire to do his will, and not our own.

Note 4.

There is no harm in women's knowing about these things.
 They did not give notice of the pupil's leaving.
 The sun, darting his beams through my window, awoke me.
 The maturity of the sago tree is known by the leaves' being covered with a delicate white powder.

Note 5.

Sailing up the river, you may see the whole town.
 Being conscious of guilt, men tremble at death—or, Consciousness of guilt renders death terrible.
 By yielding to temptation, we sacrifice our peace.
 In loving our enemies, we shed no man's blood.
 By teaching the young, we prepare them for usefulness.

Note 6.

A nail well driven will support a great weight.
 See here a hundred sentences stolen from my work.

I found the water entirely *frozen*, and the pitcher *broken*
Being *forsaken* by my friends, I had no other resource.

Note 7.

Till by barbarian deluges *o'erflowed*.
Like the lustre of diamonds *set* in gold.
A beam *ethereal*, sullied and *absorb'd*.
With powerless wings around them *wrapp'd*.
Error *learned* from preaching, is held as sacred truth.

RULE XV.—ADVERBS.

Note 1.

The work *will never* be completed.
We *should always* prefer our duty to our pleasure.
It is impossible to be *continually* at work.
He *behaved impertinently* to his master.
The heavenly bodies *are perpetually* in motion.
He found her *not only* busy, but *even* pleased and happy.

Note 2.

Give him *an early* and decisive answer.
When a substantive is put *absolute*.
Such expressions sound *harsh*.
Such events are of *rare* (or *unfrequent*) occurrence.
Velvet feels very *smooth*.

Note 3.

Bring him *hither* to me.
I shall go *thither* again in a few days.
Whither are they all riding in so great haste?

Note 4.

Hence it appears that the statement is incorrect.
Thence arose the misunderstanding.
Do you know *whence* it proceeds?

Note 5.

You see *that* not many are required.
I knew *that* they had heard of his misfortunes.
He remarked, *that* time was valuable.

Note 6.

Know now, whether this *is* thy son's coat or *not*.
Whether *he* is in fault or *not*, I cannot tell.
I will ascertain whether it is so or *not*.

Note 7.

I will by no means entertain a spy.
Nobody *ever* invented or discovered *any* thing, in *any* way to be compared
with this.
Be honest, and take no shape or semblance of disguise.
I did not like *either* his temper or his principles.
Nothing *ever* can justify ingratitude.

RULE XVI.—CONJUNCTIONS.

Note 1.

He has made alterations *in* the work, and additions *to* it.
He is more bold *than* his companion, but not so wise.
Sincerity is as valuable *as* knowledge, and even more so.

I always have *been*, and I always shall be, of this opinion.
What is now kept secret, shall be hereafter displayed and *seen* in the clearest light.

We pervert the noble faculty of speech, when we use it to *defame* or to disquiet our neighbours.

Be more anxious to acquire knowledge, than to *show* it.

The court of chancery frequently mitigates and *disarms* the common law.

Note 2.

We were apprehensive *that* some accident had happened.

I do not deny *that* he has merit.

Are you afraid *that* he will forget you?

These paths and bow'rs, doubt not *that* our joint hands
Will keep from wilderness.

Note 3.

It was no other *than* his own father.

Have you no further proof *than* this?

I expected something more *than* this.

He no sooner retires *than* his heart burns with devotion.

Such literary filching is nothing else *than* robbery.

Note 4.

Neither despise *nor* oppose what you do not understand.

He would *neither* do it himself nor let me do it.

The majesty of good things is such, *that* the confines of them are reverend.

Whether he intends to do so *or not*, I cannot tell.

Send me such articles only, *as* are adapted to this market.

So far as I am able to judge, the book is well written.

No errors are so trivial *as not* to deserve correction.

It will *neither* improve the mind, nor delight the fancy.

The one is *as* deserving as the other.

There is no condition so secure *that* it cannot admit of change.

Do you think this is *as* good as that?

The relations are so obscure *that* they require much thought.

None is so fierce *as to dare* stir him up.

There was no man so sanguine *as* not to apprehend some ill consequence.

I must be so candid *as* to own that I do not understand it.

The book is not *so* well printed as it ought to be.

As still he sat as those who wait,
Till judgement speak the doom of fate.

RULE XVII.—PREPOSITIONS.

Note 1.

She finds a difficulty *in* fixing her mind.

This affair did not fall *under* his cognizance.

He was accused *of* betraying his trust.

There was no water, and he died *of* thirst.

I have no occasion *for* his services.

You may safely confide *in* him.

I entertain no prejudice *against* him.

You may rely *on* what I tell you.

Virtue and vice differ widely *from* each other.

This remark is founded *on* truth.
 After many toils, we arrived *at* our journey's end.
 I will tell you a story very different *from* that.
 Their conduct is agreeable *to* their profession.
 Excessive pleasures pass from satiety *into* disgust.
 I turned *in* disgust from the spectacle.
 They are gone *into* the meadow.
 Let this be divided *among* the three.
 The shells were broken *into* pieces.
 The deception has passed *with* every one.
 They never quarrel *with* each other.
 Through every difficulty—or, Amidst all difficulties, he persevered.
 Let us go *up* stairs.
 I was *in* London, when this happened.
 We were detained *at* home, and disappointed *of* our walk.
 This originated *in* mistake.
 The Bridewell is situated *on* the west of the City-Hall, and it has no communication *with* the other buildings.
 I am disappointed *in* the work; it is very inferior to what I expected.

Note 2.

Be worthy *of* me, as I am worthy *of* you.
 They cannot but be unworthy *of* the care of others.
 Thou shalt have no portion on this side *of* the river.
 Sestos and Abydos were exactly opposite to each other.
 Ovid was banished *from* Rome by his patron Augustus.

RULE XIX.—POSSESSIVES.

Note 1.

Man's chief good is an upright mind.
 I will not destroy the city for *ten's* sake.
 Moses's rod was turned into a serpent.
 They are wolves in *sheeps'* clothing.
 The tree is known by *its* fruit.
 The privilege is not *theirs*, any more than it is *yours*.

Yet he was gentle as soft summer airs,
 Had grace for *others'* sins, but none for *theirs*.—Cowper.

Note 2.

There is but little difference between the *Earth's* and *Venus's* diameter.
 This hat is *John's*, or *James's*.
 The store is opposite to *Morris and Company's*.
 This palace had been the grand *Sultan Mahomet's*.
 This was the *Apostle Paul's* advice.
 Were *Cain's* occupation and *Abel's* the same?
 Were *Cain's* and *Abel's* occupation the same?
 Were *Cain* and *Abel's* occupations the same?
 Were *Cain's* and *Abel's* parents the same?
 Were *Cain's* parents and *Abel's* the same?
 Was *Cain* and *Abel's* father there?
 Were *Cain* and *Abel's* parents there?

Thy Maker's will has placed thee here,
 A *Maker* wise and good.

Note 3.

The government of the world is not left to chance;
 He was heir to the son of Louis the Sixteenth.

The throne we honour, is the *people's choice*.
 We met at *the house of* my brother's partner.
 An account of the proceedings of *Alexander's court*.
 Here is a copy of the Constitution of the *'Teachers' Society* in the city of
 New-York.

Note 4.

Their *health* perhaps may be pretty well secured.
 We all have talents committed to our *charge*.
 For your *sake* forgave I it, in the sight of Christ.
 We are, for our *part*, well satisfied.
 The pious cheerfully submit to their *lot*.
 Fools think it not worth their *while* to be wise.

Note 5.

I rewarded the boy for studying so diligently.
 Have you a rule for thus parsing the participle?
 He errs in giving the word a double construction.
 By offending others, we expose ourselves.
 They deserve our thanks for quickly relieving us.

RULE XX.—OBJECTIVES.

Thee only have I chosen.
Whom shall we send on this errand?
 My father allowed my brother and *me* to accompany him.
Him that is idle and mischievous, reprove sharply.
Whom should I meet but my old friend!
 How long will it take *you* to do it?
 He accosts *whomever* he meets.
Whomsoever the court favours, is safe.
Them that honour me, I will honour.
Whom do you think I saw the other day?

Note 1.

The ambitious are always seeking to aggrandize *themselves*.
 I must *premise* three circumstances.
 This society does not allow *personal reflections*.
 False accusation cannot *diminish* real merit.
 His servants ye are *whom* ye obey.

Note 2.

Good keeping *fattens* the herd.
 We endeavoured to *reconcile* the parties.
 Being weary, he *sat* down.
 Go, *flee* away into the land of Judah.
 The popular lords did not fail to *enlarge* on the subject.

Note 3.

The *benefit* of their recantation *was* refused *them*.
 Temporal *riches* are not promised to *believers*.
 Several beautiful *pictures* were shown *us*.
 But, unfortunately, the *favour* was denied *me*.
 A high *compliment* *was* paid *you*.
 The *question* has never been asked *me*.

RULE XXI.—SAME CASES.

We thought it was *thou*.
 I would act the same part, if I were *he*.

It could not have been *she*.
 It is not *I*, that he is angry with.
 They believed it to be *me*.
 It was thought to be *he*.
 If it had been *she*, she would have told us.
 We know it to be *them*.
Who do you think it is?
Whom do you suppose it to be?
 We did not know *who* they were.
 Thou art *he* whom they described.
 Impossible! it can't be *I*.
Who did he think you were?
Who say ye that I am?

RULE XXII.—OBJECTIVES.

Let that remain a secret between you and *me*.
 I lent the book to some one, I know not [*to*] *whom*.
 Let no quarrel occur among *you*.
Whom did he inquire for? *Thee*.
 From *him* that is needy, turn not away.
 We are all accountable, each for his own *acts*.
 Does that boy know *whom* he is speaking to?
 I bestow my favours on *whomsoever* I will.

RULE XXIII.—INFINITIVES.

Please *to* excuse my son's absence.
 Cause every man *to* go out from me.
 Forbid them *to* enter the garden.
 Do you not perceive it *to* move?
 Allow others *to* discover your merit.
 He was seen *to* go in at that gate.
 Permit me *to* pass this way.

RULE XXIV.—INFINITIVES.

I felt a chilling sensation *creep* over me.
 I have heard him *mention* the subject.
 Bid the boys *come* in immediately.
 I dare *say* he has not got home yet.
 Let no rash promise *be made*.
 We sometimes see bad men *honoured*.
 A good reader will make himself distinctly *heard*.

RULE XXV.—NOM. ABSOLUTE.

I being young, they deceived me.
They refusing to comply, I withdrew.
Thou being present, he would not tell what he knew.
 The child is lost; and *I*, whither shall I go?
O happy *we*! surrounded thus with blessings!
 "*Thou* too! Brutus, my son!" cried Cæsar overcome.

But *he*, the chieftain of them all,
 His sword hangs rusting on the wall.—*W. Scott*.

She quick relapsing to her former state,
 With boding fears approach the serving train.

There all thy gifts and graces we display,
Thou, only *thou*, directing all our way.—*Pope*.

RULE XXVI.—SUBJUNCTIVES.

First Clause.—Subjunctive Present.

He will maintain his cause, though he *lose* his estate.

They will fine thee, unless thou *offer* an excuse.

I shall walk out in the afternoon, unless it *rain*.

Let him take heed lest he *fall*.

On condition that he *come*, I consent to stay.

If he *be* but discreet, he will succeed.

Take heed that thou *speak* not to Jacob.

If thou *cast* me off, I shall be miserable.

Send them to me, if thou *please*.

Watch the door of thy lips, lest thou *utter* folly.

Second Clause.—Subjunctive Imperfect.

If I *were* to write, he would not regard it.

If thou *felt* as I do, we should soon decide.

Though thou *shed* thy blood in the cause, it would but prove thee sincerely,
a fool.

If thou *loved* him, there would be more evidence of it.

I believed, whatever *were* the issue, all would be well.

If love *were* never feigned, it would appear to be scarce.

There fell from his eyes, as it *were* scales.

If he *were* an impostor, he must have been detected.

Were death denied, all men would wish to die.

O that there *were* yet a day to redress thy wrongs!

Though thou *wert* huge as Atlas, thy efforts would be vain.

Last Clause.—Indicative Mood.

Though he *seems* to be artless, he has deceived us.

If he *thinks* as he speaks, he may safely be trusted.

Though this event *is* strange, it certainly did happen.

If thou *lovest* tranquillity of mind, seek it not abroad.

If seasons of idleness *are* dangerous, what must a continued habit of it
prove?

Though he *was* a son, yet learned he obedience by the things which he
suffered.

I knew thou *wast* not slow to hear.

Note 1.

The work *was finished* last week.

He *has been* out of employment this fortnight.

This mode of expression *was* formerly in use.

I *shall be* much obliged to him if he will attend to it.

I will pay the vows which my lips *uttered* when I was in trouble.

I have compassion on the multitude, because they *have continued* with me
now three days.

I thought, by the accent, that he *was speaking* to his child.

And he that *had been* dead, sat up and began to speak.

Thou hast borne, and *hast had* patience, and for my name's sake hast la-
boured, and hast not fainted.

Ye will not come unto me that ye *may have* life—or, Ye *would not come*
unto me that ye might have life.

At the end of this quarter, I *shall have been* at school two years.

We have done no more than it was our duty to *do*.

Note 2.

We expected that he *would arrive* last night.

Our friends intended to *meet* us.

We hoped to *see* you.

He would not have been allowed to *enter*.

Note 3.

The doctor affirmed, that fever always *produces* thirst.

The ancients asserted, that virtue *is* its own reward.

PROMISCUOUS EXAMPLES CORRECTED.

LESSON I.

There is a spirit in man; and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth *him* understanding.

My people *do* not consider.

I have never heard *whom* they invited.

Then hasten thy return; for, *thou* away,

Nor lustre has the sun, nor joy the day.

I am as well as when you *were* here.

That elderly man, *him* that came in late, I supposed to be the superintendent.

All the virtues of mankind are to be counted upon a few fingers; but *their* follies and vices are innumerable.

It must indeed be confessed, that a lampoon or a satire *does not* carry in it robbery or murder.

There *were* more persons than one engaged in this affair.

A man who lacks ceremony, has need *of* great merit.

A wise man avoids the showing *of* any excellence in trifles. Better—*forbears to show*—or, *is careful not to show*, &c.

The *first* and *most important* female quality is sweetness of temper.

We choose rather *to lead* than *to follow*.

Ignorance is the mother of fear, as well as *of* admiration.

He must fear many, *whom* many fear.

Every one *partakes of* honour bestowed on the worthy.

The king and the queen were not at all deceived.—[*Note 4th, Rule xl.*]

Were there no difference, there would be no choice.

I would rather have been informed.

Must *thou* return this evening?

Life and death *are* in the power of the tongue.

I saw a person that I took to be *her*.

Let him be *who* he may, I shall not stop.

This is certainly *a* useful invention.

That such a spirit as thou *does not* understand me.

'It is no more *than* justice,' quoth the farmer.

LESSON II.

Great improvements *have been* made.

What I have heard, is undoubtedly true.

The nation is torn by feuds which threaten *its* ruin.

The account of these transactions *was* incorrect.

Godliness with contentment *is* great gain.

The number of sufferers *has not been* ascertained.

There is *one* or more of them yet in confinement.

They have *chosen* the wisest part.

He spent his whole life in doing good.

They *scarcely* know that temperance is a virtue.

I am afraid that I have laboured in vain.

Mischief on itself doth back recoil.

This construction sounds rather *harsh*.

What is the cause of the *leaves'* curling?

Was it *thou*, that made the noise?

Let thy flock *clothe* the naked.

Wisdom and knowledge *are* granted unto thee.

His conduct was *surprisingly* strange.

This woman taught my brother and *me* to read.

Let your promises be such *as* you can perform.

We shall sell them in the state *in which* they now are.

We may, *however*, add this observation.

This came *into* fashion when I was young.

I did not use the leaves, but *the* root of the plant.

We have used every *means* in our power.

Pass ye away, *ye inhabitants* of Saphir—or, Pass away, thou inhabitant of Saphir.

Give every syllable and every letter *its* proper sound.

LESSON III.

To know exactly how much mischief may be ventured upon with impunity, *is* knowledge enough for some folks.

Every leaf and every twig *teems* with life.

I *rejoiced* at this intelligence.

At this stage of advancement, *the pupil finds little difficulty in understanding* the passive and the neuter verbs.

I was afraid that I *should* lose the parcel.

Which of all these patterns is the *prettiest*?

They *that* [or *who*] despise instruction, shall not be wise.

Both thou and thy advisers have mistaken *your* interest.

An idle soul shall suffer hunger.

The lips of knowledge *are* a precious jewel.

My cousin and I are requested to attend.

I can only say, that such is my belief.

This is different from the *conscience'* being made to feel.

Here is ground for their leaving *of* the world with peace—or, (better,)

Here is ground *for leaving* the world with peace.

Whither are you all running so fast?

Man is the noblest work of creation.

Of *all crimes* wilful murder is the most atrocious.

The tribes *that* I visited are partially civilized.

Hence I conclude, they are in error.

The girls' books are neater than the *boys'*.

I intended *to transcribe* it.

Shall a character made up of the very worst passions, pass under the name of *gentleman*?

Rhoda ran in, and told *that* Peter stood before the gate.

What *are* latitude and longitude?

Cicero was more eloquent than any *other* Roman—or, Cicero *was the most* eloquent of the Romans.

Who dares apologize for Pizarro?—*which* is but another name for rapacity.

LESSON IV.

Tell me whether you will do it or *not*.

After the *straitest* [or *strictest*] sect, I lived a Pharisee.

We have no more *than* five loaves and two fishes.

I know not who it was *that* did it.

Doubt not, little though there be,
That I'll cast a crumb to thee.

This rule is the best *that* can be given.
 I have never seen *any* other way.
 These are poor amends for the men and treasures *that* we have lost.
 Dost thou know *those* boys?
 This is a part of *the estate of my uncle's father*.
 Many people never learn to speak *correctly*.
 Some people are rash, and others timid: *these* apprehend too much, *those* too little.
 Is it lawful for us to give tribute to Cæsar or *not*?
 It was not worth while *to preserve* any permanent enmity.
 I no sooner saw my face in it, *than* I was startled at the shortness of it.
 Every person is answerable for *his* own conduct.
 They are men that scorn a mean action, and *that* will exert themselves to serve you.
 I do not recollect ever *to have paid* it—the paying of it—the payment of it—or, *that I ever paid* it.
 The stoics taught that all crimes *are* equal.
 Every one of these theories *is* now exploded.
 Any of these four will answer.
 There is no situation *in which* he would be happy.
 The boy *that you thought so clever*, has been detected in stealing.
 I will meet thee there, if *thou* please.
 He is not so sick, but *that* he can laugh.
 These clothes *do not fit* me.
 The audience *were* all very attentive.

Wert thou some star, which from the ruin'd roof
 Of *shak'n* Olympus by mischance *did fall*!

LESSON V.

Was the master, or *were* many of the scholars, in the room?
 His *father* and mother's consent was asked.
Who is he supposed to be?
 He is a *venerable* old man.
 It was then my purpose to *visit* Sicily.
 It is *only* to the learner, and *him* that is in doubt, that this assistance is recommended.
 There *is* not the least hope of his recovery.
 Anger and impatience *are* always unreasonable.
 In his letters, there *is* not only correctness, but elegance.
 Opportunity to do good is the highest preferment *that* a noble mind desires.
 The year *in which* he died is not mentioned.
 Had I *known* it, I should not have *gone*.
 Was it *thou*, that spoke to me?
 The house is *pleasantly* situated.
 He did it as *privately* as he possibly could.
To subdue our passions—*The subduing of* our passions—*The subjugation of* our passions—or, *That we subdue* our passions, is the noblest of conquests.
 James is more diligent than *thou*.
 Words *interwoven* with sighs found out their way.
 He appears to be *excessively* diffident.
 The number of our days *is* with thee.
 As a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him.
 The circumstances of this case, *are* different.
 Well for us, if some *other such* men should rise!
 A man that is young in years, may be old in hours, if he *lose* no time.

The chief captain, fearing *that Paul would be pulled into pieces by them*, commanded the soldiers to go down, and to take him by force from among them.

Nay, weep not, gentle Eros; there *are left* us
Ourselves to end ourselves.

CORRECTIONS UNDER THE GENERAL RULE.

Are there, then, more true *religions* than one?

The laws of Lycurgus but substituted insensibility *for* enjoyment.

Rain is seldom or *never* seen at Lima.

The young bird raising its open mouth for food, *exhibits* a natural indication of corporeal want.

There is much truth in *Ascham's* observation.

Adopting the doctrine *in* which he had been taught—or, Adopting the doctrine *which had been taught him*.

This library contained more than *five hundred thousand* volumes.

The Coptic Alphabet was one of the latest *that were* formed.

There are many evidences of men's proneness to vice.

To perceive nothing, and not to perceive, are the same—or, To perceive nothing, is the same as not to perceive.

The king of France or of England, was to be the umpire.

He may be said to have saved the life of a citizen; and, consequently, *he is entitled* [or, *to be entitled*] to the reward.

The men had made inquiry for Simon's house, and *were standing* before the gate.

Give no more trouble than you *cannot* possibly help.

That the art of printing was then unknown, was a circumstance in some respects favourable to the freedom of the pen.

An other passion which the present age is apt to run into, is *a desire* to make children learn all things.

' requires few talents to which most men are not born, or *which* at least, they may not acquire.

Nor was Philip wanting in his endeavours to corrupt Demosthenes, as he *had corrupted* most of the leading men in Greece.

The Greeks, fearing *to be surrounded*, wheeled about and halted, with the river behind them.

Poverty turns our thoughts too much upon the supplying of our wants; and riches, upon *the enjoying of* our superfluities.

That brother should not war with brother,
Nor one despise and griere an other.

Such is the refuge of our youth and age;
At first from hope, at last from vacancy—or,

Such is the refuge of our youth and age;
Of that from hope, of this from vacancy.

Triumphant Sylla! couldst thou then divine,
By ought but Romans Rome should thus be laid?

END OF THE FIRST KEY.

APPENDIX I.

(ORTHOGRAPHY.)

OF THE SOUNDS OF THE LETTERS.

OBS. 1.—The *Names* of the letters, as now commonly spoken and written, are mostly framed with reference to their *powers*. Yet is there no letter of which the name is always identical with its power; for *A, E, I, O,* and *U,* are the only letters which can name themselves, and all these have other sounds than those which their names express. Letters, like all other things, must be learned and spoken of *by their names*, nor can they be spoken of otherwise; yet, as the simple characters are better known and more easily exhibited than their written names, the former are often substituted for the latter, and are read as the words for which they are assumed. Hence the orthography of these words has hitherto been left too much to mere fancy or caprice; so that many who think themselves well educated, would be puzzled to name on paper these simple elements of all learning. Nay, there can be found a hundred men who can write the names of the letters in Hebrew or in Greek, for one who can do it properly in English.

OBS. 2.—The names of the letters are words of a very peculiar kind; being nouns that are at once both proper and common. For, in respect to rank, character, and design, each letter is a thing strictly individual and identical; yet, in an other respect, it is a comprehensive sort, embracing individuals both various and numberless. The name of a letter, therefore, should always be written with a capital, as a proper noun; and should form the plural regularly, as an ordinary appellative. Thus: (if we adopt the names now most generally used in English schools :) *A, Aes; Bce, Bees, Cee, Cees; Dee, Dees; E, Ees; Eff, Effs; Gee, Gees; Aitch, Aitches; I, Ies; Jay, Jays; Kay, Kays; Ell, Ells; Em, Ems; En, Ens; O, Oes, Pee, Pees; Kue, Kues; Ar, Ars; Ess, Esses; Tee, Tees; U, Ues; Vee, Vees; Double-u, Double-ues; Ex, Exes; Wy, Wies; Zee, Zees.*

OBS. 3.—The terms *long* and *short*, which are often used to denote certain *vowel sounds*, being also used, with a different import, to distinguish the *quantity of syllables*, are frequently misunderstood: for which reason we have substituted for them the terms *open* and *close*—the former, to denote the sound usually given to a vowel when it *forms or ends* an accented syllable; as, *ba, be, bi, bo, bu, by*—the latter, to denote the sound which the vowel commonly takes when *closed by a consonant*; as, *ab, eb, ib, ob, ub.*

A

The vowel *A* has *four** sounds properly its own:

1. The English, open, or long *a*; as in *fame, favour, efficacious.*
2. The French, close, or short *a*; as in *bat, banner, balance.*
3. The Italian, or middle *a*; as in *far, father, aha, comma, scoria, sofa.*
4. The Dutch, or broad *a*; as in *wall, warm, water.*

* Some writers distinguish from the first of these sounds the *grave sound* of *a*, heard in *care, fair, there, &c.* But *Walker* teaches no difference.

DIPHTHONGS BEGINNING WITH A.

The only proper diphthong in which *a* is put first, is the word *ay*, meaning *yes*; in which *a* has its middle sound, and *y* that of *open e*.

Aa, when pronounced as an improper diphthong, takes the sound of *close a*; as in *Balaam*, *Canaan*, *Isaac*.

Æ, a Latin improper diphthong, generally has the sound of *open e*; as in *Cæsar*, *ænigma*, *pæan*; sometimes that of *close e*; as in *aphæresis*, *diæresis*, *et cætera*. Some authors reject the *a*, and write *Cesar*, *enigma*, &c.

Ai, an improper diphthong, generally has the sound of *open a*; as in *vail*, *sail*, *vain*. In a final unaccented syllable, it sometimes preserves the first sound of *a*, as in *chilblain*, *mortmain*; but oftener takes the sound of *close i*; as in *certain*, *curtain*, *mountain*, *villain*: in *said*, *saith*, *again*, and *against*, that of *close e*; and in the name *Britain*, that of *close u*.

Au, an improper diphthong, occurs in the word *gaol*; now frequently written, as it is pronounced, *jail*; and in the adjective *extraordinary*, and its derivatives, in which, according to Walker, the *a* is silent.

Au, an improper diphthong, is generally sounded like *broad a*; as in *cause*, *caught*. Before *n* and an other consonant, it has the sound of *middle a*; as in *aunt*, *flaunt*, *launch*, *laundry*. *Gauge* is pronounced *gage*.

Aw, an improper diphthong, is always sounded like *broad a*; as in *draw*, *drawn*, *drawl*.

Ay, an improper diphthong, like *ai*, has the sound of *open a*; as in *day*, *pay*, *delay*; in *sayst* and *says*, that of *close e*.

TRIPHTHONGS BEGINNING WITH A.

Ave is sounded *au*, like *broad a*. *Aye*, an adverb signifying *always*, has the sound of *open a* only, being different, both in sound and spelling, from the adverb *ay*, *yes*, with which it is often carelessly confounded.

B

The consonant *B* has but one sound; as in *boy*, *robber*, *cub*.

B is silent before *t* or after *m* in the same syllable; as in *debt*, *debtor*, *dumb*, *lamb*. It is heard in *subtile*, *fine*, but not in *subtle*, *cunning*.

C

The consonant *C* has two sounds; the one *hard* like that of *k*, the other *soft*, or rather *hissing*, like that of *s*.

C before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, *r*, *t*, or when it ends a syllable, is generally hard like *k*; as in *can*, *come*, *curb*, *clay*, *crab*, *act*, *action*, *accent*, *flaccid*.

C before *e*, *i*, or *y*, is always soft like *s*; as in *cent*, *civil*, *decency*, *acid*.

In a few words *c* takes the flat sound of *s*, like that of *x*; as in *discern*, *suffice*, *sacrifice*, *sice*.

C before *ea*, *ia*, *ie*, *io*, or *eou*, when the accent precedes, sounds like *sh*; as in *ocean*, *special*, *species*, *gracious*, *cetaceous*.

C is silent in *czar*, *czarina*, *victuals*, *indict*, *muscle*, *corpuscle*.

Ch is generally sounded like *tch*: as in *church*, *chance*, *child*. But in words derived from the learned languages, it has the sound of *k*: as in *character*, *scheme*, *catechise*, *chorus*, *chyle*, *patriarch*, *drachma*, *magna charta*: except in *chart*, *charter*, *charity*. *Ch*, in words derived from the French, takes the sound of *sh*; as in *chaise*, *machine*.

Arch, before a vowel, is pronounced *ark*; as in *archives*, *archangel*, *archipelago*: except in *arched*, *archer*, *archery*, *archenemy*. Before a consonant, it is pronounced *artch*; as in *archbishop*, *archduke*.

Ch is silent in *schedule*, *schism*, *yatch*, *drachm*.

D

The general sound of the consonant *D*, is heard in *dog*, *eddy*, *did*.

D, in the termination *ed*, preceded by a sharp consonant, takes the sound of *t*, when the *e* is suppressed: as in *faced*, *stuffed*, *cracked*, *tripped*, *passed*; pronounced, *faste*, *stufst*, *cract*, *tript*, *past*.

D before *ia*, *ie*, *io*, or *eou*, when the accent precedes, generally sounds like *j*; as in *Indian*, *soldier*, *tedious*, *hideous*. So in *verdure*, *arduous*, *education*.

E

The vowel *E* has three sounds properly its own:

1. The open or long; as in *me*, *mere*, *menial*, *melodious*.
2. The close or short; as in *men*, *merry*, *ebony*.
3. The obscure; as in *open*, *garden*, *shovel*, *able*. This third sound is scarcely perceptible, and is barely sufficient to articulate the consonant and form a syllable.

E final is mute, and belongs to the syllable formed by the preceding vowel or diphthong; as in *age*, *eve*, *ice*, *ore*. Except—1. In the words, *be*, *he*, *me*, *we*, *she*, and *the*, in which it has the open sound. 2. In Greek and Latin words, in which it has its open sound, and forms a distinct syllable; as in *Penelope*, *Pasiphaë*, *Cyaneë*, *Gargaphië*, *Arsinoë*, *apostrophe*, *catastrophe*, *simile*, *extempore*, *epitome*. 3. In the terminations *cre*, *gre*, *tre*, in which it has the sound of close *u*; as in *acre*, *meagre*, *centre*.

Mute *e*, after a single consonant, generally preserves the open or long sound of the preceding vowel; as in *cane*, *here*, *pine*, *cone*, *tune*, *thyme*: except in syllables unaccented; as the last of *genuine*; and in a few monosyllables; as *bade*, *are*, *were*, *gone*, *shone*, *one*, *done*, *give*, *live*, *shove*, *love*.

DIPHTHONGS BEGINNING WITH E.

E before an other vowel, in general, either forms with it an improper diphthong, or else belongs to a separate syllable.

Ea, an improper diphthong, mostly sounds like open *e*; as in *ear*, *fear*, *tea*: frequently like close *e*; as in *earl*, *head*, *health*: sometimes like open *a*; as in *steak*, *bear*, *forswear*: rarely, like middle *a*; as in *heart*, *hearth*, *hearken*. *Ea* unaccented, sounds like close *u*; as in *vengeance*, *pageant*.

Ec, an improper diphthong, has the sounds of open *a*; as in *eel*, *sheep*, *tree*. The contractions *e'er* and *ne'er*, are pronounced *air* and *nair*.

Ei, an improper diphthong, mostly sounds like open *a*; as in *reign*, *veil*: frequently like open *e*; as in *deceit*, *either*, *neither*, *seize*: sometimes, like open *i*; as in *height*, *sleight*: often in unaccented syllables, like close *i*; as in *foreign*, *forfeit*, *surfeit*, *sovereign*: rarely, like close *e*; as in *heifer*, *nonpareil*.

Eo, an improper diphthong, in *people* sounds like open *e*; in *feoff*, *feoffment*, *leopard*, *jeopardy*, like close *e*; in *yeoman*, like open *o*; in *George*, *georgic*, like close *o*; in *dungeon*, *puncheon*, *sturgeon*, &c., like close *u*. *Feod*, *feodal*, *feodatory*, are now written as they are pronounced, *feud*, *feudal*, *feudatory*.

Eu and *ew* have the diphthongal sound of open *u*; as in *feud*, *deuce*; *jew*, *dew*, *few*, *new*. These diphthongs when initial, sound like *yu*. Nouns beginning with this sound, require the article *a*, and not *an*, before them; as, *A European*, *a euer*. After *r* or *rh*, *eu* and *ew* are commonly sounded like *oo*; as in *drew*, *grew*, *screw*, *rheumatism*.

In *sew* and *Shrewsbury*, *ew* sounds like open *o*. *Shew* and *strew* are properly spelled, as they are pronounced, *show*, *strow*.

Ey, accented, has the sound of open *a*; as in *bey*, *prey*, *survey*: unaccented, it has the sound of open *e*; as in *alley*, *valley*, *money*. *Key* and *ley* are pronounced, *kee*, *lee*.

TRIPHTHONGS BEGINNING WITH E.

Eau, a French triphthong, sounds like open *o*; as in *beau*, *flambeau*, *portantreau*, *bureau*: except in *beauty*, and its compounds, in which it is pronounced like open *u*.

Eou is a combination of vowels sometimes heard in one syllable, especially after *c* or *g*; as in *crus-la-ceous*, *gor-geous*. Walker, in his *Rhyming Dictionary*, gives one hundred and twenty words ending in *eous*, in all of which he separates these vowels; as in *extra-ne-ous*. And why, in his *Pronouncing Dictionary*, he gave us several such anomalies as *fa-ba-ce-ous* in four syllables, and *her-ba-ceous* in three, it is not easy to tell. The best rule is this: after *c* or *g*, unite these vowels; after the other consonants, separate them.

Ewe is a triphthong having the sound of *yu*. The vulgar pronunciation *yoe* should be carefully avoided.

Eye is an improper triphthong, pronounced like open *i*.

F

The consonant *F* has one unvaried sound, which is heard in *fan*, *effort*, *staff*: except *of*, which, when simple, is pronounced *ov*.

G

The consonant *G* has two sounds; the one *hard*, guttural, and peculiar to this letter; the other *soft*, like that of *j*.

G before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, *r*, or at the end of a word, is hard; as in *game*, *gone*, *gull*, *glory*, *grace*, *log*, *bog*.

G before *e*, *i*, or *y*, is soft; as in *gem*, *ginger*, *elegy*. Except—1. In *get*, *give*, *gewgaw*, *finger*, and a few other words. 2. When a syllable is added to a word ending in *g*: as, *long*, *longer*; *fog*, *foggy*.

G is silent before *m* or *n* in the same syllable; as in *phlegm*, *apothegm*, *gnaw*, *resign*.

G when silent, usually lengthens the preceding vowel; as in *resign*, *impugn*, *impregn*.

Gh at the beginning of a word has the sound of *g* hard; as in *ghost*, *ghostly*, *ghastly*: in other situations, it is generally silent; as in *high*, *mighty*, *plough*, *bough*, *through*.

Gh final sometimes sounds like *f*; as in *laugh*, *rough*, *tough*: and sometimes, like *g* hard; as in *burgh*. In *hough*, *lough*, *shough*, it sounds like *k*; thus, *hock*, *lock*, *shock*.

H

The sound of the consonant *H*, (though articulate and audible when properly uttered,) is little more than an aspirate breathing. It is heard in *hat*, *hit*, *hot*, *hut*, *adhere*.

H at the beginning of words, is always sounded; except in *heir*, *herb*, *honest*, *honour*, *hospital*, *hostler*, *hour*, *humble*, *humour*, and their compounds.

H after *r*, is always silent; as *rheum*, *rhetoric*.

H final, preceded by a vowel in the same syllable, is always silent; as in *ah*, *Sarah*, *Nineveh*.

I

The vowel *I* has three sounds properly its own:

1. The open or long; as in *life*, *fine*, *time*, *find*, *bind*, *child*, *mild*, *wild*,

pint. This is a diphthongal sound, and is equivalent to the sound of *middle a* and that of *open e* quickly united.

2. The close or short; as in *ink, think, sinking*.

3. The feeble; as in *divest, doctrinal, diversity*. This sound is equivalent to that of *open e* uttered feebly. *I* generally has this sound when it occurs at the end of an unaccented syllable: except at the end of Latin words, where it is open or long; as in *literati*. In some words, (principally from other modern languages,) *i* has the full sound of *open e*, under the accent; as in *Porto Rico, machine, magazine, antique, shire*.

Accented *i* followed by a vowel, has its open sound; and the vowels belong to separate syllables; as in *pliant, diet, satiety, violet, pious*.

Unaccented *i* followed by a vowel, has its feeble sound; as in *expiate, obedient, various, abstemious*.

DIPHTHONGS BEGINNING WITH I.

I, in the situation last described, readily coalesces with the vowel which follows, and is often sunk into the same syllable, forming a proper diphthong; as in *fustian, quotient, question*. The terminations *cion, sion, and tion*, are generally pronounced *shun*; *cicus* and *tious* are pronounced *shus*.

Ie is commonly an improper diphthong. *Ie final* has the sound of *open i*; as in *die, lie, pie, tie*. *Ie medial* generally has the sound of *open e*; as in *grief, thief, grenadier*. In *friend* and its compounds, it takes the sound of *close e*.

TRIPHTHONGS BEGINNING WITH I.

The triphthongs *ieu* and *iew*, sound like *open u*; as in *lieu, adieu, view, review*.

The three vowels *iou*, in the termination *ious*, often fall into one syllable and form a triphthong. There are two hundred and forty-five words of this ending; and more than two hundred derivatives from them. Walker has several puzzling inconsistencies in their pronunciation; such as *fas-tid-i-ous* and *per-fid-i-ous, con-ta-gi-ous* and *sac-ri-le-gious*. After *c, g, t, or x*, these vowels should coalesce; as in *gra-cious, re-li-gious, rex-a-tious, ob-nox-i-ous*, and about two hundred other words. After the other consonants, let them form two syllables; (except when there is a synæresis in poetry;) as in *du-bi-ous, o-di-ous, va-ri-ous, en-vi-ous*.

J

The consonant *J* always has the sound of *soft g*; as in *joy, jewel*: except in *hallelujah*, better written as it is pronounced, *halleluah*.

K

The consonant *K* has the sound of *c hard*; and occurs where *c* would have its soft sound: as in *keep, kind, smoky*.

K before *n* is silent; as in *knave, know, knuckle*. It is never doubled, except in the name *Habakkuk*. *C* before it, doubles the sound, and shortens the preceding vowel; as in *cockle, wicked*.

L

The consonant *L* has a soft liquid sound; as in *line, lily, roll, follow*.

L is sometimes silent; as in *alms, almond, calf, chalk, could, would, should*.

M

The consonant *M* has but one sound; as in *map, murmur, mammon*. It is never silent. *Comptroller* is pronounced *controller*.

N

The consonant *N* has two sounds: the pure; as in *nun*, *banne* *анна*, and the ringing sound of *ng*; as in *think*, *mangle*, *conquer*, *congratulating*, *twinkling*. The latter sound should be carefully preserved in *ending* in *ing*; and in such others as require it.

N final preceded by *m*, is silent; as in *hymn*, *solemn*.

O

The vowel *O* has three sounds properly its own:

1. The open or long; as in *no*, *note*, *opiate*, *opacity*, *domain*.
2. The close or short; as in *not*, *nor*, *torrid*, *dollar*.
3. The slender; as in *prove*, *move*, *who*, *to*, *do*, *tomb*.

O in many words sounds like close *u*; as in *love*, *shove*, *son*, *come*, *nothing*, *dost*, *attorney*, *gallon*, *dragon*. In the termination *on* immediately after the accent, *o* is often sunk into a sound scarcely perceptible like that of obscure *e*; as in *mason*, *person*. *One* is pronounced *wun*; and *once*, *wunce*.

DIPHTHONGS BEGINNING WITH O.

Oa, an improper diphthong, has the sound of open *o*; as in *boat*, *coal*, *roach*. except in *broad* and *grout*, which have the sound of broad *a*.

Oe, an improper diphthong, when final, has the sound of open *o*; as in *doe*, *foe*, *throe*: except in *canoe*, *shoe*, pronounced *canoo*, *shoo*. *Œ*, a Latin diphthong, generally sounds like open *e*; as in *Antæci*, *fætus*: sometimes like close *e*; as in *fætid*. Some authors reject the *o*, and write *felid*, &c.

Oi is generally a proper diphthong, uniting the sound of close *o* or broad *a*, and that of open *e*; as in *boil*, *coil*, *soil*, *rejoice*. But the vowels sometimes belong to separate syllables; as in *stoic*. *Oi* unaccented, sometimes has the sound of close *i*; as in *avoirduois*, *connoisseur*, *tortoise*. *Choir* is now frequently written as it is pronounced, *quire*.

Oo, an improper diphthong, generally has the slender sound of *o*; as in *coo*, *too*, *woo*, *fool*, *room*. It has a shorter sound in *foot*, *good*, *wood*, *stood*, *wool*; that of close *u*, in *blood* and *flood*; and that of open *o*, in *door* and *floor*.

Ou is generally a proper diphthong, uniting the sound of close *o*, and that of *u* sounded as slender *o* or *oo*; as in *bound*, *found*, *sound*, *ounce*, *thou*.

Ou is also an improper diphthong; and, as such, it has six sounds:

1. That of close *u*; as in *rough*, *tough*, *young*, *flourish*.
2. That of broad *a*; as in *ought*, *bought*, *thought*.
3. That of open *o*; as in *court*, *dough*, *four*, *though*.
4. That of close *o*; only in *cough*, *trough*, *lough*, *shough*.
5. That of slender *o* or *oo*; as in *soup*, *you*, *through*.
6. That of *oo*, shortened; only in *would*, *could*, *should*.

Ow generally sounds like the proper diphthong *ou*; as in *brown*, *dowry*, *now*, *shower*: but it often has the sound of open *o*; as in *know*, *show*, *stow*.

Oy is sounded like *oi*; as in *joy*, *toy*.

TRIPHTHONGS BEGINNING WITH O.

Oeu is a French triphthong occurring in the word *manoeuvre*, which is pronounced in English *man-oo-vur*. *Ove* is an improper triphthong, in which the *o* only is heard, and with its long open sound.

P

The consonant *P* has but one sound; which is heard in *pen*, *sup*, *supper*. It is sometimes silent; as in *psalm*, *receipt*, *corps*.

Ph generally sounds like *f*; as in *philosophy*. In *Stephen* and *nephew*, *ph* has the sound of *v*. The *h* after *p*, is silent in *diphthong*, *triphthong*, *naphtha*, *ophthalmic*; and both the *p* and the *h* are silent in *apophthegm*, *phthisis*, *phthisical*. From the last three words, *ph* is sometimes dropped.

Q

The consonant *Q* has the sound of *k*, and is always followed by the vowel *u*, which, in words purely *English*, is sounded like *w*; as in *queen*, *quarter*, *request*. In some words of *French* origin, the *u* is silent; as in *coquet*, *liquor*, *burlesque*.

R

The consonant *R*, at the beginning of words, has a rough sound; as in *rose*, *roam*; in other situations, a smoother one; as in *proud*, *harrow*, *barber*.

S

The consonant *S* has a sharp, hissing sound; as in *sad*, *sister*, *thus*: and a flat sound, like that of *z*; as in *rose*, *dismal*.

S, at the beginning of words, or after any of the sharp consonants, is always sharp; as in *see*, *steps*, *cliffs*, *sits*, *stocks*, *smiths*.

S, after any of the flat mutes, or at the end of words when not preceded by a sharp consonant, is generally flat: as in *eyes*, *trees*, *beds*, *bags*, *calves*. *Ss* is generally sharp.

S, in the termination *sion*, takes the sound of *sh*, after a consonant; as in *aspersion*, *session*: and that of *zh*, after a vowel; as in *invasion*, *elision*.

S is silent in *isle*, *island*, *aisle*, *demesne*, *viscount*.

T

The general sound of the consonant *T*, is heard in *time*, *letter*, *set*.

T, immediately after the accent, takes the sound of *tch*, before *u*, and generally also before *eu*: as in *nature*, *feature*, *virtue*, *righteous*, *courteous*: when *s* or *x* precedes, it takes this sound before *ia* or *io*; as in *fustian*, *bastion*, *mixture*. But the general sound of *t* after the accent, when followed by *i* and an other vowel, is that of *sh*; as in *creation*, *patient*, *cautious*.

T is sometimes silent; as in *often*, *rustle*, *whistle*.

Th represents an elementary sound. It is either sharp, as in *thing*, *ethical*, *thinketh*; or flat, as in *this*, *whither*, *thither*.

Th initial is sharp; as in *thank*: except in *than*, *that*, *the*, *thee*, *their*, *them*, *then*, *thence*, *there*, *these*, *they*, *thine*, *this*, *thither*, *those*, *thou*, *thus*, *thy*, and their compounds.

Th final is also sharp; as in *south*: except in *beneath*, *booth*, *with*, and several verbs in *th*, which are frequently (and more properly) written with final *e*; as *soothe*, *smoothe*, *bequeathe*.

Th medial is sharp, when preceded or followed by a consonant; as in *swarthy*, *athwart*: except in *brethren*, *burthen*, *farther*, *farthing*, *murther*, *northern*, *worthy*.

Th between two vowels, is generally flat in words purely *English*; as in *gather*, *neither*, *whither*: and sharp in words from the learned languages; as in *atheist*, *ether*, *method*.

Th in *Thames*, *Thomas*, *thyme*, *asthma*, *phthisic*, and their compounds, is pronounced like *t*.

U

The vowel *U* has three sounds properly its own:

1. The open, long, or diphthongal; as in *tube*, *cubic*, *juvenile*

2. The close or short; as in *tub, butter, justice*.

3. The middle; as in *pull, pulpit, artful*.

U forming a syllable by itself, is *nearly* equivalent in sound to *you*, and requires the article *a*, and not *an*, before it; as, *a union*.

Bury and *busy* are pronounced *berry, bizzy*. Their compounds are similar.

After *r* or *rh*, *open u*, and the diphthongs *ue* and *ui*, take the sound of *oo*; as in *rude, rhubarb, rue, rueful, fruit, fruitful*.

DIPHTHONGS BEGINNING WITH U.

U, in the proper diphthongs *ua, ue, ui, uo, uy*, has the sound of *w* or *oo* feeble; as in *persuade, query, quell, quiet, languid, quote, obloquy*.

Ua, an improper diphthong, has the sound—1. of middle *a*; as in *guard, guardian*: 2. of close *a*; as in *guarantee, piquant*: 3. of obscure *e*; as in *vic-tuals* and its compounds: 4. of open *u*; as in *mantuamaker*.

Ue, an improper diphthong, has the sound—1. of open *u*; as in *blue, en-sue, ague*: 2. of close *e*; as in *guest*: 3. of obscure *e*; as in *league, anti-que*.

Ui, an improper diphthong, has the sound—1. of open *i*; as *guide, guile*: 2. of close *i*; as in *conduit, circuit*: 3. of open *u*; as in *juice, suit*.

Uy, an improper diphthong, has the sound—1. of open *y*; as in *buy*: 2. of feeble *y*, or open *e* feeble; as in *plaguy*.

TRIPHTHONGS BEGINNING WITH U.

Uai is pronounced like *way*; as in *guai-a-cum, quail, quaint*.

Uaw is sounded like *wa* in *water*; as in *squaw*, a female Indian.

Uay has the sound of *way*, as in *Pa-ra-quay*; except in *quay*, which Walker pronounces *kee*.

Uea and *uee* are sounded *wee*; as in *queasy, queer, squeal, squeeze*.

Uoi and *uoy* are sounded *woi*; as in *quoit, buoy*.

V

The consonant *V* always has a sound like that of *f* flattened; as in *love, vulture*. It is never silent.

W

W, as a consonant, has the sound heard in *wine, win*, being a sound less vocal than that of *oo*, and depending more upon the lips.

W before *h*, is pronounced as if it followed the *h*; as in *what, when*. Before *r* it is always silent; as in *wrath, wrench*: so in *whole, whoop, sword, answer, two*.

W is never used alone as a vowel; except in some Welsh names, in which it is equivalent to *oo*; as in *Cwm Cothy*. In a diphthong, when heard, it has the power of *u*; as in *brow*: but it is frequently silent; as in *flow, snow, &c.*

W, when sounded before vowels, being reckoned a consonant, we have no diphthongs or triphthongs beginning with this letter.

X

The consonant *X* has a sharp sound, like *ks*; as in *ox*: and a flat one, like *gx*; as in *example*.

X is sharp, when it ends an accented syllable; as in *exit, excellence*: or when it precedes an accented syllable beginning with a consonant; as in *expound, expunge*.

X unaccented, is generally flat when the next syllable begins with a vowel; as in *exist, exotic*.

X *initial*, in Greek proper names, has the sound of *z*; as in *Xanthus*, *Xantippe*, *Xenophon*, *Xerxes*.

Y

Y, as a *consonant*, has the sound heard in *yard*, *youth*; being rather less vocal than the feeble sound of *i* or *y*, and serving merely to modify that of a succeeding vowel, with which it is quickly united.

Y, as a vowel, has the same sounds as *i*:

1. The open or long; as in *cry*, *thyme*, *cycle*.
2. The close or short; as in *system*, *symptom*, *cynic*.
3. The feeble; (like open *e* feeble;) as in *cymar*, *cycloidal*, *mercy*.

The vowels *i* and *y* have, in general, exactly the same sound under similar circumstances; and, in forming derivatives, the one is often changed for the other: as in *city*, *cities*; *tie*, *tying*; *easy*, *easily*.

Y, before a vowel heard in the same syllable, is reckoned a *consonant*; we have, therefore, no diphthongs or triphthongs commencing with this letter.

Z

The consonant **Z** always has the sound of *s flat*; as in *breeze*, *zenith*.

APPENDIX II.

(ETYMOLOGY.)

OF DERIVATION.

Derivation is a species of Etymology, which explains the various methods by which those derivative words which are not formed by mere grammatical inflections, are deduced from their primitives.

Most of those words which are regarded as primitives in English, may be traced to ulterior sources, and many of them are found to be compounds or derivatives in other languages. A knowledge of the *Saxon*, *Latin*, *Greek*, and *French* languages, will throw much light on this subject. But as the learner is supposed to be unacquainted with those languages, we shall not go beyond the precincts of our own; except to show him the origin and primitive import of some of our definitive and connecting particles, and to explain the prefixes and terminations which are frequently employed to form English derivatives.

The rude and cursory languages of barbarous nations, to whom literature is unknown, are among those transitory things which by the hand of time are irrecoverably buried in oblivion. The fabric of the English language is undoubtedly of *Saxon* origin; but what was the form of the language spoken by the *Saxons*, when about the year 450 they entered Britain, cannot now be known. It was probably a dialect of the *Gothic* or *Teutonic*. This *Anglo-Saxon* dialect, being the nucleus, received large accessions from other tongues of the north, from the *Norman French*, and from the more polished languages of *Rome* and *Greece*, to form the modern *English*. The speech of our rude and warlike ancestors thus gradually improved, as christianity, civilization, and knowledge, advanced the arts of life in Britain; and as early as the tenth century, it became a language capable of expressing all the sentiments of a civilized people. From the time of *Alfred*, its progress may be traced by means of writings which remain; but it can scarcely be called *English* till about the thirteenth century. And for two or three centuries later, it was so different from the modern English, as to be scarcely intelligible to most readers; but, gradually improving by means upon which we cannot here dilate, it at length became what we now find it, a language, copious, strong, refined, and capable of no inconsiderable degree of harmony.

The following is an explanation of the *Saxon* letters employed below :

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q
a	b	c	ð	e	f	g	h	i		k	l	m	n	o	p	cr
			r	s	t	th	u	v	w	x	y	z				
			ſ	r	t	ð	u	v	p	x	ſ	z				

DERIVATION OF THE ARTICLES.

1. According to *Horne Tooke*, THE is the Saxon *ðe* from *ðean* to take; and is nearly equivalent in meaning to *that* or *those*. We find it written in ancient works, *re*, *se*, *see*, *ye*, *te*, *ðe*, and *the*; and, tracing it through what we suppose to be the *oldest* of these forms, we rather consider it the imperative of *reon* to see.

2. *AN* is the *Salon æn, ane, an, ONE*; and by dropping *n* before a consonant becomes *a*. *Gavin Douglas*, an ancient English writer, wrote *ane*, even before a consonant; as, "*Ane book*"—"Ane lang spere"—"*Ane volume*."

DERIVATION OF NOUNS.

In *English*, Nouns are derived from nouns, from adjectives, from verbs, or from participles.

I. Nouns are derived from nouns:

1. By adding *ship, dom, rick, wick, or, ate, hood, or head*: as, *fellow, fellowship*; *king, kingdom*; *bishop, bishoprick*; *bailiff, bailiwick*; *senate, senator*; *tetrarch, tetrarchate*; *child, childhood*; *God, Godhead*. These generally denote dominion, office, or character.

2. By adding *ian*: as, *music, musician*; *physic, physician*. These generally denote profession.

3. By adding *y* or *ery*: as, *slave, slavery*; *fool, foolery*; *scene, scenery, cutler, cutlery*; *grocer, grocery*. These sometimes denote a state, or habit of action; sometimes, an artificer's wares or shop.

4. By adding *age* or *ade*: as, *patron, patronage*; *porter, portorage*; *band, bandage*; *lemon, lemonade*.

5. By adding *kin, let, ling, ock, el, or erel*: as, *lamb, lambkin*; *river, rirulet*; *duck, duckling*; *hill, hillock*; *run, runnel*; *cock, cockerel*. These denote little things, and are called diminutives.

6. By adding *ist*: as, *psalm, psalmist*; *botany, botanist*. These denote persons devoted to, or skilled in, the subject expressed by the primitive.

7. By prefixing an adjective, or another noun, and forming a compound word; as, *holiday, foreman, statesman, tradesman*.

II. Nouns are derived from adjectives:

1. By adding *ness, ity, ship, dom, or hood*: as, *good, goodness*; *real, reality*; *hard, hardship*; *wise, wisdom*; *false, falsehood*.

2. By changing *t* into *ce* or *cy*: as, *radiant, radiance*; *consequent, consequence*; *flagrant, flagrancy*; *current, currency*.

3. By changing some of the letters, and adding *t* or *th*: as, *long, length*; *broad, breadth*; *high, height*. The nouns included under these three heads, generally denote abstract qualities, and are called abstract nouns.

4. By adding *ard*: as, *drunk, drunkard*; *dull, dullard*. These denote the character of a person.

5. By adding *ist*: as, *sensual, sensualist*; *royal, royalist*. These denote persons devoted, addicted, or attached, to something.

III. Nouns are derived from verbs:

1. By adding *ment, ance, ure, or age*: as, *punish, punishment*; *repent, repentance*; *forfeit, forfeiture*; *stow, stowage*; *equip, equipage*.

2. By changing the termination of the verb, into *se, ce, sion, tion, ation, or ition*: as, *expand, expanse, expansion*; *pretend, pretence, pretension*; *invent, invention*; *create, creation*; *omit, omission*; *provide, provision*; *reform, reformation*; *oppose, opposition*. These denote the act of doing, or the thing done.

3. By adding *er* or *or*: as, *hunt, hunter*; *write, writer*; *collect, collector*. These generally denote the doer.

4. Nouns and verbs are sometimes alike in orthography, but different in pronunciation: as, *a house, to house*; *a reb'el, to rebel*; *a rec'ord, to record*. Sometimes they are wholly alike, and are distinguished only by the construction: as, *love, to love*; *fear, to fear*; *sleep, to sleep*.

IV. Nouns are often derived from participles in *ing*. Such nouns are usually distinguished from participles, only by their construction: as, *a meeting, the understanding, murmurings, disputings*.

DERIVATION OF ADJECTIVES.

In *English*, Adjectives are derived from nouns, from adjectives, from verbs, or from participles.

I. Adjectives are derived from nouns :

1. By adding *ous, ious, eous, y, ly, ic, al, ical, or ine* : (sometimes with an omission or change of some of the final letters :) as, *danger, dangerous; glory, glorious; right, righteous; rock, rocky; cost, costly; poet, poetic; nation, national; method, methodical; vertex, vertical; clergy, clerical; adamant, adamantine*. Adjectives thus formed, generally apply the properties of their primitives, to the nouns to which they relate.

2. By adding *ful* : as, *fear, fearful; cheer, cheerful; grace, graceful*. These denote abundance.

3. By adding *some* : as, *burden, burdensome; game, gamesome*. These denote plenty, but with some diminution.

4. By adding *en* : as, *oak, oaken; silk, silken*. These generally denote the matter of which a thing is made.

5. By adding *ly* or *ish* : as, *friend, friendly; child, childish*. These denote resemblance; for *ly* signifies *like*.

6. By adding *able* or *ible* : as, *fashion, fashionable; access, accessible*. But these terminations are generally added to verbs.

7. By adding *less* : as, *house, houseless; death, deathless*. These denote privation or exemption.

8. Adjectives from proper names, take various terminations : as, *America, American; England, English; Dane, Danish; Portugal, Portuguese; Plato, Platonic*.

9. By adding *ed* : as, *saint, sainted; bigot, bigoted*. These are participial, and are often joined with other adjectives to form compounds; as, *three-sided, bare-footed, long-eared, hundred-handed, flat-nosed*.

10. Nouns are often converted into adjectives, without change of termination : as, *paper currency, a gold chain*.

II. Adjectives are derived from adjectives :

1. By adding *ish* or *some* : as, *white, whitish; lone, lonesome*. These denote quality with diminution.

2. By prefixing *dis, in, or un* : as, *honest, dishonest; consistent, inconsistent; wise, unwise*. These express a negation of the quality denoted by their primitives.

3. By adding *y* or *ly* : as, *swarth, swarthy; good, goodly*. Of these there are but few; for almost all derivatives of the latter form, are adverbs.

III. Adjectives are derived from verbs :

1. By adding *able* or *ible* : (sometimes with a change of some of the final letters :) as, *perish, perishable; vary, variable; convert, convertible; divide, divisible*. These denote susceptibility.

2. By adding *ive* or *ory* : (sometimes with a change of some of the final letters :) as, *elect, elective; interrogate, interrogative, interrogatory; defend, defensive; defame, defamatory*.

3. Words ending in *ate*, are mostly verbs : but some of them may be employed as adjectives, in the same form, especially in poetry : as, *reprobate, complicate*.

IV. Adjectives are derived from participles :

1. By prefixing *un* : as, *unyielding, unregarded, undeserved*.

2. By combining the participle with some word which does not belong to the verb; as, *way-faring, hollow-sounding, long-drawn*.

3. Participles often become adjectives without change of form. Such adjectives are distinguished from participles only by the construction : as, "A *lasting* ornament"—"The *starving* chymist"—"Words of *learned* length."

DERIVATION OF THE PRONOUNS.

The *English* pronouns are all of *Saxon* origin. The following appears to be their derivation :

Eng. <i>I</i> ,	<i>my</i> or <i>mine</i> ,	<i>me</i> ;	<i>we</i> ,	<i>our</i> or <i>ours</i> ,	<i>us</i> .
Sax. <i>ic</i> ,	<i>myn</i> ,	<i>me</i> ;	<i>pe</i> ,	<i>une</i>	<i>ur</i> .
Eng. <i>thou</i> ,	<i>thy</i> or <i>thine</i> ,	<i>thee</i> ;	<i>ye</i> ,	<i>your</i> or <i>yours</i> ,	<i>you</i> .
Sax. <i>ðu</i> ,	<i>ðm</i> ,	<i>ðe</i> ;	<i>ge</i> ,	<i>eopen</i> ,	<i>eop</i> .
Eng. <i>he</i> ,	<i>his</i> ,	<i>him</i> ;	<i>they</i> ,	<i>their</i> or <i>theirs</i> ,	<i>them</i> .
Sax. <i>he</i> ,	<i>hȳr</i> ,	<i>him</i> ;	<i>hi</i> ,	<i>hep</i> , or <i>ðeopa</i> ,	<i>hem</i> .
Eng. <i>she</i> ,	<i>her</i> or <i>hers</i> ,	<i>her</i> ;	<i>they</i> ,	<i>their</i> or <i>theirs</i> ,	<i>them</i> .
Sax. <i>heo</i> ,	<i>hepa</i> or <i>hȳna</i> ,	<i>hep</i> ;	<i>hi</i> ,	<i>hep</i> , or <i>ðeopa</i> ,	<i>hem</i> .
Eng. <i>it</i> ,	<i>its</i> ,	<i>it</i> ;	<i>they</i> ,	<i>their</i> or <i>theirs</i> ,	<i>them</i> .
Sax. <i>hit</i>	<i>hȳr</i> ,	<i>hit</i> ;	<i>hi</i> ,	<i>hep</i> , or <i>ðeopa</i> ,	<i>hem</i> .

The plurals and oblique cases do not all appear to be regular derivatives from the nominative singular. Many of these pronouns, as well as a vast number of other words of frequent use in the language, were variously written by the old English and Anglo-Saxon authors. He who traces the history of our language will meet with them under all the following forms, and perhaps more :

1. *I*, *J*, *Y*, *y*, *ȳ*, *ī*, *ic*, *che*, *ich*, *ic*,—*MY*, *mi*, *min*, *MINE*, *myne*, *myn*, *mȳn*,—*ME*, *mee*, *me* ;—*WE*, *wee*, *ve*, *pe*,—*OUR* or *OURS*, *oure*, *une*—*US*, *ous*, *vs*, *ur*.

2. *THOU*, *thoue*, *thow*, *thowe*, *thu*, *ðu*,—*THY*, *thi*, *thin*, *THINE* *thyne*, *thyn*, *ðn*,—*TREE*, *the*, *ðe* ;—*YE*, *yee*, *ze*, *zee*, *ze*,—*YOUR* or *YOURS*, *youre*, *zour*, *zour*, *zoure*, *eopen*,—*YOU*, *youe*, *yow*, *zou*, *zou*, *ou*, *uh*, *eop*.

3. *HE*, *hee*, *hie*, *hi*, *he*,—*HIS*, *hise*, *is*, *hys*, *hyse*, *ys*, *ȳs*, *hȳs*, *hȳr*,—*HIM*, *hine*, *hen*, *hyne*, *hym*, *hȳm*, *im*, *hm* ;—*THEY*, *thay*, *thei*, *the*, *tha*, *thai*, *thii*, *yai*, *hi*, *hii*, *hȳ*, *hiz*, *hi*—*THEIR* or *THEIRS*, *ther*, *theyr*, *theyrs*, *thair*, *thare*, *hare*, *here*, *her*, *hire*, *hȳna*, *ðeopa*,—*THEM*, *theym*, *thaym*, *thaim*, *thame*, *tham*, *em*, *hem*, *heom*, *hom*.

4. *SHE*, *shee*, *sche*, *scho*, *sho*, *rcæ*, *reo*, *heo*,—*HER*, [possessive,] *hur*, *hir*, *hire*, *hȳr*, *hyre*, *hȳne*, *hȳna*, *hepa*,—*HER*, [objective,] *hir*, *hire*, *hen*.

5. *It*, *itt*, *hyt*, *hytt*, *yt*, *ȳt*, *hit*, *it*, *hit*. According to Horne Tooke, this pronoun is from the perfect participle of *hæcan*, *to name*, and signifies *the said* ; but Dr. Alexander Murray makes it the neuter of a declinable adjective, "*he*, *heo*, *hita*, *this*."—*Hist. Lang.* v. i. 315.

The relatives are derived from the same source, and have passed through similar changes, or varieties in orthography ; as,

1. *WHO*, *ho*, *wha*, *hwa*, *qua*, *quha*, *hȳa*,—*WHOSE*, *whos*, *quhois*, *quhais*, *quhase*, *hȳær*,—*WHOM*, *whom*, *quhum*, *quhome*, *hwom*, *hȳam*.

2. *WHICH*, *whiche*, *whyche*, *whilch*, *wych*, *quilch*, *quilk*, *quhillk*, *hwilc*, *hwilc*.

3. *WHAT*, *hwat*, *hwæt*, *hwet*, *quhat*, *quthat*, *qua that*, *hwa that*, *hȳa ðæt*. This pronoun appears to have been originally

a compound of *who* and *that*, though the Anglo-Saxons wrote it as one word, *hwæt*. Its compound signification strengthens this idea of its formation.

4. *THAT*, *ðat*, *ðæt*, *ƿe*. Horne Tooke supposes this word (as well as the article *the*) to have been originally the perfect participle of *ƿean*, *to take*.

From its various uses, the word *that* is called sometimes a pronoun, sometimes an adjective, and sometimes a conjunction; but, in respect to derivation, it is, doubtless, one and the same.—As an adjective it was formerly applicable to a plural noun; as, “*That holy ordres*.”—*Dr. Martin*.

DERIVATION OF VERBS.

In *English*, Verbs are derived from nouns, from adjectives, or from verbs.

I. Verbs are derived from nouns.

1. By adding *ize*, *ise*, *en*, or *ate*; as, *author*, *authorize*; *method*, *methodise*; *length*, *lengthen*; *origin*, *originate*. The termination *ize* is of Greek origin; and *ise* of French: the former only should be employed in forming English derivatives.

2. By changing a consonant, or by adding mute *e*: as, *advice*, *advise*; *bath*, *bathe*; *breath*, *breathe*.

II. Verbs are derived from adjectives:

1. By adding *en*, *ate*, or *ize*; as, *deep*, *deepen*; *domestic*, *domesticate*; *civil*, *civilize*.

2. Many adjectives become verbs, without change of form: as, *warm*, *to warm*; *dry*, *to dry*; *black*, *to black*; *forward*, *to forward*.

III. Verbs are derived from verbs:

By prefixing *a*, *be*, *dis*, *for*, *fore*, *mis*, *over*, *out*, *un*, *under*, *up*, or *with*: as, *rise*, *arise*; *sprinkle*, *besprinkle*; *own*, *disown*; *bid*, *forbid*; *see*, *foresee*; *take*, *mistake*; *look*, *overlook*; *run*, *outrun*; *fasten*, *unfasten*; *go*, *undergo*; *hold*, *uphold*; *draw*, *withdraw*.

DERIVATION OF PARTICIPLES.

All *English* Participles are derived from *English* verbs, in the manner explained under the head of Etymology, and when foreign participles are introduced into our language, they are not participles with us, but belong to some other part of speech.

DERIVATION OF ADVERBS.

1. In *English*, many Adverbs are derived from adjectives by adding *ly*, which is an abbreviation for *like*: as, *candid*, *candidly*; *sordid*, *sordidly*. Most adverbs of manner are thus formed.

2. Many adverbs are compounds formed from two or more English words; as, *herein*, *thereby*, *to-day*, *always*, *already*, *elsewhere*, *sometimes*, *wherewithal*. The formation and the meaning of these are in general sufficiently obvious.

3. About seventy adverbs are formed by means of the prefix *a*; as, *Abreast*, *abroad*, *across*, *afresh*, *away*, *ago*, *awry*, *astray*.

4. *Needs* is a contraction of *need is*; *prithce*, of *I pray thee*; *alone*, of *all one*; *only*, of *one like*; *anon*, of *in one* [instant;] *never*, of *ne ever*; [not ever.]

5. *Very* is from the French *veray* or *vrai*, true; *still*, is from the imperative of the Saxon *stellan*, *to put*; *else* is from the imperative of *aleran*, *to dismiss*. *Rather* is the comparative of the ancient *rath*, soon.

DERIVATION OF CONJUNCTIONS.

The *English* Conjunctions are mostly of *Saxon* origin. The best dictionaries of our language give us, for the most part, the same words in *Saxon* characters; but *Horne Tooke*, in his *Diversions of Purley*, a learned and curious work which the advanced student may peruse with advantage, traces these and many other English particles to *Saxon verbs* or *participles*. The following derivations are offered principally on his authority :

1. **ALTHOUGH** [signifying *admit, allow*,] is from *all* and *though*; the latter being the imperative of an ancient verb, meaning *to allow*.

2. **AN** [an obsolete conjunction, signifying *if* or *grant*] is the imperative of the *Saxon* verb *anan*, *to grant*.

3. **AND** [*add*] is from *an-ad*, the imperative of *anan-ad*, *to grant to, to add*.

4. **As**, according to *Dr. Johnson*, is from the Teutonic *als*; but *J. H. Tooke* says that *als* itself is a contraction for *all* and the original particle *es* or *as*, meaning *it, that, or which*.

5. **BECAUSE** [*by cause*] is from *be* and *cause*.

6. **BOTH** [*the two*] is from the pronominal adjective *both*; which, according to *Dr. Alex. Murray*, is a contraction of the Visigothic *bagoth*, doubled.

7. **BUT** [implying *addition*] is from *bot*, the imperative of *botan*, *to beat to add*.

8. **BUT** [denoting *exception*] is from *be-utan*, the imperative of *beon-utan* *to be out*.

9. **EITHER** [*one of the two*] is from the *Saxon* *ægther*.

10. **EKE** [signifying *also* or *add*, nearly obsolete] is from *eac*, the imperative of *eacan*, *to add*.

11. **EXCEPT** [*unless*] is the imperative, or (according to *Dr. Johnson*) an ancient perfect participle, of the verb *to except*.

12. **FOR** [*because*] is the *Saxon* *for*, or the Dutch *voor*, from a Gothic noun signifying *cause* or *sake*.

13. **IF** [*give, grant, allow*,] is from *gif*, [*gif*,] the imperative of *gīfan*, *to give*.

14. **LEST** [*that not, dismissed*] is from *lered*, the perfect participle of *leran*, *to dismiss*.

15. **NEITHER** [*not either*] is a union and contraction of *ne either*: our old writers frequently used *ne* for *not*.

16. **NOR** [*not other, not else*,] is a union and contraction of *ne or*.

17. **NOTWITHSTANDING** [*not hindering*] is an English compound which needs no explanation.

18. **OR** is a contraction of the *Saxon* *oðer*, *other*.

19. **SAVE** [*but, except*,] anciently used as a conjunction, is the imperative of the verb *to save*, meaning *to except*.

20. **SINCE** [*seeing or seen*] is from *ryner*, or *ryne*, the perfect participle of *reon*, *to see*.

21. **THAN**, which introduces the latter term of a *comparison*, is from the *Saxon* *ðanne*, which was used for the same purpose.

22. **THAT** [*taken*] is from *ðæt*, the perfect participle of *ðean*, *to take*.

23. **THOUGH** [*allow*] is from *ðaŷg*, the imperative of *ðaŷgan*, *to allow*.

24. **UNLESS** [*except, dismiss*,] is from *onley*, the imperative of *onleŷan*, *to dismiss*.

25. **YET** [*get*] is from *ȝet*, the imperative of *ȝetan*, *to get*.

26. WHETHER, which introduces the first term of an *alternative*, is the Saxon *hwæðer*, which was used for the same purpose.

DERIVATION OF PREPOSITIONS.

The following is the derivation of most of the *English* Prepositions:

1. ABOUT [*at circuit*] is from the French *à*, or the English prefix *a*, meaning *at* or *to*, and *bout*, meaning *turn*, or *limit*.
2. ABOVE [*at-by-high*] is from the Saxon *a*, *be*, and *uƿa*, *high*.
3. ACROSS [*at cross*] is from *a* and the noun *cross*.
4. AFTER [*farther in the rear*] is the comparative of *aft*, now used only by seamen.
5. AGAINST [*opposed to*] is from on-*geonð*, *gone at*.
6. ALONG [*at-long*] is from *a* and *long*.
7. AMID [*at mid or middle*] is from *a* and *mid*.
8. AMIDST [*at midst*] is from *a* and *midst*, contracted from *middest*, the superlative of *mid*.
9. AMONG [*a-mixed*] is abbreviated for *amongst*.
10. AMONGST [*a-mixed*] is from *a* and *mongst*, a Saxon participle signifying *mixed*.
11. AROUND [*at circle*] is from *a* and *round*, a circle or sphere.
12. AT [*joining*] is supposed by some to come from the Latin *ad*; but Dr. Murray says, "We have in Teutonic AT for AGT, touching or touched, joined, at."—*Hist. Lang.* i. 349.
13. ATHWART [*across*] is from *a* and *thwart*, cross.
14. BEFORE [*by-fore*] is from *be* and the adjective *fore*.
15. BEHIND [*by-hind*] is from *be* and the adjective *hind*.
16. BELOW [*by-low*] is from *be* and the adjective *low*.
17. BENEATH [*below*] is from *be* and the adjective *neath*, low; whence the comparative *nether*, lower.
18. BESIDE [*by-side*] is from *be* and the noun *side*.
19. BESIDES* [*by sides*] is from *be* and the plural noun *sides*.
19. BETWEEN [*by-twain*] is from *be* and *twain*, two.
21. BETWIXT [*between*] is from *be* and *twyxx*, a Gothic word signifying *two* or *twain*.
22. BEYOND [*by gone*] is from *be* and *geonð*, the perfect participle of *geondan*, *to pass or go*.
23. BY (formerly written *bi* and *be*) is the imperative of *beon*, *to be*.
24. CONCERNING is from the first participle of the verb *to concern*.
25. DOWN [*low*] is from the Anglo-Saxon adjective *dun*, low.
26. DURING [*lasting*] is from an old verb *dure*, *to last*, formerly in use; as, "While the world may *dure*."—*Chaucer's Knight's Tale*.
27. EXCEPT is from the imperative, or (according to Dr. Johnson) the ancient perfect participle, of the verb *to except*.
28. EXCEPTING is from the first participle of the verb *to except*.
29. FOR [*by cause of*] is from a Gothic noun signifying *cause* or *sake*.
30. FROM is derived from the Saxon *fnum*, or *fnam*, *beginning*.
31. IN is from the Latin *in*: the Greek is *en*, and the French *en*.
32. INTO is a compound of *in* and *to*.
33. NOTWITHSTANDING [*not hindering*] is from the adverb *not*, and the participle *withstanding*.
34. OF is from the Saxon *of*, which H. Tooke supposes to be from a noun signifying *offspring*.

* *Beside* should be used as a preposition, and *besides* only as an adverb. See reasons for this distinction, in *Campbell's Philosophy of Rhetoric*.

35. **OFF** (opposed to *on*) *Dr. Johnson* derives from the Dutch *af*.
36. **ON** is traced by etymologists to the Gothic *ana*, the German *an*, the Dutch *aan*; but such a derivation does not fix its meaning.
37. **OUTOF** (opposed to *into*) is from the adverb *out* and the preposition *of*—usually written separately, but better joined in some instances.
38. **OVER** [*above*] is from *уґґґа*, *higher*.
39. **OVERTHWART** is a compound of *over* and *thwart*, cross.
40. **PAST** is a contraction from the perfect participle *passed*.
41. **ROUND** [*about*] is from the noun or adjective *round*.
42. **SINCE** [*seen*] is from the perfect participle of *seon*, *to see*.
43. **THROUGH** (contracted from *thorough*) is from a Saxon word meaning *door* or *passage*.
44. **THROUGHOUT** is a compound of *through* and *out*.
45. **TILL** [*the end*] is from the Saxon *til*, noting end of time.
46. **TO** is a simple word from the Saxon *to*, which is supposed to come from a Gothic noun signifying *end*.
47. **TOUCHING** is from the first participle of the verb *to touch*.
48. **TOWARD** or **TOWARDS** is probably a compound of *to* and *ward*, from *pandian*, *to look*.
49. **UNDER** [*on nether*] is from the Dutch *on neder*, on lower.
50. **UNDERNEATH** is a compound from *under* and *neath*, low.
51. **UNTIL** is a compound from *on* or *un* and *till*, the end.
52. **UNTO** (now little used) is from *on* or *un* and *to*.
53. **UP** is from the Saxon *up*, which *H. Tooke* traces to *уґа*, *high*.
54. **UPON** [*high on*] is from *up* and *on*.
55. **WITH** [*join*] is probably from the imperative of *уґиґан*, *to join*.
56. **WITHIN** [*by-in*] is from *with* and *in*.
57. **WITHOUT** [*by-out*] is from *with* and *out*.
58. **WORTH** [*of the value of*] is from the Saxon verb *wyrthan*, or *weorthan*, *to be*; and has by pedigree as good a claim to be a preposition as *by* and *with*: the old English writers used *worth* for *be*, in every part of the conjugation. According to *J. H. Tooke*, *with*, in the two compounds *within* and *without*, is from *уґиґд*, the imperative of *уґиґан*, *to be*; and the meaning of the former is *be in*, and of the latter *be out*. Compare the derivations of *BY*, *WITH*, and *WORTH*; and see observations 6th and 7th, on Rule 22d, page 185.

DERIVATION OF INTERJECTIONS.

Those significant and constructive words which are occasionally used as Interjections, do not require an explanation here; and those mere sounds which are in no wise expressive of thought, scarcely admit of definition or derivation. The interjection **HEY** is probably a corruption of the adjective *high*;—**ALAS** is from the French *hélas*;—**ALACK** is probably a corruption of *alas*;—**WELAWAY** (which is now corrupted into *welladay*,) is from the Saxon *palapa*, *wo on wo*;—**FIE**, from *пian*, *to hate*;—**HEYDAY**, from *high day*;—**AVAUNT**, from the French *avant*, before;—**LO**, from *look*;—**BEGONE**, from *be and gone*;—**WELCOME**, from *well* and *come*.

EXPLANATION OF THE PREFIXES.

In the formation of words, certain particles are often employed as prefixes; which, as they generally have some peculiar import, may be separately explained. A few of them are of Anglo-Saxon origin; and the greater part of these are still employed as separate words in our language. The rest are Latin, Greek, or French prepositions.—The roots to which they are prefixed, are not always proper English words.

I. ENGLISH OR ANGLO-SAXON PREFIXES.

1. A signifies *on, in at, or to*; as in *a-broad, a-shore, a-sleep, a-far, a-field*. The French *à*, *to*, is probably the same; as in *a-dieu*. This prefix is sometimes redundant; as in *a-wake, a-rise*.

2. BE signifies *upon, by, to, or for*; as in *be-spatter, be-times, be-tide, be-speak*. It is sometimes redundant; as in *be-gird, be-deck, be-loved*.

3. COUNTER means *against or opposite*; as in *counter-poise, counter-evidence, counter-natural*.

4. FOR, in composition, seems to signify *from*: it is found in the irregular verbs *for-bear, for-bid, for-get, for-give, for-sake, for-swear*; and in *for-do, for-pass, for-pine, for-say, for-think, for-waste*, which last are now seldom used.

5. FORE, prefixed to verbs, signifies *before*; as in *fore-know, fore-tell*; prefixed to nouns, it is an adjective, and signifies *anterior*; as in *fore-side, fore-part*.

6. HALF, signifying *one of two equal parts*, is much used in composition; and, often, merely to denote imperfection; as, *half-sighted, seeing imperfectly*.

7. MIS signifies *wrong*; as in *mis-do, mis-place*.

8. OVER, denotes superiority or excess: as in *over-power, over-strain, over-large*.

9. OUT, prefixed to verbs, generally denotes excess; as in *out-do, out-leap*: prefixed to nouns, it is an adjective, and signifies *exterior*; as in *out-side, out-parish*.

10. SELF signifies *one's own person, or belonging to one's own person*. It is much used in composition; as in *self-love, self-abuse, self-affairs, self-will, self-accusing*. Sometimes *self* means *very*; as in *self-same*.

11. UN denotes negation or contrariety; as in *un-kind, un-load*.

12. UNDER denotes inferiority; as in *under-value, under-clerk*.

13. UP denotes motion upwards; as in *up-lift*: sometimes subversion; as in *up-set*.

14. WITH signifies *against, from, or back*; as in *with-stand, with-hold, with-draw*.

II. LATIN PREFIXES.

The primitives to which these are prefixed, are not many of them employed separately in English. The final letter of the prefix *ad, con, ex, in, ob, or sub*, is often changed before certain consonants.

1. A, AB, or ABS, means *from, or away*: as, *a-vert, to turn from; ab-duce, to lead from; abs-tract, to draw away*.

2. AD, ac, af, al, an, ap, as, at,—to or at: as, *ad-vert, to turn to; ac-cede, to yield to; af-flux, a flowing-to; al-ly, to bind to; an-nex, to link to; ap-ply, to put to; as-sume, to take to; at-test, to witness to*.

3. ANTE,—before; as *ante-cedent, going before; ante-mundane, before the world; ante-date, to date before*.

4. CIRCUM—around or about: as, *circum-volve, to roll around*.

5. CON, com, co, col, cor,—together: as, *con-tract, to draw together; com-pel, to drive together; co-erce, to force together; col-lect, to gather together; cor-rade, to scrape together; con-junction, a joining together*.

6. CONTRA,—against: as *contra-dict, to speak against*.

7. DE,—of, from, or down: as, *de-note, to be a sign of; de-tract, to draw from; de-pend, to hang down; de-press, to press down*.

8. DIS, DI,—away or apart: as, *dis-pel, to drive away; dis-sect, to cut apart; di-vert, to turn away*. *Dis*, before English words, generally reverses their meaning; as, *please, dis-please*.

9. E or EX, ec, ef,—out: as, *e-ject, to cast out; ex-tract, to draw out; co-stacy, a raising-out; ef-face, to blot out*.

10. **EXTRA**,—beyond: as, *extra-vagant*, wandering beyond.
11. **IN**, *il, im, ir*,—in, into, against, or upon: as, *in-spire*, to breathe in; *in-lude*, to draw in by deceit; *in-mure*, to wall in; *ir-ruption*, a breaking in; *in-cur*, to run into; *in-dict*, to declare against; *im-pute*, to charge upon. These syllables, prefixed to nouns or adjectives, generally reverse their meaning; as, *ir-religion*, *ir-rational*, *in-secure*, *in-sane*.
12. **INTER**,—between: as, *inter-spense*, to scatter between; *inter-jection*, something thrown in between.
13. **INTRO**,—within: as, *intro-vert*, to turn within.
14. **OB**, *oc, of, op*,—against: as, *ob-trude*, to thrust against; *oc-cur*, to run against; *of-fer*, to bring against; *op-pose*, to place against; *ob-ject*, cast against.
15. **PER**,—through or by: as, *per-vade*, to go through; *per-chance*, by chance; *per-cent*, by the hundred.
16. **POST**,—after: as, *post-pone*, to place after.
17. **PRÆ**, or *pre*,—before: as, *pre-sume*, to take before; *pre-position*, a placing-before, or something placed before.
18. **PRO**,—for, forth, or forwards: as, *pro-vide*, to take care for; *pro-duce*, to bring forth; *pro-trude*, to thrust forwards.
19. **PRÆTER**,—past or beyond: as, *præter-it*, gone by; *præter-natural*, beyond what is natural.
20. **RE**,—again or back: as, *re-view*, to view again; *re-pel*, to drive back.
21. **RETRO**,—backwards: as, *retro-cession*, a going-backwards.
22. **SE**,—aside or apart: as, *se-duce*, to lead aside; *se-cede*, to go apart.
23. **SEMI**,—half: as, *semi-colon*, half a colon; *semi-circle*, half a circle; *semi-vowel*, half a vowel.
24. **SUB**, *sup, sur*,—under: as, *sub-scribe*, to write under; *sup-ply*, to put under; *sur-reption*, a creeping-under; *sub-ject*, cast under.
25. **SUTER**,—beneath: as, *subter-fuious*, flowing beneath.
26. **SUPER**,—over or above: as, *super-fuious*, flowing over; *super-natant*, swimming above; *super-lative*, carried over.
27. **TRANS**,—beyond, over, to an other state or place: as, *trans-gress*, to pass beyond or over; *trans-mit*, to send to an other place; *trans-form*, to change to an other shape.

III. GREEK PREFIXES.

1. **A** and **AN**, in Greek, denote privation: as, *a-nomalous*, wanting rule; *an-onymous*, wanting name; *an-archy*, want of government.
2. **AMPHI**,—both or two: as, *amphi-bious*, living in two elements.
3. **ANTI**,—against: as, *anti-acid*, against acidity; *anti-febrile*, against fever; *anti-thesis*, a placing-against.
4. **APÓ**, *aph*,—from; as, *apo-strophe*, a turning-from; *aph-æresis*, a taking-from.
5. **DIA**,—through: as, *dia-gonal*, through the corners; *dia-meter*, the measure through.
6. **EPI**, *eph*,—upon: as, *epi-demic*, upon the people; *eph-emera*, upon a day.
7. **HEMI**,—half: as, *hemi-sphere*, half a sphere.
8. **HYPER**,—over: as, *hyper-critical*, over-critical.
9. **HYPO**,—under: as, *hypo-stasis*, substance, or that which stands under. *hypo-thesis*, supposition, or a placing-under.
10. **META**,—beyond, over, to an other state or place: as, *meta-morphose*, to change to an other shape.
11. **PARA**,—against: as, *para-dox*, something contrary to common opinion.
12. **PERI**,—around: as, *peri-phery*, the circumference, or measure round.

13. **SYN**, *sym*, *syl*,—together: as, *syn-tax*, a placing-together; *sym-pathy*, a suffering-together; *syl-table*, what is taken together.

IV. FRENCH PREFIXES.

1. **A** is a preposition of very frequent use in French, and generally means *to*. We have suggested that it is probably the same as the Anglo-Saxon prefix *a*. It is found in a few English compounds that are of French, and not of Saxon origin: as, *a-dieu*, to God; *a-bout*, to the end or turn.

2. **DE**,—of or from: as in *de-mure*, of manners; *de-liver*, to ease from or of.

3. **DEMI**,—half: as, *dem-man*, half a man.

4. **EN**, *em*,—in, into, or upon: as, *en-chain*, to hold in chains; *em-brace*, to clasp in the arms; *en-tomb*, to put into a tomb; *em-boss*, to stud upon. Many words are yet wavering between the French and the Latin orthography of this prefix; as, *embody* or *imbody*, *ensurance* or *insurance*, *ensnare* or *insnare*.

5. **SUR**,—upon, over, or after: as, *sur-name*, a name upon a name; *sur-vey*, to look over; *sur-vive*, to live after, to over-live, to out-live

APPENDIX III.

(SYNTAX.)

OF STYLE.

Style is the particular manner in which a person expresses his conceptions by means of language. It is different from mere words, and is not to be regulated altogether by rules of construction. It always has some relation to the author's peculiar manner of thinking ; and, being that sort of expression which his thoughts most readily assume, sometimes partakes, not only of what is characteristic of the man, but even of national peculiarity. The words which an author employs, may be proper, and so constructed as to violate no rule of syntax ; and yet his style may have great faults.

To designate the general characters of style, such epithets as concise, diffuse,—neat, negligent,—nervous, feeble,—simple, affected,—easy, stiff,—perspicuous, obscure,—elegant, florid,—are employed. A considerable diversity of style, may be found in compositions all equally excellent in their kind. And, indeed, different subjects, as well as the different endowments by which genius is distinguished, require this diversity. But in forming his style, the learner should remember, that a negligent, feeble, affected, stiff, or obscure style, is always faulty ; and that perspicuity, ease, simplicity, strength, and neatness, are qualities always to be aimed at.

In order to acquire a good style, the frequent practice of composing is indispensably necessary. Without exercise and diligent attention, rules for the attainment of this object will be of no avail. When the learner has acquired such a knowledge of grammar, as to be in some degree qualified for the undertaking, he should devote a stated portion of his time to composition. This exercise will bring the powers of his mind into requisition, in a way that is well calculated to strengthen them. And if he has opportunity for reading, he may, by a diligent perusal of the best authors, acquire both language, taste, and sentiment ; which are the essential qualifications of a good writer.

In regard to the qualities which constitute a good style, we can here offer no more than a few brief hints. With respect to words and phrases, particular attention should be paid to *purity*, *propriety*, and *precision* ; and, with respect to sentences, to *perspicuity*, *unity*, and *strength*. Under each of these heads we shall arrange in the form of short *precepts*, a few of the most important directions for the forming of a good style

I. PURITY.

Purity of style consists in the use of such words and phrases only, as belong to the language which we write or speak.

PRECEPT 1. Avoid the unnecessary use of foreign words or idioms ; as, *fraicheur*, *hauteur*, *delicatesse*, *politesse*, *noblesse* ; he *repented himself*, *t serves to* an excellent purpose.

PRECEPT 2. Avoid obsolete or antiquated words : as, *whilom*, *crewhile*, *whoso*, *albeit*, *moreover*, *afortime*, *methinks*.

PRECEPT 3. Avoid strange or unauthorized words : as, *flutteration*, *inspector*, *judgematical*, *incumberment*, *connexity*, *electerized*, *martyrized*.

PRECEPT 4. Avoid bombast, or affectation of fine writing. It is ridiculous, however serious the subject : as, " Personifications, however rich

the depictions, and unconstrained their latitude; analogies, however imposing the objects of parallel, and the media of comparison; can never expose the consequences of sin to the extent of fact, or the range of demonstration."—*Anon.*

II. PROPRIETY.

Propriety of language consists in the selection and right construction, of such words as the best usage has appropriated to those ideas which we intend to express by them.

PRECEPT 1. Avoid low and provincial expressions: such as, *says I; thinks I to myself; to get into a scrape; stay here while I return.*

PRECEPT 2. In writing prose, avoid words and phrases that are merely poetical: such as, *morn, eve, plaint, lone, amid, oft, steepy; what time the winds arise.*

PRECEPT 3. Avoid technical terms: except where they are necessary, in treating of a particular art or science.

PRECEPT 4. Avoid the recurrence of words in different senses, or such a repetition of words as denote paucity of language: as, "His own *reason* might have suggested better *reasons*."—"Gregory *favoured* the undertaking, for no other reason than this; that the manager, in countenance, *favoured* his friend."—"I *want* to go and see what he *wants*."

PRECEPT 5. Supply words that are wanting: thus, in stead of "This action increased his former services," say, "This action increased *the merit of* his former services."

PRECEPT 6. Avoid equivocal or ambiguous expressions: as, "His *memory* shall be lost on the earth."—"I long since learned to like nothing but what you *do*."

PRECEPT 7. Avoid unintelligible and inconsistent expressions: as, "I have observed that the superiority among these coffee-house politicians, proceeds from an *opinion* of gallantry and fashion."—"These words do not convey even an *opaque* idea of the author's meaning."

PRECEPT 8. Observe the natural order of things or events, and do not put the cart before the horse: as, "The scribes *taught and studied* the law of Moses."—"They can neither *return to nor leave* their houses."—"He tumbled, *head over heels*, into the water."

III. PRECISION.

Precision consists in avoiding all superfluous words, and adapting the expression exactly to the thought, so as to exhibit neither more nor less than is intended by the author.

PRECEPT 1. Avoid a useless tautology, either of expression or sentiment: as in "return *again; return back again; converse together; rise up; fall down; enter in; a mutual likeness to each other; the latter end; liquid streams; grateful thanks; the last of all; throughout the whole book; whenever I go, he always meets me there; for why; because why; from hence; where is he at? in there; nothing else but that; it is odious and hateful; his faithfulness and fidelity should be rewarded."*

PRECEPT 2. Observe the exact meaning of words accounted synonymous, and employ those which are the most suitable: as, "A diligent scholar may *acquire* knowledge, *gain* celebrity, *obtain* rewards, *win* prizes, and *get* high honour, though he *earn* no money." These six verbs have nearly the same meaning, and yet they cannot well be changed.

IV. PERSPICUITY.

Perspicuity consists in freedom from obscurity or ambiguity. It is a quality so essential, in every kind of writing, that for the want of it, no merit can atone. Without this, the richest ornaments of style, only glimmer through the dark, and puzzle in stead of pleasing the reader. Perspi-

cuity, being the most important property of language, and an exemption from the most embarrassing defects, seems even to rise to a degree of positive beauty. We are naturally pleased with a style that frees us from all suspense in regard to the meaning; that carries us through the subject without embarrassment or confusion; and that always flows like a limpid stream, through which we can see to the very bottom.

PRECEPT 1. Place adjectives, relative pronouns, participles, adverbs, and explanatory phrases, as near as possible to the words to which they relate, and in such a situation as the sense requires. The following sentences are deficient in perspicuity:—"Reverence is the veneration paid to superior sanctity, *intermixed* with a certain degree of awe." "The Romans understood liberty, *at least*, as well as we." "Taste was never made to cater for vanity."

PRECEPT 2. In prose, avoid a poetic collocation of words.

PRECEPT 3. Avoid faulty ellipses, and repeat all words necessary to preserve the sense. The following sentences require the words inserted in crotchets: "Restlessness of mind disqualifies us, both for the enjoyment of peace, and [*for*] the performance of our duty."—*Murray's Key*. "The Christian religion gives a more lovely character of God, than any [*other*] religion ever did."—*Ibid*.

V. UNITY.

Unity consists in keeping one object predominant throughout a sentence or paragraph. Every sentence, whether its parts be few or many, requires strict unity.

PRECEPT 1. Avoid brokenness and hitching. The following example lacks the very quality of which it speaks: "But most of all, in a single sentence, is required *the strictest unity*. It may consist of parts, *indeed*, but *these parts* must be so closely bound together, as to make the impression upon the mind, *of one object*, not *of many*."—*Murray's Grammar*.

PRECEPT 2. Treat different topics in separate paragraphs, and distinct sentiments in separate sentences. Error: "The two volumes are, indeed, intimately connected, and constitute one uniform system of English grammar."—*Murray's Preface*.

PRECEPT 3. In the progress of a sentence, do not desert the principal subject in favour of adjuncts. Error: "To substantives belong gender, number, and case; and *they are all* of the third person *when spoken of*, and of the second *when spoken to*."—*Murray's Grammar*.

PRECEPT 4. Do not introduce parentheses, except when a lively remark may be thrown in without diverting the mind too long from the principal subject.

VI. STRENGTH.

Strength consists in giving to the several words and members of a sentence, such an arrangement as shall bring out the sense to the best advantage, and present every idea in its due importance. A concise style is the most favourable to strength.

PRECEPT 1. Place the most important words in the situation in which they will make the strongest impression.

PRECEPT 2. A weaker assertion should not follow a stronger; and when the sentence consists of two members, the longer should be the concluding one.

PRECEPT 3. When things are to be compared or contrasted, their resemblance or opposition will be rendered more striking, if some resemblance in the language and construction, be preserved.

PRECEPT 4. It is, in general, ungraceful to end a sentence with an adverb, a preposition, or any inconsiderable word or phrase, which may either be omitted or be introduced earlier.

APPENDIX IV

(PROSODY.)

OF POETIC DICTION.

Poetry, (as defined by Dr. Blair) "is the language of passion, or of enlivened imagination, formed, most commonly, into regular numbers." The style of poetry differs, in many respects, from that which is commonly adopted in prose. Poetic diction abounds in bold figures of speech, and unusual collocations of words. A great part of the figures which have been treated of under the head of prosody, are purely poetical. The primary aim of a poet, is to please and to move; and, therefore, it is to the imagination, and the passions, that he speaks. He may, and he ought to have it in his view, to instruct and reform; but it is indirectly, and by pleasing and moving, that he accomplishes this end. The exterior and most obvious distinction of poetry, is versification: yet there are some forms of verse so loose and familiar, as to be hardly distinguishable from prose; and there is also a species of prose, so measured in its cadences, and so much raised in its tone, as to approach very nearly to poetical numbers.

POETICAL PECULIARITIES.

The following are some of the most striking peculiarities in which the poets indulge, and are indulged:

- I. They very often omit the *ARTICLES*; as,

"What dreadful pleasure! there to stand sublime,
"Like *shipwreck'd mariner on desert coast!*"—*Beattie*.

- II. They abbreviate many *NOUNS*; as, *amaze* for *amazement*, *acclaim* for *acclamation*, *consult* for *consultation*, *corse* for *corpse*, *eve* or *even* for *evening*, *fount* for *fountain*, *helm* for *helmet*, *lament* for *lamentation*, *morn* for *morning*, *plaint* for *complaint*, *targe* for *target*, *weal* for *wealth*.

- III. They employ several nouns that are not used in prose; as, *benison*, *boon*, *emprise*, *fane*, *guerdon*, *guise*, *ire*, *ken*, *lore*, *meed*, *sire*, *steed*, *welkin*, *yore*.

- IV. They introduce the noun *self* after an other noun of the possessive case; as,

1. "Affliction's semblance bends not o'er thy tomb,
Affliction's *self* deplores thy youthful doom."—*Byron*.
2. "Thoughtless of beauty, she was beauty's *self*."—*Thomson*.

- V. They place before the verb, words that usually come after it; and, after it, those that usually come before it: as,

1. "No jealousy *their dawn of love o'er*cast,
Nor blasted *were their wedded days* with strife."—*Beattie*.
2. "No *hive hast thou of hoarded sweets*."
3. "Thy chain a *wretched weight* shall prove."—*Langhorne*.
4. "Follows the *loosen'd aggravated roar*."—*Thomson*.
5. "That *purple grows the primrose pale*."—*Langhorne*.

VI. They often place *ADJECTIVES* after their nouns; as,

1. "Or where the gorgeous East, with richest hand,
Showers on her kings *barbaric*, pearl and gold."—*Milton*.
2. "Come, nymph *demure*, with mantle *blue*."

VII. They ascribe qualities to things to which they do not literally belong; as,

1. "And *drowsy tinklings* lull the distant folds."—*Gray*.
2. "Imbitter'd more from *peevish day* to day."—*Thomson*.
3. "All thin and naked to the *numb cold night*."—*Shakspeare*.

VIII. They use concrete terms to express abstract qualities; (i. e. adjectives for nouns;) as,

1. "Earth's meanest son, all trembling, prostrate falls,
And on the *boundless* of thy goodness calls."—*Young*.
2. "Meanwhile, whate'er of *beautiful* or *new*,
Sublime or *dreadful*, in earth, sea, or sky,
By chance or search was offered to his view,
He scann'd with curious and romantic eye."—*Beattie*.
3. "Won from the void and formless *infinite*."—*Milton*.

IX. They substitute quality for manner; (i. e. adjectives for adverbs;) as,

1. "———— The stately-sailing swan,
Gives out his snowy plumage to the gale;
And, arching *proud* his neck, with oary feet
Bears forward *fierce*, and guards his osier isle."—*Thomson*.
2. "Thither *continual* pilgrims crowded still."—*Id.*

X. They form new compound epithets; as,

1. "In *world-rejoicing* state, it moves sublime."—*Thomson*.
2. "The *dewy-skirted* clouds imbibe the sun."—*Id.*
3. "By brooks and groves in *hollow-whispering* gales."—*Id.*
4. "The violet of *sky-woven* vest."—*Langhorne*.
5. "A league from Epidamnum had we sailed,
Before the *always-wind-obeying* deep
Gave any tragic instance of our harm."—*Shakspeare*.

XI. They connect the comparative degree to the positive; as,

1. "*Near and more near* the billows rise."—*Merrick*.
2. "*Wide and wider* spreads the vale."—*Dyer*.
3. "*Wide and more wide*, the o'erflowings of the mind
Take every creature in, of every kind."—*Pope*.

XII. They form many adjectives in *y*; as, A *gleamy* ray,—*towery* height,—*steepy* hill,—*steely* casque,—*heapy* harvests,—*moony* shield,—*writhy* snake,—*stilly* lake,—*vasty* deep,—*paly* circlet.

XIII. They employ adjectives of an abbreviated form; as, *dread* for *dreadful*, *drear* for *dreary*, *ebon* for *ebony*, *hoar* for *hoary*, *lone* for *lonely*, *scant* for *scanty*, *slope* for *sloping*, *submiss* for *submissive*, *vermil* for *vermilion*, *yon* for *yonder*.

XIV. They employ several adjectives that are not used in prose; as, *azure*, *blithe*, *boon*, *dank*, *darkling*, *darksome*, *doughty*, *dun*, *fell*, *rise*, *rapt*, *rueful*, *sear*, *sylvan*, *twain*, *wan*.

XV. They employ personal *PRONOUNS*, and introduce their nouns afterwards; as,

1. "*It* curl'd not Tweed alone, that breeze."—*W. Scott*.
2. "*Is* it the lightning's quivering glance,
That on the thicket streams;
Or do *they* flash on spear and lance,
The sun's retiring beams."—*Id.*

XVI. They sometimes omit the relative, of the nominative case *as*,
 "For is there aught in sleep *can* charm the wise?"—*Thomson*.

XVII. They omit the antecedent, or introduce it after the relative; *as*,

1. "Who never fasts, no banquet e'er enjoys,
 Who never toils or watches, never sleeps."—*Armstrong*.
2. "Who dares think one thing and another tell,
 My soul detests *him* as the gates of hell."—*Pope's Homer*.

XVIII. They remove relative pronouns and other connectives, into the body of their clauses; *as*,

1. "Parts the fine locks, her graceful head *that* deck."—*Darwin*.
2. "Not half so dreadful rises to the sight
 Orion's dog, the year *when* autumn weighs."—*Thomson*.

XIX. They make intransitive *VERBS* transitive; *as*,

1. "_____ Awile he stands,
 Gazing the inverted landscape, half afraid
 To meditate the blue profound below."—*Thomson*.
2. "Still in harmonious intercourse, they *liv'd*
 The rural day, and *talk'd* the flowing heart."—*Id*.

XX. They give to the imperative mood the first and the third person; *as*,

1. "Turn *we* a moment fancy's rapid flight."—*Thomson*.
2. "Be man's peculiar work his sole delight."—*Beattie*.
3. "And what is reason? *Be she* thus defin'd:
 Reason is upright stature in the soul!"—*Young*.

XXI. They employ *can*, *could*, and *would* as principal verbs transitive; *as*,

1. "What for ourselves we *can*, is always ours."
2. "Who does the best his circumstance allows,
 Does well, acts nobly:—angels *could* no more."—*Young*.
3. "What *would* this man? Now upward will he soar,
 And, little less than angel, would be more."—*Pope*.

XXII. They place the infinitive before the word on which it depends; *as*,

- "When first thy sire *to send* on earth
 Virtue, his darling child, *design'd*."—*Gray*.

XXIII. They place the auxiliary after its principal; *as*,

- "No longer *reed* the sunbeam bright
 That plays on Carron's breast he *can*."—*Langhorne*.

XXIV. Before verbs they sometimes arbitrarily employ or omit prefixes; *as*, *begird*, *bedim*, *evanish*, *emove*; for *gird*, *dim*, *vanish*, *move*:—*lure*, *wail*, *wilder*, *reave*; for *allure*, *bewail*, *bewilder*, *bereave*.

XXV. They abbreviate verbs: *as*, *list* for *listen*, *ope* for *open*.

XXVI. They employ several verbs that are not used in prose; *as*, *appal*, *astound*, *brook*, *cower*, *doff*, *ken*, *wend*, *ween*, *trow*.

XXVII. They sometimes imitate a Greek construction of the infinitive; *as*,

1. "Who would not sing for Lycidas? he knew
 Himself *to sing*, and *build* the lofty rhyme."—*Milton*.
2. "For not, *to have been dipp'd* in Lethè lake,
 Could save the son of Thetis *from to die*."—*Spenser*.

XXVIII. They employ the *PARTICIPLES* more frequently than prose writers, and in a construction somewhat peculiar; *as*,

1. "He came, and standing in the midst, explain'd
 The peace *rejected*, but the truce *obtain'd*."—*Pope*.

APPENDIX IV.—POETIC DICTION

2. "As a poor miserable captive thrall
Comes to the place where he before had sat
Among the prime in splendor, now *depos'd*,
Ejected, emptied, gaz'd, unpitied, shunn'd,
A spectacle of ruin or of scorn."—*Millon*.

XXIX. They employ several *ADVERBS* that are not used in prose; as, *oft, haply, inly*.

- XXX. They give to adverbs a peculiar location; as,
1. "Peeping from *forth* their alleys green."—*Collins*.
2. "Erect the standard *there* of ancient night."—*Millon*.
3. "The silence *often* of pure innocence
Persuades, when speaking fails."—*Shakspeare*.
4. "Where universal love *not* smiles around."—*Thomson*.
5. "Robs me of that which *not* enriches him."—*Shakspeare*.

XXXI. They omit the introductory adverb *there*; as,
"Was nought around but images of rest."—*Thomson*.

XXXII. They employ the *CONJUNCTIONS*, *or—or*, and *nor—nor*, as correspondents; as,

1. "Or by the lazy Scheldt *or* wandering Po."—*Goldsmith*.
2. "Wealth heap'd on wealth, *nor* truth *nor* safety buys."—*Johnson*.
3. "Who by repentance is not satisfied,
Is *nor* of heaven *nor* earth."—*Shakspeare*.

XXXIII. They often place *PREPOSITIONS* and their adjuncts, before the words on which they depend; as,

"Against your fame *with* fondness hate combines;
The rival batters, and the lover mines."—*Johnson*.

XXXIV. They sometimes place the preposition after its object; as,

1. "When beauty, *Eden's bowers within*,
First stretch'd the arm to deeds of sin,
When passion burn'd, and prudence slept,
The pitying angels, beat and wept."—*Hogg*.
2. "The Muses fair, *these peaceful shades among*,
With skilful fingers sweep the trembling strings."—*Lloyd*.

XXXV. They employ *INTERJECTIONS* more frequently than prose writers; as,

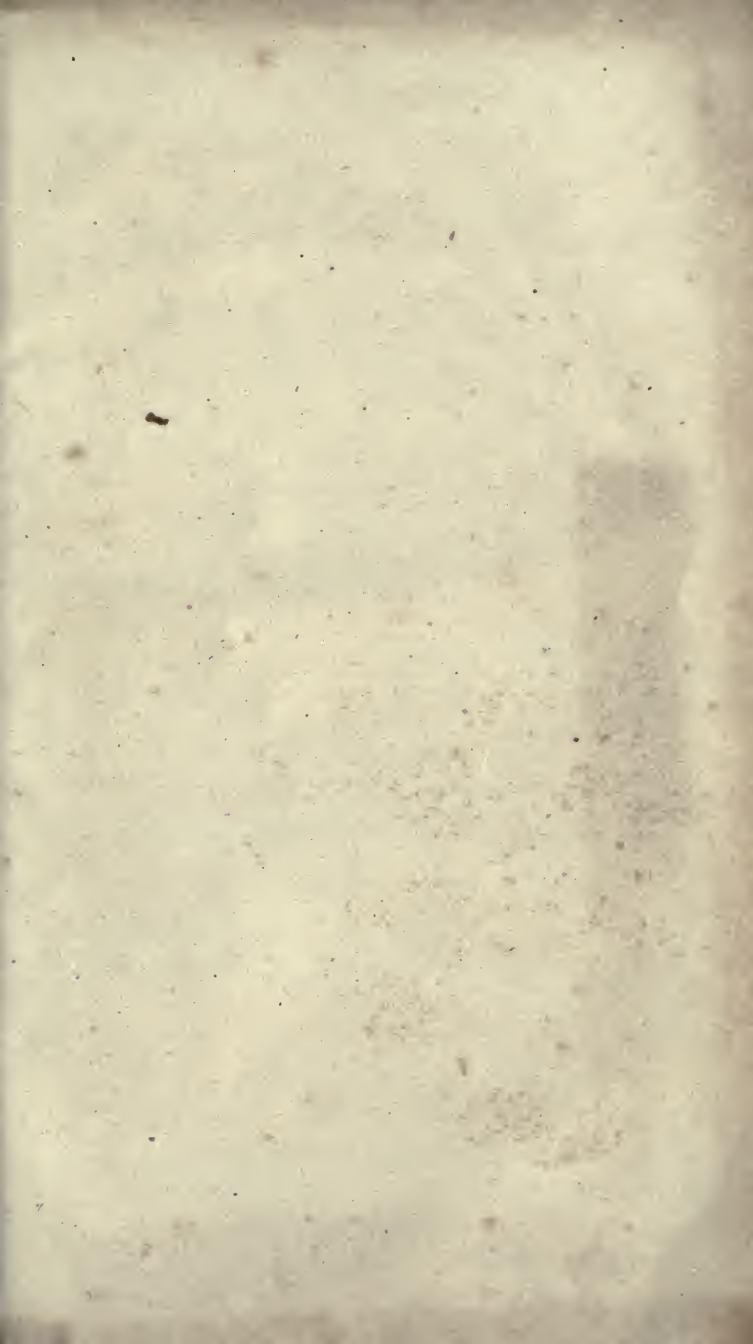
"O let me gaze!—Of gazing there's no end.
O let me think!—Thought too is wilder'd here."—*Young*.

XXXVI. They employ *ANTIQUATED WORDS* and modes of expression; as,

1. "Withouten that would come *an* heavier bale."—*Thomson*.
2. "He was *to weel*, a little roguish page,
Save sleep and play, who minded nought at all."—*Id*.
3. "Not one *eftsoons* in view was to be found."—*Id*.
4. "To number up the thousands dwelling here,
An useless were, and *eke* an endless task."—*Id*.
5. "Of clerks good plenty here you *mote espy*."—*Id*.
6. "But these I *passen* by, with nameless numbers *mo*."—*Id*.

THE END.

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